# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRAVANCORE

# SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY

Vol. III

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# THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

## FIRST ASSEMBLY.

## THIRD SESSION

*PRESIDENT.*

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*Dewan of Travancore.*

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48. M. R. Ry. S. Nilakanta Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L., (*Chirayinkil II*).

49. M. R. Ry. K. Padmanabhan Avl., B. A., B. L., (*Chirayinkil I*).

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54. M. R. Ry. Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai Avl., B. A., B. L., (*Kunnattur* cum *Pathanapuram*).

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58. M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Iyengar Avl., B. A., (*Commissioner of Police*).

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61. M. R. Ry. M. Sivathanu Pillai Avl., (*Thovala*).

62. Mr. R. M. Statham M. A, I. E. S., C. I. E., (*Director of Public Instruction*).

63. M. R. Ry. A. Thanu Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L, (*Trivandrum-Rural*).

64. M. R. Ry, S. Thiraviam Nadar Avl., B.A., B.L. (*Agastisvaram*).

65. Mr. P. K. Thomas B. A., B. Com., B. L., (*Minachil I*).

66. Mr. V. T. Thomas B. A., B. L. (*Thiruvalla II*).

67. Mr. T. C. Thommen B. A., (*Secretary to Government*).

68. Mr. G. B. E. Truscott, (*Chief Engineer*).

69. Mr. N. E. Varughese, (*Thiruvalla I*).

70. M. R. Ry. V. K. Velappan Nair Avl., (*Vaikam*).

71. M. R. Ry. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai Avl., (*Thiruvalla III*).

72. M. R. Ry. T. K. Velu Pillai Avl., B. A., B.L., (*Trivandrum-Urban*). [*Deputy President*]

# TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

## FIRST ASSEMBLY.

### THIRD SESSION.

## Vol. III.

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PROCEEDINGS

of

# THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

## OFFICIAL REPORT.

## FIRST ASSEMBLY.

## THIRD SESSION.

*Tuesday, the 24th July 1934/9th Karkatakam 1109.*

## JOINT SITTING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Assembly met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the clock, in joint session with the Sri Chitra State Council, the President presiding.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I rise to present the Budget Estimates for 1110. Before proceeding to review the financial position for the current and ensuing years, I shall, as usual, explain briefly the results of the last completed financial year.

### ACTUALS OF 1108.

2. The final audited figures of ordinary revenue and expenditure charged to revenue for the year 1108 stood at Rs 234·82 lakhs and Rs 227·91 lakhs respectively, against the revised estimates of Rs 232·88 lakhs and Rs 231·71 lakhs. The year thus closed with a revenue surplus of Rs 6·91 lakhs, as against Rs 1·17 lakhs anticipated in the revised estimates. The increase of Rs 5·74 lakhs in surplus was due to the increase in revenue to the extent of Rs 1·94 lakhs and to the decrease in expenditure to the extent of Rs 3·80 lakhs from the revised estimates. The increase in revenue was mostly under Excise (1·60) and Forest (·53), due to better collections during the latter part of the year. The receipts under Land Revenue and Stamps, however, declined by Rs ·59 of a lakh and Rs ·71 of a lakh respectively. On the expenditure side, out of the net saving of Rs 3·80 lakhs from the anticipated expenditure, Rs 2·16 lakhs was under Public Works and Rs ·51 of a lakh under Stationery and Printing. The receipts from the sale of Government lands and the capital expenditure not charged to revenue amounted to Rs ·91 of a lakh and Rs 10·92 lakhs repectively, as against the revised estimates of Rs 1 lakh and Rs 11·31 lakhs. The Government Acccount Balance, which was expected to stand at Rs 113·70 lakhs in the revised estimates for 1108, thus rose to Rs 119·74 lakhs at the close of the year.

G. P. T. 1922. 350. 4-1-1110

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

Before proceeding to deal with, in detail, the revised estimates the current year, I shall briefly explain the more important variatio

(1) The capital for the construction of the Shencottah-Qui Railway was raised by the Secretary of State for India and this Gove ment undertook to guarantee the interest on the capital so invest The capital cost on the line now stands at Bh. Rs 138·77 lakhs. the assumption that we are bound to take over the line after 1945 payment of the capital cost, a sinking fund was created in 1912 wh amounted to Bh. Rs 69·43 lakhs at the close of last year. Si sequent investigations into the matter of our liability in connect with the Shencottah-Quilon line have, however, disclosed that liability is only for underwriting the guaranteed interest on the cap raised for the construction of the State Section of the Railway and for the repayment of the capital and that if and when the Governm of India exercise the right to purchase the line, the Travancore G ernment, while having the option to purchase the section, will under no obligation to do so. Thanks to the representations made Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Legal and Constitutional Adviser to Highness the Maharaja on behalf of this Government, the Governm of India have accepted the above views of the Travancore Governm and held that there is no legal obligation on the part of this Gove ment to purchase the Shencottah-Quilon Section of the Railway that we are at liberty to utilise the Sinking Fund created for re ment of the capital cost on the line for any other purpose we deem The accumulated Railway Sinking Fund balance of Bh. Rs. 69·43 la has accordingly been utilised in the following manner.

(i) Bh. Rs 5 lakhs has been set apart to form the nucleus of Irrigation Reserve Fund.

(ii) Bh. Rs 4·95 lakhs has been added on to the Debent Loan Sinking Fund so that the fund balance may be raise Bh. Rs 14·49 lakhs which is the aggregate amount of the raised in connection with the construction of the Railway f Quilon to Trivandrum. This will enable the Governmer discharge the debt in full immediately, instead of wai till 1941, provided the investors are prepared to surrender securities to Government and receive payment at par.

(iii) The balance of Bh. Rs 59·48 lakhs has been set apar form a General Reserve Fund to be drawn upon, in cas absolute necessity, for financing the Pallivasal Hydro-Ele Scheme.

There is thus no necessity to make any further payments tow the sinking funds and the interest on the investments has accordi been credited to Government under Interest instead of to Sinking f as hitherto.

(2) The total outlay on the Trivandrum Electric and Telep Scheme to the end of 1108 amounted to Rs 7·93 lakhs. This scher now yielding a reasonable return on the capital invested after mee

the usual depreciation charges It is expected that the Quilon Electric Scheme and the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme would also be paying concerns. In these circumstances, Government have decided to treat the expenditure on these schemes as investments on reproductive works.

## REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1109.

3. The budget estimates for the current year were for a total revenue of Rs 230·04 lakhs and provided for a programme of expenditure of Rs 229·21 lakhs, leaving a nominal surplus of Rs ·83 of a lakh. But, on the basis of the actuals so far known, the revenue is expected to stand at Rs 232·66 lakhs and the expenditure charged to revenue, at Rs 237·77 lakhs. The current year is thus expected to close with a deficit of Rs 5·11 lakhs. The ordinary revenue for the year is expected to be better than the original anticipations by Rs 2·62 lakhs. This is the net result of increase in revenue to the extent of Rs 9·52 lakhs expected under some of the revenue heads and decreases amounting to Rs 6·90 lakhs under others. The increase in revenue is mainly under Land Revenue (·45), Salt (1·20), Interest (4·15), Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (1·57) and Railways (·55). Under Land Revenue, the increase is mainly under arrears. The receipts under Ayacut revenue are expected to be less than the budget by Rs 3·30 lakhs, due mainly to the general remission of land tax to the extent of 12½ per cent for the current year on all wet lands in the State and partly to less collections. The increase under Salt is expected mainly under Recoveries on account of charges incurred in the sale of salt. The interest realised on the Sinking Fund investments is, as already explained, now credited to Government under 'Interest' instead of to Sinking Funds. This acccounts for the increase under Interest. The increase under Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements is due partly to the fact that the receipts on account of subventions from the Central Road Development Account of the Government of India amounted to Rs 1·46 lakhs as against Rs 1 lakh only anticipated in the budget. It is also due to the adjustment of the difference of previous years under Workshop suspense by credit to this head. Under Railways, the increase of Rs ·55 of a lakh is due to the fact that the working of the Railway from Shencottah to Trivandrum for the year ended March 1934 resulted in a net profit of Rs ·05 of a lakh as against a net loss of Rs ·5 of a lakh anticipated in the budget.

Decreases are expected mainly under Excise (·56), Customs (2·00), Stamps (1·75) and Registration (·68). The decrease under Excise is chiefly under Abkari and Opium –License fee and duty on country liquor etc. counterbalanced by an increase of Rs ·60 of a lakh under Duty on tobacco. Customs revenue is expected to be less than the budget by Rs 2 lakhs, due to the fact that the net receipts from the Cochin Harbour Scheme amounted only to Rs 9·09 lakhs as against the budgeted receipt of Rs 14 lakhs. Leaving aside the large decrease under this special item, the ordinary customs revenue is expected to be better than the budget anticipation by Rs 2·90 lakhs, the increase being due mainly to larger export of copra, cocoanuts, coir, cocoanut oil

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

and pepper. The export of dry ginger and tea has, however, decline The decrease of Rs 1·75 lakhs under Stamps and of Rs ·68 of a lak under Registration is due to the prevailing economic depression.

4. On the expenditure side, a net increase of Rs. 8·56 lakhs is expected. The items which contribute to the increase are Building Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (4·84 Panivagai (4·04), Miscellaneous Political Expenditure (3·14), Pala (1·55) and Superannuation Allowances and Pensions (·75). The increase under Buildings, Communications, etc. is due to the provision additional funds during the year for urgent works, especially und Communications. Under Panivagai, the increase is on account additional works in the Kowdiyar Palace and the provision of fun therefor. The increase under Miscellaneous Political Expenditure due to the Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy. The expenditure connection with the Pallikettu of Her Highness the First Prince accounts for the increase under Palace. Under Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, the expected increase is on account of increa in the retirement list. The anchorage at the Quilon Port had not bee surveyed since 1883 and consequently the present soundings on th chart are not correctly verified. Arrangements were therefore mad with the Marine Department of the Government of India for a r survey of the Port. This accounts for an increase of Rs ·30 of a lak under Ports.

The forest areas between Pallivasal and Nariamangalam havi become accessible with the opening of the Neriamangalam Pallivas road, an investigation survey was conducted recently by one of t experienced officers of the Forest department to ascertain the exte of eatta growth by the side of the road. As a result, it has been fou that eatta or reeds could easily be extracted from an area of about square miles of forest land and that on a three years' rotation, th annual cut would be approximately 28,000 tons of air-dry eatta whi according to Dr. Witz's data is expected to yield about 12,000 tons pulp every year. The economic significance of this lies in the po sibility of using this pulp to run a paper mill in the vicinity, either Alwaye or at Thattakkad. When the Pallivasal Hydro-Electr Scheme is completed, electrical energy will become easily availabl and in fact the sub-stations at Kothamangalam (near Thattakkad) a Alwaye have been so designed as to provide the necessary facilities f the supply of power for industrial purpose at these places. The e istence of a railway station at Alwaye, the proximity of the Coch Harbour, the availability of cheap labour, an abundant supply of fre water at all times of the year both at Thattakkad and Alwaye, are important factors in the consideration of this question. Further d velopments in the matter are engaging the attention of Government.

Savings in expenditure to the extent of Rs 6·60 lakhs are al expected, of which Rs 1·87 lakhs is under payments towards Sinki Funds, Rs ·73 of a lakh under His Highness the Maha Raja's Tou outside the State and Rs·88 of a lakh under Education. As explain

already, there is no necessity for further investments in the Railway Sinking Fund and a portion of the accumulated balance under this Fund has been utilised for bringing up the Debenture Loan Sinking Fund to its full requirements. This accounts for the savings under payments towards Sinking Funds. As there was no tour of His Highness the Maha Raja outside the State this year, the allotment provided for the purpose is expected to lapse. The expenditure of Rs ·27 of a lakh in the revised estimate is the amount drawn during the current year in connection with His Highness' tour to Europe last year. Under Education, the expected saving is mainly under Grants-in-aid and under Collegiate Education.

5. On the Capital side, the receipts from the sale of Government lands are expected to be only Rs ·70 of a lakh against the budgeted receipt of Rs 1 lakh, while the capital expenditure stands revised at (—) Rs 3·60 lakhs, due to the fact that the expenditure incurred on the Electric and Telephone schemes to the end of last year has been transferred to Debt Heads by deduction from this head, as these works are to be accounted for under investments on reproductive works. The Government Account balance at the close of the current year is thus expected to stand at Rs 118·93 lakhs.

## BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1110.

6. I shall now pass on to the budget of the coming year. The economic depression which has been correctly described as unprecedented alike in its extent, its duration and its intensity still persists. Commodity prices, subject to minor recoveries, *i. e.*, in tea and rubber, still remain low. The present economic situation has been taken into consideration, to the extent possible, in framing the next year's estimates of receipts and expenditure.

The revenue is estimated at Rs 232·93 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs 230·33 lakhs has been provided for, thus leaving a surplus of Rs 2·60 lakhs. Sale of Government lands is expected to bring in Rs 1 lakh and our programme of Capital expenditure is estimated at Rs 5·39 lakhs. We shall thus be drawing from our accumulated surplus Rs 1·79 lakhs for our Capital undertakings.

### REVENUE.

7. The estimates under all the important heads of revenue are based mainly on the revised estimates for the current year. The revenue budgeted for the next year is Rs 232·93 lakhs as against the current year's revised estimate of Rs 232·66 lakhs. While improvement in revenue to the extent of Rs 3·07 lakhs is anticipated under some of the major heads especially Customs, decreases amounting to Rs. 2·80 lakhs are anticipated under others.

*Customs.*—The levy of excise duty on matches, which was one of the measures of taxation contemplated for the purpose of balancing the Budget under the Federation, has now been given effect to in advance by the Government of India. This Government, along with the other

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

Indian States, have agreed to levy a corresponding duty on matches manufactured in the State and to pay the proceeds thereof into a common pool, along with the proceeds of the British Indian duty for ultimate distribution between British India and Indian States on the basis of population. Recently, the Government have passed the necessary legislation on the subject, adopting the British Indian Excise duty to come into force from 1st April 1934. A revenue of Rs 2·50 lakhs is expected from this source. At present, no duty is levied on the export of cardamoms. It is proposed either to levy a small duty on the export of cardamoms or to raise the assessment on cardamom lands, whichever will be more convenient to the cardamom cultivators. A revenue of Rs ·60 of a lakh is estimated under this head. The net receipt from the Cochin Harbour Scheme is estimated at Rs 11 lakhs. The question of the revision of tariff values on the produce of the cocoanut tree is engaging the earnest attention of Government.

The fall of Rs 2·80 lakhs in revenue is expected mainly under Excise and Interest.

*Excise.*—The anticipated fall of Rs ·74 of a lakh is under Abkari and Opium due to the lower rentals fetched in the recent auction sales of the biennial contract and to the expected fall in consumption.

*Interest.*—The decrease of Rs ·67 of a lakh is due to less receipts under current and short term deposits in the Bank.

EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.

8. The demands of the several departments for expenditure during the next year have been carefully scrutinised both by the Government and the Standing Finance Committee and the grants fixed after a full consideration of the requirements of the various departments. The total expenditure thus provided for in the budget estimate for the next year is Rs 230·33 lakhs. This is Rs 7·44 lakhs less than the revised estimate for the current year. I shall now proceed to deal with the more imortant items.

9. *Land Revenue.*—The expenditure for the next year is estimated at Rs 9·81 lakhs or Rs ·36 of a lakh less than the revised estimate for the current year. The decrease is due mainly to the fact that the period of the Special Officer appointed for drafting a settlement memorandum would cease with the close of the current year.

The work of Jenmikaram Settlement started in pursuance of Section 40 (c) of the Jenmi and Kudiyan Amendment Regulation XII of 1108 is in progress. The special post of the State Jenmikaram Settlement Officer has been abolished with effect from 1st Vrischigom 1109 and the Land Revenue and Income-tax Commissioner put in charge of the supervision and control of the Jenmikaram Settlement work. The Dewan Peishkars of Quilon, Trivandrum and Kottayam have also been invested with appellate powers under the Jenmi-kudiyan Regulation and they have been made responsible for the supervision and inspection of the Jenmikaram Settlement work of their subordinate officers. Out of the

2,10,298 cases filed up to the end of Meenam last, only 66,145 cases have so far been disposed of. The large quantity of work yet remaining to be done has to be pushed through as expeditiously as possible in the best interests of both the Jenmis and the Kudiyans. The additional temporary staff of Jenmikaram officers is therefore being continued and a sum of Rs. 66,745 has been provided in the Land Revenue budget for the Jenmikaram Settlement work. It is hoped that the work would be completed by the close of next year.

*Survey.*—The Sub-division survey of several acres of waste lands in the taluk of Pathanamthitta, Kunnathur, Kottarakara and Pathanapuram is pending completion. Meanwhile, large portions of unsurveyed minor circuits are already under occupation. This means loss of revenue to Government and it is proposed to appoint a temporary staff for the completion of the work. Provision has also been made for the continuance of the temporary establishment for checking Puduval Sub-division sketches, as also of the Survey school, Kottayam. Of about 2,800 acres of land that have so far been surveyed by the temporary staff in the Mannankandam valley, it has been ascertained that 875 acres are fit for paddy cultivation and 1,000 acres, dry lands easily convertible into wet lands.

10. *Taxes on Income.*—It is now 12 years since the Income-tax Regulation was brought into force. But, the revenue from that source has not shown any substantial improvement. In fact, the revenue during the last two years was even less than what it was during the previous 8 years. This fall is, no doubt, partly due to the present economic depression. There are, however, reasons to believe that there is some leakage of revenue owing to the inadequacy of the existing assessing agency. The present collectors of income-tax are the Dewan Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam, the Assistant Dewan Peishkars and the Tahsildars. Saddled as these officers are with their multifarious functions, they find very little time to devote to their income-tax work. It is therefore proposed to appoint two full-time Collectors one for the Municipal towns of Trivandrum and Nagercoil and the other for Quilon and Alleppey. The two Collectors will be in charge of all assessment work in their jurisdiction except that relating to companies. The Dewan Peishkars will continue to attend to the assessment of companies within their respective jurisdictions and will also hear and dispose of appeals against the orders of the two new Collectors, as well as of the Assistant Dewan Peishkars. It is proposed to try this experiment for a year and watch results.

11. *Excise.*—It is proposed to retain next year also, the special temporary staff entertained in connection with the detection and prevention of smuggling of dutiable articles, especially of tobacco and beedi tobacco in the northern frontiers of the State. Provision has also been made for the continuance of the existing temporary staff for guarding the Arukutty, Piravom and Alwaye frontiers and for the compilation of trade statistics in the principal Customs houses and in the office of the Excise Commissioner.

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12. *Forest*. It is proposed to depute one of the officers of the Forest department to publish a comprehensive volume on the various hill tribes of Travancore, corresponding to the similar publications in Mysore, Cochin and some of the British Indian Provinces. Provision has also been made for the deputation of two students for training in the Forest College at Coimbatore and for the continuance of the special temporary staff for the disposal of arrears of Kudivila claims.

13. *Registration*. – On a careful scrutiny of the number of documents registered in the various Sub Registry offices of the State, it was found that there is a general fall in the volume of registration work. Provision has therefore been made for the continuance of only 3 temporary additional offices next year. Of the 17 temporary additional clerks appointed to relieve congestion of work in the department, 10 were disbanded from 1st Edavam last and the remaining 7 are proposed to be disbanded from the commencement of the next year.

14. *Interest*.— The increase of Rs ·62 of a lakh is due to the increase in Savings Bank deposits.

15. *General Administration*—The work of the special staff in the Huzur English Records is not yet over and it is proposed to continue the staff for another year. Against the present temporary staff in the Central Vernacular Records, permanent arrangements are proposed to be made for the conduct of the work, as, in view of the valuable nature of the Records, it is not considered quite safe to entrust the work to temporary employees who have no stake in service. An efficient agency for the collection and systematic compilation of statistics relating to various subjects of general and administrative importance has long been a desideratum in the State. Several Committees such as the Banking Enquiry Committee and the Education Reforms Committee are reported to have experienced much difficulty in their work on account of the want of accurate and reliable statistical information. With a view to supply this want and to organise a scientific system of compilation of statistics, it is proposed to take advantage of the class which the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics with the Government of India intends opening at Calcutta for affording facilities to a limited number of officers to gain experience in modern statistical methods. Provision has accordingly been made for the deputation of a candidate to Calcutta to get himself trained in statistical work under the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. There are at present 373 institutions, excluding Municipalities, the accounts of which have to be periodically inspected by the Outside Audit branch of the Account Office. In practice, it has, however, been found that the existing Outside Audit staff is not sufficient for conducting regular inspections of the accounts of such a large number of institutions. It is therefore proposed to strengthen the Inspecting staff.

16. *Administration of Justice.*—The appointment of an additional Judge in the High Court was sanctioned during the current year. The existing temporary Second Judges' Courts and Munsiffs' Courts are proposed to be continued together with the temporaay additional staff sanctioned for the High Court and the subordinate courts for coping with the increased volume of work. Provision has also been made for the continuance of the four temporary Sirkar Vakils and their staff. In connection with the continuance of the additional Division of the B. L. Class in the Law College, it is proposed to appoint a full-time temporary Assistant Professor against the two temporary Elective Lecturers, as originally proposed by Government and voted on by the Assembly and the Council at their last sittings.

17. *Police*—Besides for the continuance of the outposts at Thalayar and Munnar and additions to the Police force for providing guards to the Sub-Treasuries at Alleppey and Shencotta, provision has also been made for the continuance of the temporary offices of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, C. I. D, and the Inspector of Police in charge of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau.

18. *Ports.*—The present Pier at Alleppey was built in the year 1911 at a cost of about Rs 4 lakhs. As a large number of girders and braces were found to have deteriorated due to corrosion, steps have been taken to carry out certain special repairs and improvements to the Pier at a cost of about Rs 1 lakh and the works are now in progress. As sand accretion was taking place at the Alleppey Port, Government obtained on loan the services of Mr. Wilfred C. Ash, Chief Engineer, Vizagapatam Harbour, for a few days to investigate and report on the causes of sand accretion in the Port and to suggest remedial measures. Mr. Ash inspected the Pier works in January 1934 and recommended the extention of the Pier so as to restore the shipping facilities that existed before the sand accretion. Government accordingly propose to extend the Pier by 209 feet and a sum of Rs 1 lakh is provided for the purpose in the P. W. D. budget for 1110. The contract for the work has been given to Messrs. Braith-wait & Co., Calcutta, and it is hoped that the Pier works would be completed before the close of the next year. In the meantime, suitable steps have been taken to remove the sand accretion, to the extent possible, by cutting sandridges and by bucket-dredging.

19. *Education*—The allotment for the next year is Rs 47·76 lakhs, which is Rs 1·16 lakhs in excess of the anticipated expenditure of the current year. It includes provision for the reorganisation of the Inspectorate of the Education Department on the lines suggested by the Education Reforms Committee in their report. Under the new Scheme, the State is divided into four Divisions, each under an Inspector with head-quarters at Trivandrum, Quilon, Thiruvella and Muvattupuzha. The two

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appointments of the Inspector of English schools and the Inspector of Vernacular schools have been merged in the cadre of the new Division Inspectors. There will also be an Inspectress of Girls' schools who will continue to exercise jurisdiction over the whole State in respect of all Girls' schools except the Primary schools for Girls, which will be under the control of the respective Division Inspectors. The Inspectress of Schools will have an Assistant Inspectress to inspect the Vernacular High and Middle schools for Girls. The number of Assistant Inspecting Officers has been fixed at 31, excluding the Mahomedan Inspector and the Assistant Inspectress under the Inspectress and the whole State is divided into as many districts. Under the old system, there were 2 Assistant Inspectors of English Middle schools, 21 Assistant Inspectors of Vernacular schools and 6 Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' schools. All these Assistant Inspecting Officers have been merged into one cadre under the Division Inspectors and the total strength raised from 29 to 31 by abolishing the offices of Personal Assistants to the Inspectors of English and of Vernacular schools and placing them in charge of districts. The Assistant Inspecting Officers will be in charge of all Primary schools, whether for boys or for girls, within their jurisdiction. The posts of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction and the Vice Principal of the Training College have been abolished. The Education Reforms Committee in their report emphasised the necessity for greater control of expenditure in the department and as proposed by them, a Financial Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction was appointed temporarily towards the close of the current year to be in charge of the Accounts branch of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction and also to be responsible for the internal audit of all departmental accounts and the proper maintenance of month-by-month expenditure and its check and control. The Financial Assistant so appointed is proposed to be continued temporarily next year also. The ministerial staff in the Director's office has been strengthened during the current year. Geography has been made a compulsory subject for the School Leaving Certificate Examination according to the revised scheme. The absence of teachers, whether in Departmental or Private schools, qualified to teach the subject on modern scientific lines is therefore a serious drawback. To remove this defect, arrangements have been made for a course of lectures in Geography being given to the teaching staff by an expert from Madras fully conversant with up-to-date methods of teaching the subject. To suit the convenience of all teachers who may be desirous of taking advantage of this course of lectures, the lectures have been arranged to be given during the Christmas holidays. The Education Reforms Committee have suggested, among other things, that with a view to encourage the continuance of Depressed class pupils in the schools of the State, tangible recognition should be given to the efforts made by Managers and teachers to retain those pupils in their schools and to devote special attention to their progress from class to class. The Committee have accordingly suggested the payment of additional grants-in-aid to private schools in proportion to the number of Depressed class pupils, found fit

to receive instruction in the highest class of Primary schools. A lump sum has been provided in the Budget for working out the scheme as an experimental measure in the first instance. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a Weaving Instructor in the Kannamangalam Vernacular Middle school for girls. Forms V & VI having been opened in the Incomplete English High schools at Kanjirapally and Chalai respectively from the beginning of the current school year, the additional staff necessitated thereby has been provided for. Besides for the continuance of the 17 temporary teachers in the general list of graduate teachers, a lump sum provision has also been made for the appointment of additional teachers in Vernacular schools for boys and girls. The continuance of the re-constituted Text Book Committee formed on the recommendations of the Education Reforms Committee has also been provided for. A lump sum provision has also been made for the encouragement of Scouting in Departmental Schools, as the major portion of the grant of Rs. 5,000 that is being sanctioned from year to year for the Travancore Boys' Scout Association is being spent on the Headquarters staff, the annual rally, etc.

*Medical and Engineering Colleges.* In pursuance of the arrangements entered into with the Government of Madras for the reservation of seats for Travancore students in the Medical and the Engineering Colleges, Government have selected, for the course of studies commencing in July 1934, three students for the Medical College, two males and one female, and 8 students for the Engineering College, four for the Engineer Class and four for the Upper Subordinate Class. The contribution payable to the Government of Madras on account of these students, as also of those that have been previously selected, has been provided for in the budget under Education. Provision has also been made for the usual grant to the Benares Hindu University.

20. *Agriculture and Fisheries.*—The Agricultural Schools at Koni and Kottarakara are proposed to be continued. Provision has also been made for the continuance of the temporary staff of 3 Inspectors appointed for propaganda work in the taluks of Neyyattinkara, Mavelikara and Thiruvellah. The retention of the temporary Assistant Teacher in the Fishery School at Munambom and the temporary Fishery Sub-Inspector and staff at Kumarakam engaged in the conduct of patrol work in the Vembanad lake has also been provided for. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has, in trying to accommodate the various Indian States to become members thereof, recently reduced the subscription for membership from Rs 2 lakhs to Rs 1 lakh payable in 20 annual instalments of Rs. 5,000 each. Mysore, Baroda and Cochin have already availed themselves of this concession. In view of the advantages that the State is likely to derive from the membership of the Council, this Government have also decided to join the Council. The first instalment of Rs 5,000 payable next year has been provided in the Agricultural budget.

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21. *Industries.*—The Sales Depot at Trivandrum is being taken advantage of by private individuals and institutions as an advertising agency for the popularisation of the products of their cottage industries and provision has been made for its continuance next year. The Trade Agent at Bombay entered upon his duties in Meenam last. He has begun work by opening a Sales Depot at Bombay, which is to serve as a central agency for the collection of Travancore products for distribution in the British Indian markets. The first instalment of consignments of ivory goods from the School of Arts, coir mats and mattings from Paravur and cashew-nuts from Quilon, has already been despatched to the Depot. It is proposed to continue the Trade Agent and his staff during the next year also. The various industries mentioned in my Budget speech last year promise to thrive well. Though the 'Dyeing and printing' section started work only at the beginning of this year, it is now supplying all the dyed yarn required for the use of the weaving sections of the Industries department as well as of the Central Prison. There is a good demand from outside markets for rattan articles and a large number of articles of improved pattern have been made and supplied during the course of the year. The carpet-making looms in the School of Arts have been repaired and got ready for work. The manufacture of carpets has already been taken up. The Embroidery and the Lacquer work sections are also doing fairly good work. The continuance of these minor industries has been provided for in the Industries budget. The Experimental Tannery at Karamanai which was being continued on a temporary basis from 1100 is proposed to be abolished from the beginning of the next year.

22. *Medical, Public Health and Sanitation.* The allotment for the next year is Rs. 12·27 lakhs. It is proposed to abolish the posts of the two Deputy Darbar Physicians. The Darbar Physician will, in future, be the sole Head of the Medical department, though he will continue to be the principal Medical Officer of the General Hospital as well. His designation will be changed into "Darbar Physician and Superintendent, General Hospital." During his absence from head-quarters on tour, the General Hospital will be under the charge of one of the Medical Officers attached to that institution, who will be designated as "Assistant Superintendent, General Hospital." The Assistant Superintendent will not only be responsible for the efficient conduct of work in the institution during the Darbar Physician's absence on tour, but will also attend to such duties, as may be assigned to him by the Darbar Physician even when the latter is at head-quarters.

Besides for the continuance of the special temporary staff of Medical Officers for Leprosy work and of the additional subordinate staff in the Kayencolam District Dispensary for the same purpose, provision has been made in the Medical Budget for the appointment of a small additional staff for hospital work. In view of the increasing attendance at the Ayurveda Hospital, provision has been

made in the Ayurveda budget for strengthening the compounding staff in the hospital.

*Public Health*.—Government have recently notified both primary and re-vaccination cumpulsory in all the *karas* of the State except in the Devicolam District. A thorough and intensive vaccination campaign was accordingly started in Kumbham last, both in rural and urban areas. The scheme of the campaign in rural areas is to conduct intensive vaccination in all the 9 Sanitary Circles of the State, taking one by one, the pakuthies of the taluks falling within the nine circles. The Medical Officer of Health attached to the Public Health department is in charge of the campaign. For the conduct of the campaign the existing permanent staff of Circle Officers and Vaccinators has been strengthened by the appointment of a temporary staff of nine Sanitary Inspectors. In urban areas, the Health Officers, Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators attached to each Municipality form the campaign staff. To enlist the co-operation of the people and to educate them, a regular propaganda work is also being conducted through the medium of cinema, chart and lantern lectures, wall-posters, leaflets and other agencies. Out of the 402 pakuthies comprised in the nine Sanitary Circles of the State, the compaign work has already been completed in 59 pakuthies and it is in rapid progress in 54 pakuthies. The total number of vaccination cases performed in the rural areas alone since the inauguration of the compaign in Kumbham last up to the end of Edavam last is about 7 lakhs. The campaign is to be continued next year, for which provision has been made in the budget.

The Public Health Laboratory, co-ordinating the Bacteriological Laboratory, the Vaccine Depot and the Chemical Examiner's Office was organised in Kanni last. Though the Laboratory started work only very recently, it has already begun to justify its existence by the useful work turned out in the short period of less than a year. The various diagnostic tests and vaccine productions show a three to five fold increase. The amount of typhoid vaccine produced during the current year is about five times that in previous years and it has been possible to make a reduction of 75 per cent in the price of the vaccine, besides supplying it free of cost to the poor, in order to encourage its popular use. In fact, it was the vaccine produced at the Public Health Laboratory that was successfully used for combating the typhoid epidemic that broke out in Trivandrum a few months back. The Public Analyst has returned after training in Bangalore and he will be engaged in the analysis of all common articles of food found in this country. If it should be possible for the Laboratory to show the best results, it is necessary that there should be an up-to-date building for housing the different branches of the Laboratory. Provision has therefore been made in the P. W. D. budget for the construction of a suitable building for the purpose.

Provision has also been made in the Public Health budget for the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon for the Bacteriological branch of the Public Health Laboratory for testing the purity of vaccines and for

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the study of enteric group of diseases. With the merging of the Vaccine Depot in the Public Health Laboratory, it is proposed to abolish the posts of the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of that institution creating against them the post of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon for supervising the production and distribution of vaccine.

The Hookworm Treatment compaign and the Vital Statistics sections are proposed to be abolished from the beginning of the next year. Provision has been included in the budget for grants to Municipalities for mosquito control and also for the control of filariasis in the Sherthalai taluk.

23. *Stationery and Printing.*—The Government Press, the Stationery and the Central Printing Office are at present under the administrative control of separate officers, each independent of the other. As these are allied institutions, Government consider that it would be conducive to their better management if they are placed under a single officer, as in Mysore and other places, so as to co-ordinate their functions. It is therefore proposed to amalgamate the three institutions and place the combined department under the control of a single officer designated "Controller of Stationery and Printing." With the appointment of the Controller, the Special Officer for the Standardization of printed forms will cease to function; any work that may remain to be done by that officer being thereafter attended to by the Controller. Provision has been made for the stock-taking of the publications in the Government Press, as also of the type plant in the Government Press and the Central Prison Press. Provision has also been included for the printing and sale of Malayalam readers and copy books.

24. *Co-operative Department.*—The accounts of more than half the number of Co-operative Societies in the State were, till last year, being audited by the Supervising Unions. The Unions having however, expressed their reluctance to attend to the work of audit on the ground that it does not pertain to their normal functions, Government have taken on themselves the responsibility of audit of all the Societies registered under the Regulation. There are at present about 2,0.0 Societies to be audited. As it would not be possible for the existing staff of the department to satisfactorily audit the accounts of such a large number of Societies within a reasonable time, a special temporary staff of 8 Inspectors has been appointed for the purpose. Provision has also been made for the continuance of the five Group Secretaries for Co-operative Societies of Depressed classes, as well as for the payment of the usual grants to Co-operative Conferences and Supervising Unions. Funds to the extent of Rs 10,000 are proposed to be placed at the disposal of the Protector of Depressed classes for carrying out measures for the general amelioration of the Depressed classes in the State. His programme will, in general, include construction of houses,

sinking of wells and organisation of new Co-operative Societies. The Devadhar Committee have just finished their work and the final report is awaited.

25. *Public Works.*—The allotment for ordinary Public Works expenditure for the next year including Establishment charges and Tools and Plant is Rs 32·48 lakhs, as against the current year's budget grant of Rs 30·56 lakhs. When the estimated expenditure on Capital works and the expenditure met out of the Irrigation and Road Development Funds and the Reproductive Works executed by the Electrical department are also taken into account, the budget grant for the next year for works of public utility would amount to Rs 62·86 lakhs, and is the highest on record. Full details of the Works in progress and New works are given in the Appendices to the budget estimates.

The separate Irrigation Division sanctioned during the current year has been formed and an Irrigation Fund created with an initial deposit of Bh. Rs 5 lakhs. It is proposed to draw a sum of Rs ·68 of a lakh from the Fund for supplementing the budget grant of Rs 2 lakhs from the General revenues for Protective Irrigation works next year, the unspent balance, if any, at the close of the year being added on to the Fund to be drawn upon in future years. With the creation of a separate Irrigation Division, it is hoped that it would be possible for the department to bestow greater attention to the improvement of the several Protective Irrigation works lying scattered throughout the State. Provision has also been made for the continuance of the temporary staff for completing the investigation of a Drainage Scheme for the Trivandrum town and for the Town Planning Scheme.

26. *Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.* The expected increase is mainly under Superannuation and retired allowances due to the anticipated increase in the number of retirements.

27. *The Public Service Recruitment Committee*, appointed to enquire into and report on the question of placing the system of recruitment to Public Service on a definite basis, have submitted their report and it is engaging the attention of Government.

28. *The Retrenchment Committee*, in their report, made proposals for the standardization of salaries of officers of the State involving an average saving in expenditure to the extent of Rs 4·15 lakhs per annum. The Special Officer deputed during the current year for the standardization of salaries has submitted proposals which would result in an average saving of about Rs 4·35 lakhs. The proposals are under consideration.

29. *Travancore State Land Mortgage Bank.*— It is expected that loans to the extent of Rs 5·80 lakhs would be sanctioned by the Bank by the close of the current year. For the next year, a sum of Rs 3 lakhs has been provided in the budget under "Debt Heads." The amounts collected from the Bank's debtors are also being utilised for the grant of further loans. The rate of interest charged on the prior

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encumbrances, for the clearance of which the Bank has granted loans, is in most cases 12 per cent per annum. There have also been a few cases in which the rate of interest was 15 per cent. The Bank is now charging an interest of 7½ per cent per annum on the advances made by it. It is, however, proposed to reduce the rate of interest to 6½ per cent per annum with effect from 1st Chingom next. The reduced rate will be applicable to the loans granted prior to that date also, provided, however, that the interest accrued up to that date will be calculated at the present rate of 7½ per cent

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

30. *Quilon-Trivandrum Railway.*—A small provision of Rs ·06 of a lakh is made for replacing the existing gravel ballast with granite stone ballast over a distance of 5 miles on the line.

31. *Chackai-Thampanoor Extension.*—An allotment of Rs ·24 of a lakh is provided for watering arrangements at Trivandrum Central, for the construction of quarters and for establishment and other charges, as detailed in Appendix H.

32. *The Willingdon Water Works.*—The expenditure to the end of the current year is estimated at Rs. 47·83 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 3·34 lakhs is proposed for the next year including Establishment charges. The dam at Aruvikkara has been raised to its full height and water is now drawn into the main supply line direct from the impounding reservoir. The settling tank, the filter house and the low level service reservoirs are in full working order and the high level service reservoir is in course of construction.

The work of extending the Water mains to the Pattom Palace included in the second stage of the scheme has been completed. A sum of Rs 2 lakhs has been provided in the next year's budget for further works in the second stage.

A sum of Rs 1·25 lakhs has been estimated as receipts from the scheme next year and Rs. ·99 of a lakh has been provided for working expenses. The rules for the working of the scheme will be issued soon.

33. *Construction of a bridge at Nerimangalam across the Periyar.*—Out of the provision of Rs 2·07 lakhs in the current year's budget, Rs 1·25 lakhs only is expected to be spent during the year. The allotment proposed for the next year is Rs 1·75 lakhs.

34. *The Trivandrum Electric Supply.*—The total cost of the scheme is expected to stand at Rs. 8·86 lakhs at the close of 1110. 48 miles of overhead and 11 miles of high tension underground cables have already been laid. The net revenue from the scheme for 1110 is estimated at Rs ·47 of a lakh. This works upto to 5·3 per cent on the capital invested after setting apart Rs ·46 of a lakh, towards depreciation fund which is expected to stand at Rs 2·35 lakhs at the close of the next year. Under Working expenses, provision is made for the appointment of a separate Division Officer and staff, temporarily. to be in

charge of the schemes at Trivandrum and Quilon till the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric scheme is completed. Provision is also made for a small staff to cope with the increase of work in the Electrical Engineer's Office and also for the collection of revenue from the consumers numbering about 1,600 and living scattered in the town.

35. *Telephone.*—The capital cost of the scheme is expected to stand at Rs 1·23 lakhs at the close of the current year and the net revenue at Rs ·04 of a lakh. As the demand for telephone installation is steadily increasing, the revision of the tariff with a view to make it more popular and paying is under consideration. An allotment of Rs. ·37 of a lakh has been provided for the next year for incomplete and new works. The net receipts from the scheme next year are estimated at Rs. ·05 of a lakh.

36. *Quilon Electric Supply.*—The total expenditure on this scheme is estimated to stand at Rs. 1·50 lakhs at the close of 1109. The Power house engine room is practically completed and foundations have been laid for the engines to be installed there. Outhouses and office extensions will be completed before the close of this year, as also, buildings, cooling tank, overhead tank, etc. The engines will be installed before September next and power is expected to be supplied from October. A provision of Rs ·85 of a lakh has been made for the next year, of which Rs 60,000 is for incomplete works and Rs 24,000 for new works. A net revenue of Rs ·06 of a lakh is estimated for the next year after providing Rs ·10 of a lakh for depreciation.

37. *Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—This scheme has already progressed in all directions. In respect of civil works, an approach road, 4 miles long, has been constructed and leads to the Power House passing through staff quarters. Most of the buildings for staff quarters have been completed. Contracts have been placed with Messrs. Harrison and Crosfield for pipes, the first shipment of which from Poland is expected to arrive at Alleppey about the 15th September 1934. The pipe line is expected to be completed by December 1935. The tunnel works are progressing at the rate of 120 feet per week. Tenders for plant and machinery have been received for scrutiny and contracts for the supply will be fixed up before the close of the current year. The Transmission line survey is over. Tenders for supply and erection will be taken up for consideration early next year. The building works at Kothamangalam and Pallom are nearing completion. A provision of Rs 20·57 lakhs has been made for the next year, as detailed in Appendix J to the budget estimates.

38. *State Life Insurance.*—The scheme of Public Insurance, about which mention was made in my speech last year, was introduced with effect from 1st Meenom last. Unlike the official branch of the State Life Insurance, which provides only for the endowment scheme of insurance payable at 55 years of age, the Public Branch provides for various kinds of insurance schemes, such as endowment policies payable at different ages, life policies and children's endowment policies. Though

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the Public Insurance started work only very recently, it has already proved itself to be popular with the insuring public and proposals for about Rs 5 lakhs have been received during the short period of 4 months. There is every reason to hope that the scheme will be successful from a financial point of view.

20. *Provident Fund.*—The State Provident Fund which was introduced in Meenom 1107 has proved itself to be popular. The number of subscribers has risen to about 6500 from 4300 in Karkatakam last. The Fund is expected to have a closing balance of about Rs 1·67 lakhs at the end of the current year.

40. *Government Rubber Factory.*—It is proposed to open a Rubber Factory at Chackai, Trivandrum, at an estimated cost of Rs 3 lakhs, of which Rs 2 lakhs will be required for the purchase of machinery and Rs 1 lakh for buildings and working capital. A sum of Rs 15,000 will be spent during the current year and a sum of Rs 2·55 lakhs is proposed to be allotted for the next year under "Investment Account." In view of the good quality of the rubber produced in the State, the facilities for transport, the cheap and educated labour available and the protective duty on all imported rubber goods, it is hoped that the factory would work at a reasonable profit and prove conducive to the economic prosperity of the State.

41. *The Travancore Sugars.*—Government have an investment to the extent of about Rs 4 lakhs, in the shape of shares in and advances to the Travancore Sugars Ltd., Thuckalai. The factory was handed over to Mr. N. S. T. Chari for management from 1st July 1933 and the concern earned a profit of about Rs 70,000 during the first seven months of its working. The factory was originally installed with a capacity of 60 candies of jaggery for daily melt; but with certain additions, alterations and improvements, the capacity has been recently raised to a daily melt of 120 candies. The real difficulty in the matter of working the factory at present is the scarcity of supply of jaggery. The factory is now indenting upon the neighbouring British districts for the supply of jaggery, as the Travancore supply has been found to be insufficient for the daily requirements of the factory. We have a large number of palmyrah trees in South Travancore ; but all of them are not tapped for want of climbers. The price of one candy of palmyrah jaggery stood at Rs 18 an year ago ; but is now quoted at Rs 30 per candy and the present depression has not affected the price of jaggery in any way. There appears to be ample scope for development in this direction, as the manufacture of palmyrah jaggery has been found to be a paying concern. However, on account of the scarcity of palmyrah jaggery, experiments are being conducted by Mr. Chari in the Munro Island, Quilon taluk, to ascertain whether cocoanut jaggery of sufficient refining value could be produced out of sweet toddy on a commercial scale. If the experiment proves completely successful, as is expected, it is bound to be of immense advantage to the factory and to the cocoanut estate owners in general.

42. *Loans made by Government.*—An allotment of Rs 3·50 lakhs has been provided in the next year's budget for the grant of loans under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation, including Rs 1 lakh for the grant of special loans to the Punja cultivators in Kuttanad. An allotment of Rs ·50 of a lakh for the grant of Industrial loans and of Rs ·50 of a lakh for Miscellaneous loans and advances has also been made for the next year.

## FINANCIAL POSITION.

43. A statement of our assets and liabilities as at the close of 1109 and 1110 is given on pages 9 and 10 of the Budget Estimates. The total booked assets at the close of last year amounted to Rs 387·83 lakhs and the liabilities to Rs 268·09 lakhs and according to the revised estimates of the current year, the assets would amount to Rs 403·60 lakhs and the liabilities to Rs 284·67 lakhs. Our surplus investments, which stood at Rs 211·95 lakhs at the close of last year, is expected to be reduced to Rs 192·60 lakhs at the close of the next year on account of our drawings for expenditure on Capital and Reproductive works. Our assets and liabilities at the close of 1110 are expected to be Rs 410·58 lakhs and Rs 293·44 lakhs respectively. The Government Account, which stood at Rs 119·74 lakhs at the beginning of the current year, is expected to be reduced to Rs 118·93 lakhs at its close, due to the anticipated revenue deficit during the year and the adjustment of the outlay on Electrical schemes. As Government propose to incur a Capital expenditure of Rs 5·39 lakhs during the next year, the net deficit is estimated at Rs 1·79 lakhs. The Government Account is thus expected to close with a balance of Rs 117·14 lakhs. Our cash balance in treasuries and in the Imperial Bank of India at the close of the current and ensuing years is expected to stand at Rs 48·45 lakhs and Rs 45·82 lakhs respectively. Government now hold gilt-edged securities to the face value of Bh. Rs 263·60 lakhs including Bh. Rs 12 lakhs in the 3 per cent. loan of 189[illegible]-97. These securities, revalued at the current market rate, have appreciated to the extent of Rs 7·44 lakhs as the result of general rise in the price of gilt-edged securities and certain sales and purchases effected by Government in recent years. On the whole, it is gratifying to note, that our present financial position is unquestionably sound.

**PRESIDENT** : The Houses will now adjourn. The Legislative Assembly will meet again on Friday the 27th July at 11 A. M., and the Council will meet on Friday, the 10th August, at 11 A. M.

The Legislature adjourned at 11-52 of the Clock.

Trivandrum }
24th July 1934. }

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
*Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.*

# PROCEEDINGS
# OF
# THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY
## (*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

## FIRST ASSEMBLY.
## THIRD SESSION.

*Friday, the 27th July 1934/12th Karkatakam 1109.*

The Assembly met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eeleven of the clock, the President presiding.

### NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members took the oath and signed the rolls;

1. Mr. K. George
2. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
3. Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon
4. ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai
5. ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
6. ,, G. B. E. Truscott.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

*New English Middle School at Perumbavoor.*

1. *MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any private agency has applied for opening a new English Middle School at Perumbavoor;

(*b*) if so, whether sanction has been given; and

(*c*) if not, why?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The educational needs of the locality are adequately met by the existing schools and the opening of a new school at the locality will be detrimental to the existing schools.

PRESIDENT: Mr. V. T. Chacko—

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): I have supplementary questions to ask.

PRESIDENT: You are too late.

*Honorary Adviser, Public Health.*

2. *MR. V. T. CHACKO (*Muvattupuzha I*): Will the Government be pleased to state the duties of the Honorary Adviser, Public Health?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): To advise Government on matters relating to Public Health in the State.

G. P. T. 2147. 350. 5-2-1110. B

**MR V. T. CHACKO** (*Muvattupuzha I*) : Is the Medical Entomologist under the orders of the Honorary Adviser, Public Health ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : He is a member of the Public Health Department.

**MR. V. T. CHACKO** (*Muvattupuzha I*) : Are his services still to be continued ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The period of his appointment will expire in October 1934 ; and after that, he will not be given any extension of service in this State.

**MR. V. T. CHACKO** (*Muvattupuzha I*) : Do the Government propose to appoint any other Medical Entomologist in his place ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : No.

*The Public Health Department.*

3. ***MR. V. T. CHACKO** (*Muvattupuzha I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) who the controlling officer of the Public Health Department is ; and

(*b*) who makes recommendations to Government in the matter of appointments and promotions ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : *a*) and (*b*) The Deputy Director of Public Health.

*Expenditure on land etc. for the Puthiakavu Vernacular School for Girls.*

4. ***MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the amount spent till now (2-12-1108) for the land and the foundation work for the Vernacular School for Girls at Puthiakavu, Mavelikara ; and

(*b*) the reasons for not carrying out the work on which some expenditure has been incurred ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : (*a*) Rs. 13,342-2-4 up to end of Chingom 1099. No expenditure has been incurred thereafter.

(*b*) For want of funds due to financial stringency.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) ; May I know the date on which the last item of expenditure was incurred for this purpose ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Some day in 1924.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : May I know whether the question of completing this work was considered when the Budgets for succeeding years were prepared ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Yes, it was,

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Then, may I know whether financial stringency started even in 1924?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Subsequent to 1924, revised plan and estimate were got ready, and the estimate amounted to Rs. 25,000. Government considered that too much for this school building, and another revised estimate was called for. And, actually sums *were* sanctioned once or twice. After that, financial stringency began and no provision was made in the Budget.

*Resolutions passed at the Travancore Private School Teachers' Conference.*

5. ***MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received a copy of the resolutions passed at the Travancore Private School Teachers' Conference held in the Mavelikara B. H. School hall on the 13th Dhanu 1109; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the steps taken by them on resolution No. 5 regarding the recruitment of private school teachers to Government service and the removal of the age-bar restriction with regard to those who have entered service in a private school and taken license for teaching before the 25th year of age?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The member is referred to paragraph 5 of G. O. D. Dis. No. 648 of 34/Edn. dated the 30th May 1934, published on page 1158, Part I of the Travancore Government Gazette, dated the 5th June 1934.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I beg to submit a point for the consideration of the Chair. The answer given refers me to some page in some issue of the Government Gazette. Is it possible, Sir, for me now, to make that reference and then ask supplementary questions now?

**PRESIDENT**: Members are expected to ask questions which relate to matters not within their knowledge and matters on which they cannot themselves get independent information. The answer to your question is contained in the Government Gazette which is a public document and so was available to every one of you. Therefore, the answer given to you is perfectly right.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know wheher the order regarding the recruitment of private school teachers to Government service is based on a full enquiry as to their competency for Government service?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Has it been recognised by Government that private school teachers are more competent to teach than raw recruits?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is a matter of opinion.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): 'Whether it has been recognised or not' is my question.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is a matter of opinion whether Government have recognised it or not.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): On a point of order, Sir, whether Mr. Asan's supplementary question relates to a question of fact or a matter of opinion.

**PRESIDENT**: In the circumstances, I cannot compel the Government member to answer more.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Sir, it is a point for consideration and decision *by the Chair* whether my question relates to a question of fact, as to whether it has been recognised or not, or merely to an opinion.

**PRESIDENT**: As a fact, has it been recognised by Government or not? The Chief Secretary can answer that question.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, it has been recognised.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Then, may I know why private school teachers are not preferred when fresh appointments are made?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not aware that the preferential claims of private school teachers have not been considered when fresh appointments are made. Therefore, I claim notice.

*Appointments in the Agricultural Department.*

6. ***MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to the answer to my question No. 6 given on 15th November 1933, in this Assembly:

(*a*) whether any post on Rs. 15 per mensem has fallen vacant in the Agricultural Department since the date of the order mentioned in the question;

(*b*) whether any person has been appointed or promoted to a post carrying Rs 15 per mensem in the Agricultural Department since the receipt of that order?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether the person, referred to in the answer given on 15th November 1933, has been appointed in the vacancy?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I have answered 'Yes.'

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): My question relates to a particular person, belonging to the depressed classes, who had applied for appointment in a vacancy; and his name has been referred to in the answer given on 15th November 1933. I wish to know whether that person has been appointed in that vacancy.

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*). Yes; Mr. Kunjuraman *has* been appointed in that vacancy.

*Co-operative Societies and teachers in Aided Schools.*

7. *MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether a circular has been recently issued that teachers in grant-in-aid schools should not hold offices in Co-operative Societies without special sanction?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): No.

*Withdrawal of recognition of Primary Schools.*

8. *MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of primary schools whose recognition was withdrawn during 1109, with reasons in the case of each?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): 26, up to 6-7-1934 (17 on account of overlapping, 3 on account of mismanagement or unsatisfactory work, 6 because they ceased to work).

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): In the case of the sixteen schools in regard to which, the answer says, recognition has been withdrawn on account of over-lapping, may I know the distance between the nearest over-lapping school and its neighbouring older school the recognition of which has not been withdrawn?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): I cannot give a guarantee for each of these sixteen or seventeen schools; but the probabilities are that in most cases the schools whose recognition has been withdrawn were less than a mile distant from other older institutions.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know the number of Tamil schools whose recognition has been withdrawn?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): Mr. Elenkath's question relates to the number of schools whose recognition has been withdrawn. There are many other schools whose aid from Government has been stopped. I cannot now say how many of these schools, whose recognition has been withdrawn, are Tamil schools.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Did the Director consult the Advisory Board before withdrawing recognition?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): No.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Did the Director visit these localities and schools before he recommended their recognition being withdrawn?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): The Director has visited many of them, but not all.

*Prescription of Text-Books.*

9. *MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Director of Public Instruction has prescribed books that have not been approved by the Text-Book Committee;

(*b*) whether he has prescribed books to classes other than those for the use of which the Text-Book Committee approved certain books; and

(*c*) if the answer to parts (*a*) and (*b*) are in the affirmative, what were the books so prescribed?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The books referred to in the answer to part (*b*) are:—

1. വിജയോദയം കാവ്യം.
2. അംബാദേവി.
3. ജീവിതരീതി.
4. പദ്യമഞ്ജരി. Part IV.
5. സാഹിത്യമഞ്ജരി. Part I.
6. പദ്യമാലിക. Part VII.
7. ബാലകഥാമഞ്ജരി.
8. കുഞ്ചൻനമ്പ്യാർ.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether this alteration from the approved books was made on the advice of any person?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether that person or body of persons was in any way more competent to deal with the question than the Text-Book Committee?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): The actual prescription of books is left in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) May I know from the member who was consulting the authority whose aid the Director sought?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): I cannot tell the member exactly who was the consulting authority upon each book. If he wants to know for a particular book—

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Say, in the case of the *Jeevitharcethi* which has not even been approved for this year?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have already answered that all the books mentioned have been approved by the Text-Book Committee.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Was there any private intermediary body between the Text-Book Committee and the Director of Public Instruction in the matter of selection?

• **MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : No.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the books prescribed have been approved by the Text-Book Committee?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Certainly they have been approved.

*Admission of students to Colleges.*

10. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Madras University has prescribed the minimum qualifications for admission of students in the Colleges;

(*b*) whether the Director of Public Instruction has issued any circulars to the Principals of the Colleges in Travancore specifying the special qualifications of students for admission in the Colleges;

(*c*) whether, in the circular of the Director, he has pointed out any additional qualifications for students for admission in the College classes other than the directions of the University; and

(*d*) whether the Government are aware that the circular of the Director causes serious hardship to students and guardians?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) & (*d*) These do not arise in view of the answer to part (*b*).

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) May I know how many students applied for admission in the local colleges?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I claim notice.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether admission has been refused to students in the local colleges?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : A few students have been refused admission.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know the reasons for refusing admission to them?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : The main reasons were, I believe, that one or two were very overaged, and that one or two were not considered fit from various points of view.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether the University has prescribed any qualification with regard to age-limit for admission to colleges?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): No.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether there are rules for the admission of any number of students in the colleges?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): There is the limitation of accommodation.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know from the member the minimum qualification prescribed by the University for admission to the colleges?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): The minimum qualification prescribed by the University is that the name of the

student applying for admission should be on the University Eligible List.

*Ezhava graduate applicants in the Education Department.*

11. *MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there are any Ezhava graduate applicants for appointments in the Education Department; and

(*b*) if so, how many and how they have been dealt with?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Yes

(*b*) 58. Nine were given appointments, while the applications of the remaining persons have been registered.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether, in the case of appointments in the Education Department, communal question is considered at all?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): I think that the communal question is considered in the case of appointments in all the departments.

*Taluk Jenmikaram Special Officers.*

12. *MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Tahsildars will be receiving any charge allowance or deputation allowance for their additional work as Taluk Jenmikaram Special Officers; and

(*b*) the period for which they will have to be working in both capacities?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) Till the Jenmikaram Settlement work is completed.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): ജന്മിക്കരം ജോലികൾ തീരുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അതിലെക്കുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ പിരിച്ചുവിടണമെന്ന് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The member has asked about Tahsildars and we cannot abolish any Tahsildars.

*District School Inspectors.*

13. *MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the nature of the work proposed to be carried out by the four District School Inspectors whose appointments have been sanctioned;

(*b*) the basis of consideration on which the recommendations for appointment to the posts were made by the Director of Public Instruction;

(c) the persons who were recommended; and

(d) the action the Government have taken on these recommendations?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): They are designated Division Inspectors of Schools and not District School Inspectors. They will be in administrative charge of all English and Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys and Training Schools for men and will conduct the inspection of those schools. They will also supervise the work of Assistant Inspecting Officers and of Vernacular Primary Schools.

(b) Seniority as Headmasters of English High Schools and experience of administrative and inspecting work.

(c) Mr. M. P. Krishnan Nambiar, M. A., L. T., Inspector of Vernacular Schools, Mr. J. T. Jesudason, B. A., L. T., Inspector of English Schools, Mr. R. Sivaramakrishna Iyer, B. A., L. T., Headmaster, English High School, Quilon, and Mr. R. Ranga Iyer, B. A., L. T., Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

(d) Government have sanctioned the recommendations.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): മൂവാററുപുഴ ഡിവിഷൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ മിസ്റ്റർ രങ്കയ്യരെക്കാൾ സീനിയർആയി ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്റർമാരിൽ ആരും ഇല്ലായിരുന്നോ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, there are.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): സീനിയേഴ്സായി ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവക്ക് എന്തുകൊണ്ട് ഇൻസ്പെക്റ്റർ പോസ്റ്റ് കൊടുത്തില്ലെന്ന് പറയാമോ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): They were not selected because they were not considered to be either suitable or to have had the necessary administrative and inspecting experience.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): ഡിവിഷനൽഇൻസ്പെക്റ്റേഴ്സിന് ഇൻസ്പെക്റ്റിംഗ് എക്സ്പീരിയൻസ് ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടത് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes; Mr. Ranga Aiyar has very considerable inspecting experience.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): മൂവാററുപുഴ ഡിവിഷനൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്റ്റർ എത്രകൊല്ലം എവിടെ ഇൻസ്പെക്റ്റർ ആയിരുന്നിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്ന് പറയാമോ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): A number of years. I shall claim notice if the member wants to know the exact period.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : ഡിവിഷനൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറേഴ്സിൻെറകീഴിലുള്ള അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാക്ക് പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് അതാതു് ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ററിലുള്ള സീനിയാറിട്ടിനോക്കിയാണോ അതല്ല സ്റ്റേററു് ഒട്ടുക്കുള്ള സീനിയാറിട്ടിയെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണോ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Regard is had to the seniority in the service as a whole. It has no relation to the district.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kottayam I*) : May I know from the member whether the seniors of Mr. Ranga Aiyar were given any opportunity to get experince in administrative work ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Evidently not.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kottayam I*) : May I take it that they were not given an opportunity and therefore it was not their fault that they had no experience in administrative work ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I am afraid the member cannot take it like that. There is no knowing whether in their past history of service they were considered unsuitable for the post of Inspector or not.

*Road from Chirayinkil to the 17th mile stone, Trivandrum Quilon road.*

14. ***MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether it was their original intention to construct a road from Chirayinkil to the 17th milestone, Trivandrum—Quilon road and therefrom to Walakaud ( വാളക്കാട് ) on the Attingal --Venjaramood road; and

(*b*) if so, why they do not extend the construction up to Walakaud ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Only the first section was taken up and its extension requires further investigation.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*) : May I know from the member whether the estimates have been prepared ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : No.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*) : May I know when the estimate for the extension from the 17th mile to Walakaud will be prepared ?

**MR: G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : After further investigation.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*) : May I know from the member whether any report has been received from the Municipal authority as to the necessity of the road ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : I claim notice.

**MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member whether there is an incomplete bridge between Chirayinkil and the 17th milestone?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : Yes. As far as I know there is a foot bridge.

**MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member why it is left incomplete?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : Lack of funds.

*Dam at Korattu-Moola, Chirayinkil taluk.*

15. ***MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the necessity for constructing a dam at Korattu-moola, Kavalayoor, Chirayinkil taluk, has been brought to their notice either by representation in the Legislative Council or by the people of the locality; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken in the matter?

**MR. G. B. E TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : (*a*) & (*b*) It was brought to the notice of the Chief Engineer by the people of the locality and he has called for a report from the Division officer, Irrigation Division.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*) : May I know from the member whether the people of the locality are experiencing great hardship on account of the dam not being constructed?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : I claim notice.

## MESSAGES FROM THE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

The Secretary then read the Messages from the Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council that the following four Bills were passed, without amendments, by the Council.

1. The Travancore Edavagai Bill.
2. The Travancore Matches Excise Duty Bill.
3. The Travancore Importation of Live-stock Bill.
4. The Travancore Markets Regulation Amendment Bill.

## REGULATIONS ASSENTED TO BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

The Secretary then reported that the following Bills received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja.

1. The Travancore Edavagai Regulation III of 1109.
2. The Travancore Matches Excise Duty Regulation IV of 1109.
3. The Travancore Importation of Live-stock Regulation V of 1109.
4. The Travancore Markets Regulation Amendment Regulation VI of 1109.

## STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Under Rule 76 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I beg to lay on the table the following statement of expenditure authorised by the Government under Section 32 of Regulation II of 1108.

| Demand. | Amount in Rupees. | Particulars. |
|---|---|---|
| VIII. Medical, Public Health and Sanitation — Public Health and Sanitation. | 1,000 | For the continuance of Plague Preventive Measures in the Devicolam Division. |
| X. Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous public improvements. | 1,800 | For dismantling and removing the Dining Hall attached to the Public Offices. |
| Do. | 14,900 | For widening and metalling the road from Kowdiyar Palace to Pattom. |
| XII. Administration of Justice | 10,500 | To meet the increased expenditure under "batta to prisoners" under "16 C. Criminal Courts". |
| XIII. General Administration —Heads other than Account Office and Legislative Bodies —Huzur Cutcherry | 625 | For strengthening the existing staff of the Huzur Secretariat as a temporary measure. |
| Do. | 388 | For the appointment of an additional clerk in the Huzur Secretariat for duty at Bhaktivilas. |
| XVIII. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments— Co-operative Department. | 1,930 | On account of extension of the period sanctioned for the Co-operative Enquiry Committee. |
| XXV. Stationery and Printing. | 2,056 | For the pay and allowance of the Stock-taking Officer, Stationery Stores, and his office establishment. |
| XXVII. Miscellaneous. | 613 | For the pay of the staff of the Special Officer for the Standardisation of Salaries. |
| Investments on Reproductive Works. | 15,000 | For the construction of necessary buildings for the opening of a factory for the manufacture of rubber articles. |

## PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

**PRESIDENT**: Under rule 3 (2) of the Legislative Rules, I have nominated Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai and Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar as the panel of Chairmen for the current session.

## STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

**PRESIDENT**: Before announcing the procedure to be followed in this House in discussing the Budget Estimates presented last Tuesday by the Financial Secretary, I propose to give my rulings on certain points which arose during the last meeting as I had promised to give at this Session.

One of the points raised was whether it was in order for the Government to answer an interpellation by laying a Statement on the Table, even though the interpellation itself did not ask for such a statement. I looked into the Rules and Standing Orders governing the conduct of business in the House and I find no provision to enable the Chair to compel the Government member, or for the matter of that any member, to give answers in any particular manner. Questions are admitted by me as President when they satisfy the Rules and Standing Orders. Whether Honourable Members are able to extract satisfactory replies from Government is a totally different matter in regard to which the Chair has no legal responsibility. That all reasonable discretion should be given to the members on the official side as well as on the non-official side in the matter of answering questions will, I believe, be readily conceded. In regard to the practice of laying a Statement on the Table, it will be recognised that, in fairness to the House and in order to save valuable time, it may be necessary to adopt the expedient rather than take up the time of the House by reading lengthy statements and lists. Upon the specific point raised, I should also say that it is a common practice in Legislative Chambers in British India to answer questions, including starred questions, by laying Statements on the Table, even though the interpellation itself did not ask for such a statement. I may add that when, on one occasion, a member complained in the Indian Legislative Assembly that the mere laying of a Statement on the Table was not sufficient answer in respect of starred questions and claimed that the Statement should at least be read in the House, it was held that the procedure of laying the Statement on the Table was usual and had to be accepted as correct. In the circumstances, I have to rule that it is perfectly in order for Government to answer an interpellation by laying a Statement on the Table, even though the interpellation itself did not ask for such a statement. But, I feel confident that such a procedure would be adopted by Government only rarely and when absolutely necessary.

In regard to the procedure to be followed for laying Statements on the Table, I had already ruled that such Statements are laid by handing over the statements at the Secretary's Table. I have looked into the matter again and find that in the Indian Legislative

[President.]

Assembly, where the orders in regard to the putting of questions and giving of answers are substantially the same as ours, the practice is that the Statements are only handed over at the Secretary's Table. They are neither read in the Assembly nor are copies thereof circulated to the members. The ruling, therefore, that I gave during the last Session will stand.

Another important point that was raised during the last Session was whether it is open to Government to withhold any information on the ground that it was of a confidential nature and could not be divulged in public interests. Here again the House will realise, as already stated, that as President I cannot compel any answer being given to a question put in the House. That apart, it is only right that, in the public interests, Government should be allowed the discretion to withhold information which, they think, is of a confidential nature. I find that, even in the House of Commons, an answer cannot be compelled if refused on the ground of public interests. My ruling, therefore, is that it is quite open to Government to withhold any information on the ground of public interests and that, in such cases, an answer to the question concerned cannot be insisted upon or the Government's position challenged. Further in regard to confidential documents, I find that it has been specifically ruled in the old Legislative Council that documents, which Government claim to be confidential or otherwise privileged, need not be placed on the Table of the House, even though such documents may be cited or quoted from. That ruling is at page 35 of Vol. IX of the Travancore Legislative Council Proceedings. I see no reason to modify that ruling.

Now in regard to Budget procedure. Under Rule 69, the debate on the Budget will begin with a general discussion and be followed by the voting of Demands for Grants. Two days have been allotted for the general discussion and seven days for the voting of Demands for Grants. The Demands will be taken up in the order in which they are printed in the List of Demands, copy of which has been already furnished to Honourable Members. The Demands under I.—Education, II—Public Works Department and VI—Land Revenue, may each be discussed for one whole day; and not more than half a day will be allotted for each of the remaining Demands.

Every member, other than the Financial Secretary, will be allowed, during the general discussion stage, not more than fifteen minutes. But I hope Honourable Members will, while not unduly restraining themselves, allow as many non-official members as possible to participate in the discussion, and render it possible to give the Government members also adequate time for reply. I hope it is recognised that a discussion in which non-official members alone have taken part will lack in completeness, unless official members too have had an opportunity of explaining or clarifying points raised by the former in the course of the debate. When voting on the Demands for Grants, every mover and the official member who has the right of

reply will be allowed ten minutes each and the other members five minutes each. Standing Order No. 59 requires notice of every motion to be given to the Secretay two clear days before the day on which the Demand comes up for consideration. Late motions will not be accepted. It will facilitate business if Honourable Members giving notice of token motions will also specify the purpose underlying the proposed cut.

In calculating the number of hours to be allotted for the voting of Demands, I propose to lay down the following procedure. A day will be taken as from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. One hour being available for question time, and another hour (1 to 2 P. M.) as lunch interval, the remaining four hours will be treated as one full day and two hours as a half day. If the whole of the first hour is not taken up for questions and answers, the time left over will be available for the voting of Demands for Grants. Such available time will not go to increase the time allotted for any particular Demand, but will be available to the House and thus enable them to reach more Demands.

## ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

**PRESIDENT** : I have received a motion for the adjournment of the House. The motion reads thus:—" I beg leave to move that the business of the House be adjourned for discussing the action of the Government in introducing from the 1st Chingom 1110 many new toll gates on public roads in the State without paying due consideration to the prevailing economic depression. "

I have considered that gentleman's motion very carefully, and it was possible to rule it out of order, under sub-clause 4 of rule 21 of the rules, which says that the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given, on the ground that this question first deserves to be discussed in the course of the Demand under the Public Works; but still, in view of the fact that there may not be perhaps a certainty when the motion may come into a definite form in which it is sought to be discussed before the House on the allotted day I am prepared to allow the motion.

Has the House any objection?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I object to it.

**PRESIDENT** : Are there any members in favour?

The motion fell through for want of support.

**PRESIDENT** : The House will now proceed to the general discussion of the Budget.

## GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, it is a matter for congratulation that Sir. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar has settled that thorny question of purchase of the Shencotta—Quilon Railway. Now we are not concerned to purchase the line. Purchase the line we must; but

[Mr. S. J. Nair.]

we can do so by paying the British Government later the cost for the construction of the line from Shencotta to Quilon. And this we can do conveniently. And at the same time we can utilise the sinking fund that has been set apart for that purpose—a sum which amounts to Rs. 69 lakhs—for immediate and better purposes in the State. The proposal for starting of Rubber Factory is an excellent idea which would result in the development of our local industries. It would to a very great extent alleviate the difficulties that the rubber cultivators have been experiencing in the State. The site selected for putting up the factory is an excellent one. Then about the management that has been left to Mr. N. S. T. Chari, Manager of the Travancore Sugars Ltd. That was also a very good idea because during the course of the last 7 months' working he has succeeded to get for us a profit of about Rs. 70,000. The experiment he has undertaken to manufacture sugar out of cocoanut jaggery also is a good idea. It would also relieve the people of the State who live mainly upon the income they get from cocoanut from the effects of the economic depression.

Then, Sir, the punishment that has been meted out to the Deputy Director of Public Instruction is a thing that deserves the hearty congratulation of the House. I mean, as a sort of punishment he has been reverted to his old place of Principalship. I have my serious doubts, Sir, whether that punishment would amount to a deterrent punishment, whether that punishment would be effective so far as the future evil actions of the Government servants are concerned (*Hear, hear.*) It was a case of defalcation or misappropriation of college funds. Sir, we have seen Proverthicars and Accountants—poor paid servants of Government—when found in short of a few rupees in the collection of taxes are immediately handed over to the Police, cases are being filed against them, they are being charge-sheeted, tried and convicted and sent to prison. Here is an instance when a responsible public servant not doing his duty satisfactorily or misbehaving in a very serious degree is allowed to continue to serve the State in his own way and according to his own fashion.

Then coming to the appointment of the Deputy Director, the Deputy Director's place was created for the purpose of having a particular man in that place.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether the Report of the Education Committee says so?

**PRESIDENT**: No Committee can say that.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): The Committee recommended that a person having administrative experience should be appointed as the Deputy Director. But unfortunately the Director did not find his way to appoint such a person and to see that his recommendation was given effect to in the real sense. For various reasons only known to the Director himself, he recommended the appointment of Mr. Chandrasekharan as the Deputy Director. Anyhow, he has gone. The Deputy

Director misbehaved in the capacity of the Principal. This is no reason why the post of Deputy Director shall be abolished. In view of the heavy work to be done by the Director of Public Instruction and the heavy expenditure amounting to Rs. 47 lakhs which the Government have to incur, it is highly necessary that a person with administrative experience shall be appointed as the Deputy Director or the Personal Assistant to the Director. This is in consonance with the recommendation of the Education Committee. Moreover, there is also the Provident Fund created by the Department that has accumulated to one lakh of rupees. There is at present no competent person, apart from the Deputy Director, in the Director's office to look after the management of that fund. And that fund has been largely contributed by poor paid Vernacular School teachers; and in the absence of a proper person to attend to that function, this post of a Deputy Director should not be abolished. Of course I am not particular about the name and designation with which he is saddled.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member whether this House has recommended the abolition of the Deputy Director?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I have been against the appointment of Mr. Chandrasekharan, who has no administrative experience, as Deputy Director of Public Instruction when he was appointed, because it was against the nature of the recommendation of the Education Reform Committee.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether it is his opinion that the present Director of Public Instruction is not able to cope with his duties without the aid of a Deputy Director?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Yes, Sir, that is what I mean. The person who is to be appointed as the Deputy Director should be in a position to exercise control over the finances and officers of the Department; and he should in no way be lower in status than a Division Inspector. What I mean is that he should be a person who has got administrative experience and who shall be senior in rank amongst the Division Inspectors: and he should be in a position to control and help the Director in his multifarious duties.

It does not mean that a proper person to relieve the heavy and onerous duties and multifarious works of the Director of Public Instruction should not be appointed.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know from the member the grounds upon which the appointment of the Deputy Director was desired by the Report of the Education Committee?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): The grounds upon which the appointment of the Deputy Director was desired were the same upon which the appointment of Inspectors was desired by the Report of the Committee. The Inspectors were given separate Divisions to relieve the multifarious duties of the Director of Public Instruction and similarly

[Mr. S. J. Nair.]

the Committee recommended, rather suggested, the appointment of the Deputy Director. The Committee's Report clearly suggested that the Deputy Director shall be a man of administrative experience in the department and his salary shall never go above Rs. 600.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Is the member aware that it was for the purpose of training the Deputy Director to become a full-blown Director that this post was created?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): It was desired on that ground also. My suggestion was before this that the Deputy Director ought to have been a seniormost officer from the administrative side of the department. He must be in the office so that whenever the Director goes on leave he shall be there to look after the Director's work as well in the office.

**MR. K. R. ELANKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Is the member aware that the provision made is less than the pay of the seniormost Inspector?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): There is another suggestion more, Sir. One Inspectress and at the same time another Assistant Inspectress for the inspection and supervision of the Vernacular Middle and High schools for girls are superfluous. The Inspectors for the boys' schools can very well supervise the Vernacular schools for girls and *vice versa*. At present the Assistant Inspectors could not inspect any Vernacular Middle and High schools for girls. One Inspectress or Assistant Inspectress can very well conduct inspection work in English schools as well as the Vernacular High schools for girls. If the Assistant Inspectors—males as well as females—employed as such could inspect Vernacular Middle Schools for Boys and Vernacular Primary Schools for Girls, I do not know what objection there is for permitting them to inspect Vernacular Middle Schools for Girls as well. Moreover, we are permitted to employ both male and female teachers, without regard whether the school be a Boys' school or a Girls' school. I do not understand the rhyme or the reason which influenced the Director of Public Instruction to make such a recommendation in the matter of inspection of Vernacular Middle Schools for Girls. What I suggest is that the one Division Inspector's place can very well be abolished or converted to that of the Deputy Director. The post of Assistant Inspectress can well be abolished. The Chief Inspectress shall be converted into a Division Inspector.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): May I know from the member his views on the budget?

**PRESIDENT**: He wants all these changes to be made in the budget.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know from the member whether there is any other consideration, apart from the consideration of economy and retrenchment that would lead the Government to abolish the post of Inspectress?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : I suggest the abolition of the Assistant to the Inspectress, as she is like a Personal Assistant. For economy it is enough to promote the Personal Assistant in the Director's Office to the Inspector's grade and for the matter of retrenchment, there is a real profit to be gained by doing away with the post of the Personal Assistant to the Inspectress.

**PRESIDENT** : There are only two minutes at your disposal.

**MR. S J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : The Financial Secretary has been very optimistic and for his spirit of optimism, I congratulate him. As for the facts, I think he pursues an Ostrich-like policy. His contention of a surplus Budget is a delusion. It is a *mirage*. I understand that there will be a surplus of Rs. 2 lakhs and odd in the Budget Estimate for 1110. In the first page of the Preliminary Budget, we find that he expected a revenue of Rs. 232·93 lakhs. The revised Budget estimate of expenditure for 1109 is Rs. 237·77 lakhs. Thus we understand that there is the probability of a deficit of about Rs. 5 lakhs. For 1110 he has anticipated a revenue of Rs. 232 lakhs and odd and an expenditure of Rs. 230 lakhs and odd, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 2 lakhs and 60 thousand. In the speech of the Financial Secretary, he has clearly admitted that the economic depression which has been correctly described as unprecedented alike in its extent, its duration and its intensity, still persists. In the face of this admission, I do not know how the Financial Secretary has succeeded in manipulating the accounts in such a manner as to make us understand that there would be only an expenditure of Rs. 230 lakhs and odd for the coming year and that there would be a surplus. So far as the provisions of allotment for the various departments are concerned, in the Industrial Department, the Budget Estimate is Rs. 1 lakh and odd. Further, out of that, only Rs. 13,422 is allotted for industrial development. This, I submit, is a bad feature so far as the interests of the people and the State are concerned. It is essential that the Government must try to revolutionise the industrial development of the country in order to minimise the difficulties of the people. Travancore is composed of agriculturists; and in order to relieve the indebtedness of the peasants and the agricultural population, it is essential that factories should be started and more money allotted towards the development of industry in the State.

Then, Sir, from the speech of the Financial Secretary, as well as from the Budget, we see the creation of some novel appointments and novel departments such as the State Guests Department and the Directress of State Guests as well as the importation of a Geography teacher. I understand that there is one Mr. K. M. Joseph who is employed in the Education Department of the State who has got the best qualifications not only in the Madras Presidency but even in the whole of the Indian Empire so far as methods of Georgraphy teaching are concerned. Why cannot his services be utilised for the purpose of giving a series of lectures to the teachers employed in the various schools in the State? I understand that the text-book prescribed for Geography is the one written by him.

**PRESIDENT** . I have to rule that the Honourable Member has exceeded his time. When can the Member finish his speech ?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Two minutes more, Sir.

**PRESIDENT** : I hope not *more than* two minutes.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Yes, Sir. So far as the Revenue Department is concerned, we find no provision for the remission of taxes for the poor suffering people of Travancore. Last year we recommended 25 per cent. reduction in taxes, and fortunately for us the Government reduced 12 1/2 per cent. of the taxes on wet lands. But our request is that remission of taxes should be granted for the wet as well as the dry lands alike, because people who hold wet lands as well as dry lands suffer equally. The expenditure that is provided for, during the course of the next year and for years to come for the purpose of improvements to the State Guests Department to the extent of Rs. 30 thousand and odd, is a recurring waste. The policy of construction and the improvement of the avenue roads in Trivandrum city ought to be amended to a very great extent. There are 500 and odd prisoners in the Central Jail. I understand from the Administration Report of the Central Prison and also from other authorities that the life of the prisoners inside the Central Prison is very happy. The condition of the people outside is far worse.

**PRESIDENT** : Then why not go inside ? (*Laughter*)

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : I am not speaking of the advisability of going inside or waiting outside, Sir. These criminals are kept there, Sir, without making them to do sufficient work. Sufficient work in the shape of hard labour should be given to these prisoners. The Central Prison must be made self-supporting. Why not the labour be utilised for the construction of roads in the State, at least in the matter of construction of the costly avenue roads in the city, instead of wasting the public funds for the purpose and at the same time killing, nay, sacrificing, the interests of the mofussil people ? We have been crying for roads in the rural areas and no sufficient provision has been made in the Budget for the coming year.

**PRESIDENT** : Let us leave aside the enviable lot of the prisoners and all that. Other members should be allowed to speak.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Yes, Sir.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*) : Sir, I congratulate the Financial Secretary for the surplus budget at a time of such economic depression which, in his own words is unprecedented alike in its extent,its duration, and its intensity, still persists. Before making a few observations on the Budget, "I wish to refer to some suggestions which the Government took into consideration which were made on the floor of this House on previous occasions. They are the abolition of the post of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, the post of the Vice-Principal of the Training College, of the two Deputy Darbar Physicians, and the Experimental Tannery at Karamanai

and the amalgamation of the Government Press, the Stationery and the Central Printing Offices. Then there are certain new items of expenditure which the Government have made in the direction of improving the economic condition of the State. It is gratifying to note the opening of a Rubber Factory and the inauguration of the State Life Insurance Scheme to benefit the general public. The appointment of a Trade Agent in Bombay and the opening of a Sales Depot there also are gratifying indeed. The proposal to open a paper mill at Alwaye or at Thattakad as a result of the opening of the Pallivasal—Nariamangalam road and the accessability of the forest area from where we get *eetta* for pulp manufacture will also be welcomed by the people. The joining in of the Imperial Council of Agriculture by the State also deserves congratulation. Then there is the deputation of a candidate to Calcutta for studying statistical methods. That is quite necessary in these progressive days. Apart from all these, I wish to refer to page 7 of the Financial Secretary's speech where he says that "the present economic situation has been taken into consideration, to the extent possible, in framing the next year's estimates of receipts and expenditure." Sir, under Land Revenue, I wish to say that the present economic situation has not been fully taken into consideration. The pages of the Government Gazette will bear ample testimony to show the extent of lands sold away for arrears of land revenue. And I hear that Government have very recently issued a circular that hereafter Government Notifications with regard to the sale of lands for arrears of land revenue should not be published in the Gazette. If it is true, I strongly protest against that method.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : Does not the member think that, if such a procedure is adopted, it will help people outside to think that everything is very prosperous in this country?

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*) : Yes, certainly.

In other items such as Ayacut revenue, *Kudisika*, Sanchayam revenue and others, there is an appreciable fall of revenue. The method adopted for the realisation of revenue is very severe. The pages of the Administration Report for the year 1108 are very clear on the point. I wish to quote a few statements. The demand notices issued in 1106 is 5 lakhs; in 1107, 6 lakhs and in 1108, 7 lakhs. Attachment notices are 16,000 in 1106, in 1107, 22,000 and in 1108, 32,000, and sales about 3,000 in 1106, 4,000 in 1107, and 6,000 in 1108. Sir, the rural indebtedness of the State has been brought to the notice of Government by the Banking Enquiry Committee, which lays down the figure as 25 crores, the Economic Depression Committee as Rs. 40 crores and the Census Report of 1931 as Rs. 20 crores. There is no remedy suggested anywhere in the Budget speech of the Financial Secretary to relieve this indebtedness. Sir, in the last Budget Session of this Assembly we passed a resolution to the effect that 25 per cent. of the tax should be given as remission. But only 12½ per cent. was sanctioned by the Government and that on wet lands only. Now also Government are trying to collect the arrears of the land revenue without helping the poor ryots who are in terrible misery.

[Mr. T. K. Alexander.]

Under the Excise Department, I would make a few observations. That Department has been criticised as top-heavy. We see more controlling and supervising officers whereas we want more preventive and detective officers. The Retrenchment Committee recommended the abolition of the Devicolam Division. There are only a few shops which are farmed out to one single contractor and the collection is in a lump sum. So, that may be well abolished. The predecessor of the present Commissioner, Mr. Gomathinayagom Pillai, recommended that that Division may be abolished, when the Pallivasal-Neriamangalam road is opened. But that also is not considered by the Government. Then there is the question of the separation of the Customs from the Excise. That matter has been brought to the notice of the Government by Mr. K. C. Karunakaran and others last time; but nothing has been done in that direction too. About Rs. 500 is the pay of the present Port Officer and that pay is only given to the heads of minor departments. We have got a very increasing Customs work due to the development of the Cochin Harbour but the Customs is not separated from the Excise. Then a word about the Abkari policy of the Government. The drink evil was attacked by the members of this House and the general public ever since 1074. In the year 1074, Government assured us in these words:

"The object of the Abkari Department is, it should be borne in mind, no less moral than fiscal. It is more in the interest of public morality than of public revenue."

But in spite of this assurance and declaration of policy, we find that more shops are being opened and greater number of trees allowed to be tapped.

Then, a word about salt. We have got about 472 acres of pans from where salt could be manufactured. But we get down large quantity of salt from Bombay and Tinnevelly. Here we should manufacture salt not only for our own consumption but even for export. But that line of action has also not been taken into consideration by the Department.

Then, Sir, about the abolition of the export duty on cocoanut products. A resolution was passed to that effect. But nothing has been done except the mention made by the Financial Secretary that the matter is under the consideration of the Government.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether a resolution to that effect was passed in this House?

**PRESIDENT**: Does not the member know whether a resolution was passed in this House?

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): I do not think that such a resolution was passed. That is why I asked the question.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): But nothing has been done till now in that direction. No step is taken for the cultivation of

tobacco in this country. We get down large quantity of Jaffna tobacco when we have every facility for cultivating tobacco.

Sir, why not stop the tobacco coming from Ceylon when we are threatened by them by the dumping of cocoanuts and thus ruining our cocoanut cultivation and thus making the lot of the cocoanut cultivators very miserable and helpless.

Then, Sir, previously in the Legislative Council there was a resolution passed to the effect that foreigners should not be retained while there are available competent people to serve the State honourably; but you see now ever so many men coming and occupying the official chairs. Now the Director of Public Instruction wants a foreigner for giving a course of lectures in Geography from Madras. He is either ignorant of one competent and well-qualified hand in the Department or purposely does not want to take his services. He is the author of a very excellent text on Geography which the Director of Public Instruction has himself recommended for the High School classes. Then, Sir, I could not understand the present position taken by him in requiring the service of one out-sider. I emphatically protest against such a system of recruitment in the department.

Then, Sir, under Forest, I wish to make these observations. Provision is made also for the deputation of two students for training in the Forest College at Coimbatore. Sir, Government do not consider whether candidates are forthcoming without taxing on the Government resources to go and study in the Forest College. While there are people who will study at their own expense for Forest training course, what is the necessity for deputing students at Government expense?

Then, Sir, under Medical, I wish to make this observation. Last time I myself moved a cut motion to the effect that sufficient amounts should be utilised for dispensaries in rural areas where medical relief is not obtainable properly, but nothing is done in that direction also and we see something is wrong with that department. Sir, in the last Session out of one hour of question time 40 minutes were taken for interpellation about the treatment given to patients who visit the Women and Children's Hospital at Thycaud; but the authorities did not take into the serious consideration this Assembly because we see in the papers that similar things were repeated again. Two students from Model School were taken for treatment, but they were not treated carefully and another woman went for treatment but she was refused admission. It was published in the paper and if anybody challenges that statement I will prove it.

**PRESIDENT**: Well, the honourable member is exceeding his time.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Sir, two minutes

About the Industrial Department, I wish to make a few observations. Sir, in the year 1925, a resolution was moved in the Legislative Council-but it was lost by a narrow majority-for taking into consideration the appointment of a committee to make a survey of cottage and factory

[Mr. T. K. Alexander.]

industries. Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the intensive village economic survey conducted by Dr. Harold Mann in Bombay or Dr. Gilbert Slater in Madras or Mr. Kesava Iyengar in Hyderabad or of the Board of Economic Enquiry in the Punjab. If enquiry is conducted here also on that line, that would help the Government to know the wealth and indebtedness of the general people of the State.

Then under P. W. D, Sir, I wish to make a few remarks. Last year I myself moved a cut motion to bring to the notice of the Government that the policy pursued by the Department is inconsistent, indefinite and not constructive. Allotments are very small when compared with the necessity of the times for proper use of communication. Sir, in the year 1104 an amount of Rs. 16·22 lakhs and odd was budgetted for original works under communication. But this year we see only Rs. 3·62 lakhs has been budgetted under that head in spite of the fact that we have got a Road Development Fund. Then, Sir, we have got at our disposal about Rs. 70 lakhs from the Railway Sinking Fund which will freely be utilized for other works like the Kottarakara-Ernakulam Railway or the opening of the paper mill at Alwaye or the opening of a Railway line from Nagercoil to Trivandrum which could be undertaken and thus relieve the economic depression of the State.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : Sir, I am afraid I cannot congratulate the Financial Secretary on the Budget he has presented to the House. As a desperate measure to make both ends meet, the Budget perhaps deserves congratulation, but not otherwise. If the Government had taken into consideration the permanent and abiding interest of the peasantry of Travancore, if only they had taken note of the great economic depression and the unprecedented economic crisis facing the country and if they were alive to the abnormal fall in the value of agricultural produce of Travancore since the last many years, such a budget would not have been presented. I am sorry to state that there is not even a gesture of generosity. The Government seem to ignore the very seriousness of the situation. The Government perhaps, the official benches, might turn round and say "Well, non-officials, what can we do. We cannot help it, it is a desperate situation. We have to run the machinery. We cannot find sufficient funds for nation-building departments at this critical situation." Well, if we go back to the Budgets of the past years we see that there has not been a systematic and constructive policy on the part of the Government. When there were 20 and 25 lakhs of rupees as surplus, the Government without taking into consideration the attendant circumstances launched into so many schemes and we have now the pitiable spectacle of so many incomplete works practically given up. In Travancore, when there is a clear deficit, the official benches reply that there are no funds available even for absolute necessity. That is because there had not been that foresight, that patriotism and statesmanship as guiding factors in the formation of the annual budget. I scanned with painful

anxiety and interest the pages of the budget to see whether the helpless position in which the peasantry of Travancore is placed today has been at least in a small measure realised by the official benches. I am sorry to observe the Government are callous to the sufferings of the people and I say this deliberately. Of course, if I had the option, I would be happy to congratulate the Government and to be with the official members because members on this side of the House thoroughly realise that we have to co-operate with them in the administration of the State. But it is a sad sight indeed to see that the suffering of the peasantry of Travancore has not in the least been realised by the official benches. The Financial Secretary is desperate and he has appropriated even ear-marked funds and even reserves have been freely drawn upon to make a balanced budget. When once the Financial Secretary violated the principles of orthodox finances, he could have ear-marked a few lakhs to alleviate the sufferings of the peasantry as well. The Shencotta Railway Sinking Fund has been taken over to the general fund; a few lakhs have been taken from that and the rest has been kept of course for the reproductive work of the Hydro Electric Scheme. The wisdom of the diversion of this Fund itself is questionable. Well, that is a work that will bring some gain and advantage to North Travancore and it is a good piece of work and this side of the House congratulates Government for having launched upon that. But the peasantry has to be helped. Why not take some amount from that? Government have not cared to do so. I do not deny the fact that there are certain welcome features in the budget. The possibility of starting a paper industry at Alwaye or Thattakad, provision to train an officer in up-to-date statistics, the partial acceptance at least of the Education Reforms Committee proposals, the belated recognition of the urgent necessity for taking up the Alleppey Pier works, the abolition of the Deputy Durbar Physicians' posts and the Deputy Director's place, these are welcome features of the budget. But there is the other, the dark side of the picture. Even after the inauguration of the reformed Council, the thoroughly irresponsible nature of the official mind has not undergone a change to the better. We have been trying to force the hands of the Government so that the excise duty on cocoanut produce must go. We have cried hoarse that the artificial tariff valuation that has been fixed by Government on the cocoanut products should be revised in the interests of the peasantry of Travancore. The other question that was agitating the public mind of Travancore was the Temple-Entry Committee's Report—that has been suppressed by Government and it has not seen the light of day. We have got so many Committees, so many reports which have not yet been acted upon. It has been strongly urged from the non-official side that the tariff and customs side as it is, is going to adversely affect the permanent interest of Travancore and an expert officer should be appointed and that excise and customs should be separated. That has not been paid attention to. This important question which intimately affects the permanent interest of Travancore has been either indefinitely postponed or it has been receiving only indifferent treatment at the hands of the Government.

[Mr. Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon]

The other question which I wish to stress upon is this. The Dewan President, while he was on a circuit to Shertala as a result of the representations made to him promised that something tangible should come out of the urgent representation of the Travancore Durbar to the British Government regarding the importation of the Ceylon copra, I mean the dumping of Ceylon copra into our country, and it has been given out in the papers that the Government have made strong representations to the Government of India and that they have been sending reminders. But they have not cared to pursue the matter to its final end.

My submission to this House is that that matter being a very serious one, which is a question of life and death to the peasantry of Travancore it should not left there halfway. Why not allot four or five lakhs of rupees for propaganda and effective organisation work in finding out new markets either in the British Empire or outside as is done by the enterprising Ceylon Government? Why not give a minimum relief to the peasantry of Travancore by a free distribution of loans and substantial remission of tax? Again why not organise on co-operative basis markets for the food produce and cocoanut produce of the State? After all, this ostrich policy on the part of Government, if pursued, will ultimately land Government in deep waters. The major portion of the State income is derived from the cocoanut produce and is the contribution of the Travancore peasant.

A very substantial portion of the State income is being consumed by a costly machinery of Government officials, unfortunately non-Travancoreans, at the top. High-paid officials are imported from outside to be at the top with ill-paid subordinates at the bottom. Let us examine it for a moment. Is it worth while to import such high-paid officers? Every Department of the State is said to be highly corrupt. Many of the officials never escape unscathed from this remark. If that be a charge levelled against any in particular, Government will turn round and tell me " bring out your proof ". As for that matter, Sir, I can well say that even the Deputy President of this August Assembly has not got so much power and prestige as an Excise Inspector or Police Inspector in a mofussil station (*Hear, hear.*) How can we adduce evidence to show the carelessness or corruption of an officer? If you can appoint a vigilance committee in collecting secret information regarding the conduct of officials, I assure the Government benches that the purity of the administration of the country can be restored.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether the members of the vigilance committee will be paid officers?

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): I am not concerned with that.

One rather shrewed litigant who has absolutely no knowledge of English told me in my constituency the other day "Well Sir, we have

got a lot of officials but the official I like best is the Agricultural Inspector because he has the least scope for corruption. "

I was surprised the other day at the shrewd answer given to me by a non-English knowing villager. In the Alleppey Vakil's Office, a shrewd litigant was telling me, when I told him that it was not worth the while to file an appeal, " there was no knowing what your High Court has turned out to be. We find in the Law Reports rulings for every unexpected legal position. So I might as well try my chance".

From the shrewd remarks we can understand what is the impression of the ordinary man regarding our High Court. To make matters worse, the principle of communal representation has substantially helped to deteriorate the efficiency of our public service. Personally I do not care to whom goes the appointment in the Judiciary. At least let us have efficient judicial officers who know that a competitive examination is fixed to test the efficiency of Munsiffs, who at least know how to draft a plaint, how to frame issues and how to write correct judgment. After all some kind of remuneration should be given to the hard pressed tax-payer for the fees amount that the official benches take from him.

We do not want communal representation. Let us have honest, well-paid and efficient judicial officers at least. That is with regard to judicial officers. I have actually seen Police Constables increasing as much as they could afford the income of the sister Department of Excise in both Alleppey and Shertala towns. This is a standing disgrace to the Department and to the whole State Service. Why should the servants of officials be promoted as Constables and the poor people ill-treated? It is high time that a thorough overhauling of the public service is made. I had personally requested the Police Commissioner, who is a permanent official and who had been brought down from British India, to go and inspect my constituency thrice. Sir, he says, "my hards are too full with the large policies of the department and there are subordinate officers who would go and inquire into such matters". If his hands are so full with the policies of the Department as to leave the discipline and purity of the Department to his subordinates, he might as well resign and go back. If the representations from this side of the House are not going to improve matters, I do not know where we are to represent and to whom? Well, Sir, the only point I stress strongly is the case of the poor peasantry who suffer very much and I suppose we have a right to expect something for the money paid to the State Exchequer by way of tax. I may confidently assert that there is no real confidence in the majority of the officials of the State. The situation is their own making. Their arrogance and aloofness are the real causes. If we go to the mofussil, we see officials forming their own club and they have contempt for the ordinary citizen.

**PRESIDENT** : I am afraid your time is up.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*) : The Budget, Sir, certainly justifies the statement of the Financial Secretary that the present financial position of the Government is unquestionably sound. But then that by itself is no consolation to the tax-payer. We have been expecting the Government to come forward with some constructive programme to ameliorate the sufferings of the land-holders who are hard hit by the economic depression. But there is no such programme in the Budget. The agriculturists of the State who form the bulk of the population are suffering heavily by the low price of commodities on the one hand and on the other by their ever-increasing indebtedness. I do not accuse Government for the situation that has arisen. But the fact is that they are actually suffering by these two factors, *viz.*, the low prices on the one hand, and increasing indebtedness on the other. My complaint is that the Government have not done everything they could to ease the situation. I might be asked what the Government could have done. Now there is the institution of the State Land Mortgage Bank in Travancore. This was started, I believe, in 1107, the nucleus of the working capital being a donation of a lakh of rupees by His Highness the Maha Raja. The Government have also been making small advances every year towards the working capital for distribution among the applicants. As it is, the Government charges a rate of 5½ per cent. interest on the amount advanced to the Bank. The Bank itself is charging 7½ per cent. till the end of this year and 6½ per cent. from the next year onwards on advances that it makes to persons. The Rule is that only Rs. 3,000 should be given as the maximum amount of each loan; and it is only for clearing already existing prior encumbrances that the loans are advanced. If only the Rules are so changed as to enable the funds of the State Land Mortgage Bank to flow more easily into the remotest villages in the State, there will be a solution, to a large extent, at any rate, of the problem of agricultural indebtedness. I would explain how that could be done. In the first place, branches of the State Land Mortgage Bank should be established in other mofussil centres like Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Alwaye and Parur. Small Committees of local officials and non-officials might be appointed in each centre so as to expedite the disposal of loan applications. The maximum amount of a loan advanced may be increased to Rs. 10,000 from Rs. 3,000. Further, to clear all *bonafide* and existing debts, whether secured or not, Government should advance money as loan. It is not very difficult to get the necessary capital at present for working out this scheme. As my friend who spoke just before me remarked, there is a sum of 60 lakhs of rupees which could be diverted from the Railway sinking fund and Government might also float a loan. I can assure Government that a loan issued at the rate of 4½ per cent. or 5 per cent. income tax free as in the sister State of Cochin, would be oversubscribed in no time. As a matter of fact the capitalists are not finding good investments for their moneys. On Government securities the capitalist will readily advance money at 4½ per cent. interest. Even the secured creditors who may now be getting 12 per cent. interest will be willing to exchange their claims for gilt-edged securities earning

much smaller interest and becoming due 30 or 40 years later. If such a thing is done by Government at this time, it would ease the situation of the agriculturists and the problem of agricultural indebtedness to a very large extent will disappear. The Government also need not be under the impression that all these properties might have to be purchased by the Government itself, for co-operative institutions are sure to arise in course of time in all those places: and the co-operative societies will carry on the business of each branch. A good co-operative institution solvent enough to take over the business of a branch could be safely entrusted by the Government with the business. Such societies are sure to arise and till that time, till such Societies do arise and actually take the business, if only Government would allow the indebted agriculturists to get Government money at a low rate of interest, that would be a solution of the problem. My submission is that instead of Rs. 3 lakhs allowed for this year, Government ought have allowed at least Rs. 50 lakhs for the State Land Mortgage Bank as there are already funds available by the diversion of Railway sinking funds; and if those funds are not available, why not Government come forward with a loan to be subscribed by the people of Travancore?

Let us turn to the other aspect of the problem, the low price of commodities. Government are not certainly responsible in any way for that. But the Government could help the people here also. The export duty on coconut products should be abolished. If export duties are abolished, we could better the prices for our products. And then about tariffs. As a matter of fact, we have got artificial tariffs now. For instance, the *tariff* value on cocoanut products is much more than their present market value. Still the Government are safisfied with the mere statement that the question is still only engaging their attention. Nothing has been done although this question was being agitated by the people for more than ten years. Similarly with regard to pepper. In the case of such articles which are mainly exported from this country, if the export duty is abolished, the agriculturists will get some relief.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): I wish to say a few words on the Budget. Before I do so, permit me, Sir, to make an observation on the position of the members of the Legislature. The position of the members of this Assembly is considered to be very high, and that of the Deputy President, apart from personalities, is even higher. And that fact has been evidenced by the numerous addresses which were presented to him by various bodies, in different parts of the State soon after his election as Deputy President. I want to say that what actuated Mr. Padmanabha Menon's observations, was, not that the members of this House have no position, but that their position is not adequately recognised by the officers of Government. I fear, Sir, there is some little exaggeration in the statement that officers have no regard for non-officials. If the officers do not have any regard for the non-officials, the non-officials will not have any regard for the officials, tit for tat being the rule. I do not think any officer, in these

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days, can be guilty of showing an attitude of disrespect to a non-official. Any non-official, if he is a man of independence and self-respect, must resent it. Therefore, Sir, to my mind, any complaint about the treatment of non-officials by officials does not arise.

Coming to the Budget, I must say that the Budget has considerable virtues. It has some defects as well; for, we do not, in these days of financial stringency, expect anything like perfection in a Budget. But I must take strong exception to the attitude of mind of the framers of the Budget in not adverting sufficiently to the condition of the poor people of this country in these days of serious economic depression. (*Hear, hear.*) Government have often expressed their solicitude for the welfare of the people. That has been repeated. That has been reiterated. But, Sir, a close study of the Budget will show that, notwithstanding the various promises made to us, notwithstanding the various blandishments and invitations to a happy valley in the future where we shall have no manner of troubles, there is very little evidence of actual constructive work to alleviate the distress of the people. Sir, in every issue of the Gazette, I find—I hear that practice has been stopped. I do not know if it is true—several pages devoted to the publication of names of defaulters, defaulters in the payment of dues to the Sirkar. I know many of these persons whose names have been published in the Gazette. My friend, Mr. Damodaran Asan, once showed me a list which I scanned carefully. In that list I found the names of many well-to-do persons belonging to middle Travancore. Their names find a place in that wonderful document. I am certainly not against the Government taking steps for the realisation of their dues. Attach lands as an extreme measure; sell them as a last resort. But, when you sell them, a difficulty which has not been thought of often arises. The average size of a holding in Travancore—I am sure the Chief Secretary will endorse my statement, because he has great experience of agriculture in the State—the average size is less than fifty cents. There are holdings which are much smaller. In South Travancore, there is what is called the *Oodukoor* tenure under which a person may get, as his share, one-sixteenth of the yield of a tamarind tree from a branch which shoots north-west. I am not using any figure of speech, Sir. In these circumstances, if the portion of a holding, two cents in area, is proclaimed for sale, nobody will come forward to purchase it. And if it is sold at all, the price will be much less than its actual value; because, by itself, it will be of little use to the purchaser. It will also detract from the value of the large parcel of land of which it is a portion. While, therefore, maintaining that Government must have funds, while maintaining also that necessary action may have to be taken against defaulters, I wish such action is taken with some sympathy for the owners of the holdings. If only the Tahsildars and Peishkars will move freely with the people, as was the practice in the past, and persuade them to pay, I am sure there will be no necessity to sell even small holdings for paltry sums

due to Government. The main complaint against the officers of Government is due to the fact that almost every rule or order, issued by Government for the good of the agriculturists, is being cruelly, wantonly, violated by their officers. In 1062, the Peishkars were asked to move with the people. The Tahsildar was asked, in 1063, to stay at least four days in every locality he visited. Travelling is much easier now. Long distances can easily be covered in a comparatively short time as these are days of motor cars. But, what is the use of travelling extensively and visiting place after place, if the officers are going to violate definite rules issued by Government, if the officers are not going to move freely with the people and find out their real needs, if the officers are not going to sympathise with the poor people who form the bulk of the population? I have occasionally seen Dewan Peishkars visiting places where no Dewan Peishkar will ordinarily set his foot. I do not want to mention names. And they do not visit places where such visit would be of use to the people. The result is that the people do not get any relief in their distress. Sir, the Dewan is the most important officer in the State and, naturally, therefore, the title 'Dewan Peishkar' necessarily imparts very high status to that officer. But, in the way in which the Peishkars do their work, their usefulness to the people suffers considerably.

I wish next to say that the policy of the Travancore Government, for several years past, for many decades, has been one of drift.

I am not using the expression as a rhetorical device. I say 'drift' because it is drift and nothing else. I use the expression most deliberately and in the discharge of my duty to this House. Let us, for instance, take the case of the Forest Department. Their working plans were prepared after great expenditure of money and labour. But those plans have been systematically violated. In the Police Department, again, at one time, Circle Inspectors were appointed. They have since been abolished. In the Industries Department, there have been a number of factories—jaggery, screwpine and so on—including a tannery. We have very often protested against the way in which things were being done; but no heed was paid to our protests. At last, most of these institutions have been abolished. In the Excise Department again, some years ago a new set of officers were created, called Excise Sub-Inspectors, not for any purpose of efficiency but only for purposes of patronage. The Excise Commissioner could not appoint Excise Inspectors without Government sanction, he therefore wanted a type of officers whom he could appoint himself. (*Hear, hear.*) That is more or less the line adopted by the various departments. I would therefore like to impress upon Government the necessity for taking stock of the long list of mistakes committed by the Government in previous decades. Money had been wasted in buying a Traction engine for Rs. 50,000 or so, for one Department. Money has been wasted in the Government's vacillation in regard to the Shertala-

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Alleppey road and the Shertala-Alleppey Canal. Sir, we have to pay for all those mistakes and *our* decendants will have to pay. It is a sacred duty that the Travancore Government have to consider these matters seriously. I maintain that the officers must be made to do their duty. Seniority ought not to be the sole claim for promotion. There are men of character and ability in the service. They must be encouraged.

Then, with regard to communal partiality, I wish to say a word. I am of the opinion that every community must have its chance to serve the Government and the people. But the Government is concerned more with individuals than with communities. Still, if any particular community wants to advocate the claims of its members, all justice must be shown to them. But, if a person comes to Government for service on the communal ticket, if then his or her community puts forth organised agitation before Government and even goes to the extent of saying that they will do this or that if any particular person belonging to their community is not promoted or that they will resent the action of Government if he is subjected to disciplinary measures, such an attitude on the part of particular communities must be discouraged. Of all forms of corruption communal partiality is the worst. (*Hear, hear.*) Any officer guilty of that must be removed immediately. I am one of those who think that any officer who is found to be guilty of any kind of crime or of gross inefficiency must be dealt with as severely as possible so that it may be a warning to others in service.

While maintaining that officers should do better and that good work on their part should be encouraged, I wish to say a word in regard to the importation of people, called 'foreigners', from outside. I have no glamour for foreigners. But I am not going to be ungrateful to those foreigners who have come down to Travancore and done much for the uplift of this country. (*Hear, hear.*) There are, even now, some foreigners in our service. They have come, they have been brought down here; and some of them are doing their work well. My non-official friends here, so far as I understand, are not concerning themselves with the gentlemen who have now been brought in or with those who were here in the past, but only with regard to the future; and that is a very important matter. Sir, we have colleges here which are as efficient as any college in the world. We have got a high standard in women's education as well. Still, for the higher offices, foreigners are sought to be imported. Sir, that is certainly a sad reflection on the conditions here. Therefore, while recognising the very great work which foreigners have done in the past and are doing now for the good of Travancore, I maintain that, hereafter, as far as possible, officers must not be imported from outside, unless under extraordinary circumstances. If any importation is necessary, Travancoreans now outside must be chosen for appointments here as far as possible; or some intelligent officers from the Huzur or from the Executive departments may be chosen and sent

up for suitable training elsewhere so that, when the time comes, they will be available for the discharge of responsible duties.

Sir, inefficiency is the prominent characteristic of most of the departments. I am very sorry I have to say that. And there is inefficiency even in places where it ought not to be for a moment. For example, let us take the High Court.

**PRESIDENT** : Is it likely that you will take a long time more?

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Three or four minutes more, Sir.

I am not going to cast any reflections on the judgments though much may be said in that connection; but I must say, that there is dilatoriness in the conduct of work in the High Court.

That is because the judges interest themselves too much in matters of patronage, appointing peons, duffadars, and copyists. (*Mr. R. Sambasiva Aiyar : Munsiffs*). Munsiffs are very much bigger persons. Sir, as a vakil, I know—and there are other people also here, who know—that much wrangling goes on at the time of appointing even the smallest servants. To wrangle about appointments of peons and perhaps of copyists or to hear appeals presented by a sweeper woman who was fined Rs. 2, or a peon who was suspended for 15 days is too small a matter for all the judges of the High Court sitting together.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether it is the nature of the case or the person who files the appeal that ought to weigh in deciding appeals ?

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*): The amount is important. So is the nature of the case.

One point more, and that is about the appointment of Sirkar Vakils. Government must appoint only good Vakils as Sirkar Vakils. Recently I heard that the Dewan had a talk with a vakil and was personally satisfied before he was appointed Sirkar Vakil. That is a very good thing. Now, once a Sirkar Vakil is entertained in the service, he thinks he is safe and he continues to be a fixture. There is no use in having these fixtures. Let them be tried for some time and changed if necessary, periodically as it is done in British India. Some of the present Sirkar Vakils do not even care to study the law and are poor specimens indeed. If the administration of justice is so inefficient, what should I say about the other departments ? Justice is the bulwark of administration, and the greatest asset of Travancore ; and we have been looked up to by the people outside as a remarkably fortunate people in this matter. Sir, the Judicial Department needs looking into. Sir, the Government has a duty to make itself efficient. We are not without the material. There are very many intelligent men, hard working and of high character available in our State. There are some in the service of Government. We are not able to get the best from them because they have been subjected to the bleak freezings of neglect.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch at 1·3 P. M. and re-assembled at 2 P. M. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

**MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKER** (*Shertala II*): Sir, I must congratulate the Financial Secretary for the clever way in which he has manipulated figures in the Budget. I should extremely thank first of all Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer in assisting the Financial Secretary to present a surplus budget in this Assembly. Even in the opening speech introducing the budget for the year, the Financial Secretary has stated that the country is passing through an economic depression. It reads thus :—

> "The economic depression which has been correctly described as unprecedented alike in its extent, its duration and its intensity still persists. Commodity prices, subject to minor recoveries, *i. e*, in tea and rubber, still remain low. The present economic situation has been taken into consideration, to the extent possible, in framing the next year's estimates of receipts and expenditure."

He has been able to present a surplus budget before this Assembly

Sir, the grave problems arising out of the economic depression and the fall in the demand for the staple commodities of the State is a matter which seems to have gone out of the attention of the framers of this budget. This problem relates not merely to the difficulties suffered by the yeoman but also his land-lords. They are undergoing very many great difficulties to find means for bearing out their very existence. Government, I regret to note, it seems, are hardly conscious of the fact that the country is passing through an economic depression. Members on this side of the House were repeatedly bringing to the attention of the Government the desirability, the necessity of remitting at least a portion of the land tax. Last year this time this Assembly passed a resolution that 25 per cent. of the land tax, an all round cut of 25 per cent. of the revenues should be effected. Instead of making some provision for that very generous recommendation, Government thought it fit only to remit $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of land tax on wet lands alone.

In another session of the Assembly, the members on this side of the House brought to the notice of the Government that on account of the unprecedented fall in the coconut product, the export duty on coconut products should be abolished. The tariff value now existing should be revised so as to be appropriate to the market value on coconut product. The Financial Secretary has been pleased to state, that the matter of revising the tariff value to be appropriate with the market value is engaging the earnest attention of Government. How long it will take for Government to give it a decision one way or the other nobody knows, and it may not give at all. So it is just on my part to remind the Government that it is on the prosperity of the agriculturist depends the prosperity of the State. The question was engaging the attention of Government for some time past and I remember some provision was made in the budget for the appointment of a Trade Agent in foreign countries, so that markets may be explored and marketing facilitated to the agricultural products of Travancore. Afte

some time that idea seems to have been dropped. Then Sales Depots were opened first at Ootacamund and recently at Bombay. What useful purpose these are going to serve for the products of the agricultural commodities of the State nobody knows. About the Trade Agent at Bombay the appointment seems to be of one who is a Bombay man and who knows nothing of the Travancore commodities and products. What useful purpose is going to be served by appointing such a man in Bombay? In my opinion that is a bare waste of expense. Instead of that now that the British Government have thought it fit to appoint a central marketing authority to find out suitable markets for Indian products, I think it very wise to depute one of its able officers to get himself trained in this field and to make a marketing survey of the Travancore products. Instead of showing any such constructive programme for the amelioration of the suffering agriculturists of the country the Government thought it fit to present a surplus budget. It is not for want of funds that the Government are not bringing in a surplus budget but it is for the statesmanship and policy of the State. The Government thought it fit to draw out the Sinking Fund to show a surplus budget. And I wonder why Government thought that it is not incumbent to purchase the Quilon-Shencotta Railway when we find it easier to do so. This fund is one which can be utilised only at the time of a very urgent necessity. And if you are to draw upon such a fund even at this earlier stage of economic depression, I do not know what we will be doing at a later stage.

And in the expenditure side of the budget we find that a considerable portion of this money is utilised for the emoluments of highly paid officers. They are not alike in public service and they even boast that they do not deserve what is said of them. They at times encourage communalism to their own good and to the good of the community to which they belong. If such a man is to be at the head of the department, I fear justice can be done only to some of the communities and not to the others.

Not to say much upon these aspects of the question I would once again call attention of the Government to ameliorate the condition of the agriculturists in the land.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I know whether the member has any constructive scheme to suggest?

**MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKER** (*Shertala II*): After listening to my speech, I think the Financial Secretary has no room for asking such a question.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I thought you had finished your speech Mr. Krishna Panicker.

**MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKER** (*Shertala II*): I said that a competent officer may be deputed to get trained under the central marketing authority now opened by British India so that after he returns he might be employed to find out suitable markets and to make a market survey for the sale of the Travancore commodities. That I hope is a constructive suggestion—at least in the absence of a better suggestion in the speech on the budget.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether he will be able to give any constructive suggestion if he is asked to prepare a budget?

**MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKER** (*Shertala II*): I will be able to make half a dozen schemes if I am entrusted with that work.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Speaking on behalf of a very small constituency, *viz.*, the Commerce and Industry (South), I should like to view the speech of the Financial Secretary and the Budget from purely a financial standpoint. The question which I am going to deal with at the present moment is' "are we financially sound"? That is the most important question. The strength of any Government, I mean the financial strength of any Government' depends upon its borrowing capacity and not upon its capacity to spend; specifically, whether it has got the power to borrow at any given time. Judging things that way, what we have got to see is whether this Government could borrow any amount which it requires for any specific purpose. For instance, the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme is a Scheme which ought to have been undertaken—if it were guided by the recommendations of the Banking Enquiry Committee—only by means of debentures. This Scheme was started, if I am not mistaken, only after the recommendation by the Banking Enquiry Committee was made and that is also the practice everywhere. Apart from that, it has been the universal practice in finance to undertake Municipal enterprises only by means of Municipal debentures. If that had been attempted in Trivandrum, for instance, the Willingdon Water Works would have been attempted by means of Municipal debentures. So also in the case of Chackai-Tampanur Railway Extension in Trivandrum and the Electric Schemes in Trivandrum and Quilon. These were ventures which ought to have been undertaken only by loans either from the public of Travancore or from outside. I am perfectly well aware that in the case of the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway the debenture policy way attempted and failed and the Government were perhaps wise in not going in for further debentures for the simple reason that that floatation was a successful affair and the debentures were not even placed on the market.

Now that shows that all the moneys which came to be spent upon these schemes came to be taken out of the public revenues. It will go to show that it was on account of over-taxation these moneys came to be invested in these schemes. People were taxed mercilessly. The question now is, "will a debenture for this purpose have been successful

at the present time"? No; the noteworthy experiment which was tried with reference to Quilon-Trivandrum Railway ebenture showed it was a failure.

Speaking as a member for Commerce, that which concerns my constituency most is the state of banking in this country. Let us find out who exactly have made the greatest investments in banking, Travancoreans or outsiders. That will reveal how there is not that much of capital available in this country as banking demands or that that capital is fighting shy. That shows, at any rate therefore if we are to trace the financial history of the State from 1092 onwards when the Quilon-Trivandrum debenture was started, people in Travancore were not sure of the stability of the finances in the country. It will be found that only outsiders have been caring to invest money in banking ventures in Travancore. The point to be noted at the present moment is with regard to the Travancore Government. It has got Savings Bank business and also it invites deposits from the people. Now it is just a Banker like any other Commercial Bank. Today the State Aided Bank is an anachronism when we are dealing with the Central Bank or the Reserve Bank or the Federal Bank by whatever name called and thus any aid given by the Government to any Bank, State-aided or not, will be of absolutely no use to banking. An important thing to remember is what exactly is the aid which Government is rendering to Banking institutions in general in this country. There is absolutely no aid whatsoever. I am aware that two or three Banks in the State are carrying on their operations outside in several places in British India and they are doing it without any assistance whatsoever from the Government. Of course all encouragement must be given to them. As regards the Joint Stock Banking if anything calamitous were to happen even as regards the existing Banks, it will be disgraceful not only to the people of this country but to the Government as well, upon the financial stablity of the Government lies the stablity of the Banking in the State. The Government is the Bankers' Bank.

The next thing which has to be noticed, Sir, is with reference to the world-wide economic depression which we are now meeting with almost everywhere during the last five years.

This Depression started in October 1929 on account of the failure of the Banks in the U. S. A. And that failure was due to the fact that the banks there speculated upon their local industries, their own trades. When the crash came, they called in money from the European countries where they had made large investments. When the European countries were unable to meet the demand upon them, they became bankrupt. That is the long and short of the whole story. When these banks in Europe and America, both Central and Federal, were becoming bankrupt, they got in all the available gold and sunk them deep. That is the policy now generally adopted by these Central banks. They sink their gold underground.

Therefore, if I may be permitted to offer any advice to the Financial Secretary, what he ought to have done is to have taken the whole amount of the Railway Sinking Fund, convert it into gold, dig up a hole in the Huzur Treasury, safely bury the gold there and sit upon it like a ghost. That will surely add much to the credit of the State. The officer who attended the Wembley Exhibition said in his report that Travancore has no banking credit in London. We are a back number so far as banking is concerned. Therefore even accepting what the Financial Secretary has stated with regard to the Railway Sinking Fund and even accepting the interpretation now given to the agreement with the British Government as regards that Railway as correct, legally and financially, the present decision of the British Government was foreseen by the statesman who started this Fund. Sir P. Rajagopalachari who, everybody will admit, could see through a brick wall as anybody else --Sir P. Rajagopalachari foresaw that the Travancore Government would be bound to take up the Railway after paying up the British Government. So he started the Sinking fund. And he was not a man to be fooled by anybody. And it was not because he did not know what the law was with regard to the contract; but he deemed that a situation might arise in 1945, when this Sinking Fund might be useful.

Therefore the first thing that the Financial Secretary ought to have done is to thank the memory of Sir P. Rajagopalachari for the windfall that he has obtained now. This 70 lakhs of rupees is money squeezed out of the taxpayer and he has not given that money to anybody. It is the people's still. (*Hear hear*).

It was admitted that the economic depression has hit the people hard. Why can't we utilise this fund to alleviate the distress of the people? It is a case of absolute distress in the case of agriculturists. It looks as though, on hearing the Financial Secretary, there is no economic depression at all. We are to go on as we did last year. My submisssion is that the Financial Secretary ought to have made up his mind to do something more courageous, beneficial and useful. I regret, therefore, I cannot congratulate him upon the Budget which he has presented.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): I am sure that very few will disagree with me when I say that apparently the budget for 1110 is a highly consoling document. With the present economic depression and our ears deafened as it were by the cries of stringency, indebtedness, poverty, unemployment, and a host of other unpleasant sounds, there cannot be a more pleasing surprise than this budget with its constant surpluses and the steadly accumulating capital. The Government deserves our warmest congratulations and thanks for assuring us that our present financial position is unquestionably sound. But before believing it, it is worth while to spend a few minutes to examine how far the budget before us bears testimony to that financial soundness.

Turning to the actuals for 1108, we find that the year closed with a surplus of Rs. 6·91 lakhs. The appropriation report, page 9, says "With the continuance of the retrenchments which commenced from 1107, the ordinary transactions of Government for the year closed with a surplus of Rs. 6·91 lakhs ". Again on page 12 of the same publication, the following passage occurs: "It was in the subsequent year (1105) that the effect of the prevailing depression began to be felt in our finances and as the prospect of restoration to normal conditions did not seem bright, the expenditure was rigorously controlled. The result of this careful husbanding of resources is evidenced by the fact that the year 1108 closed with a surplus of Rs. 6·91 lakhs against a nominal surplus of Rs. 0·33 of a lakh only during the previous year ". Thus we find the Government repeatedly blandishing this wonderful 6·91 lakhs of rupees as a phenomenal proof of their expert economy and self sacrificing retrenchment. It is quite natural that they do so. For a surplus of about 7 lakhs is actually an economic achievement in this age of depression and when we remember that the budget estimates anticipated a surplus of only Rs. 1·15 lakhs, the achievement becomes all the more wonderful. But what about the receipts? It has increased by Rs. 11·63 lakhs. Simple arithmetic says that if the Government had at least as much economy as not to outstep the limits of the budgeted expenditure the actual surplus should have been Rs. 12·78 lakhs. Then, surprised, we turn to the expenditure and find that it has swollen by Rs. 5·87 lakhs. So if this unexpected wind had not fallen, the careful husbanding of resources would have ended in a deficit of Rs. 4·72 lakhs. I confess that a retrenchment that results in increasing the expenditure and effecting a deficit is one that I fail to appreciate.

Nor do I find any reason to be optimistic about the general course of the finance of the State. First of all, it has to be said that the nominal surplus at the end of 1107 much more reliably indicates the actual state of affairs than the much boasted Rs. 6·91 lakhs at the end of 1108 as has been subsequently proved beyond doubt by the deficit at the end of 1109 according to the revised estimates. Further, if we examine the finances from 1104, which year they say marks the turning point, to the end of 1107 we find that the receipts have fallen by 31·88 lakhs, whereas the expenditure has been reduced by only 8·90 lakhs. Thus the fall in receipts is 23 lakhs more than the reduction in expenditure. Even if we compare 1104 with the figures of the victorious 1108, we find that the receipts have fallen by 16·34 lakhs while the expenditure has increased by 0·11 lakhs. Finally if we compare 1104 with 1109 we find the receipts falling by 18 lakhs and the expenditure rising by 10 lakhs, making a total difference of 28 lakhs. I do not know if this is what financial experts mean by 'rigorous controlling of expenditure' and 'careful husbanding of resources'. But a rise in expenditure and a fall in revenue do not appeal to the ordinary

commonsense as a very reliable sign of financial stability and of a sane and safe economic policy.

Turning once again to the third item in budget, let us examine the closing balance. The closing balance for 1109 according to the budget estimates was only 96·15 lakhs. But in the revised estimates it has come up to 118·93 lakhs and the estimate for 1110 is 117·14 lakhs. One naturally wonders how such a big variation happened between the budget estimates and the revised estimates for 1109 and what unforeseen blessing has visited our beloved State. But after all this is a piece of pure magic, in this instance not even financial magic but a simple literary magic. Government have simply called a huge item in capital expenditure by the newly invented name of 'Investment on Reproductive works.' If this change in nomenclature had not been effected, the closing balance at the end of 1110 would not have been 117·14 lakhs but the moderate sum of 74·32 lakhs or about 43 lakhs less than what it is presented to be. One fine morning the Secretary gets up with a financial inspiration, draws a red line across a word, writes another word instead and the Travancore Government have added 43 lakhs of rupees to the capital!

Similar instances can be multiplied. But these are quite sufficient to show that the sentence that 'our present financial position is unquestionably sound' is absolutely wrong and dangerously misleading and the budget before us is the biggest financial 'camouflage' (*Hear, hear*).

But I do not wonder at it; because the thirst of the Government seems to be of an all consuming nature. However much and however fast receipts increase, the unlimited elasticity of the expending capacity closely follows it. In 1106 a deficit of 12·23 lakhs, the first during many years, gave them a rude shock and they had their heads straight for a few days. As a result, though the receipts for 1107 were about 8 lakhs less than in 1106, the Government, by a desperate struggle, managed to close the year with at least a nominal surplus. But in 1108 the unexpected wind fell; and they with all the avaricious anxiety of a hungry glutton swallowed 5·76 lakhs more than the budget estimates. In 1109 though the budget estimates of receipts stood at 10·75 lakhs above the actuals for 1107 the budget was so prepared as to leave only a surplus of ·83 lakhs. Now, in the revised estimates even this nominal surplus has disappeared and in its place appears a huge deficit.

I do not say that I am sorry for that. Speaking about the last year's Budget, I said that this is the time when Government should empty their coffers for nation-building enterprises so as to supply labour and means of livelihood to the unemployed and ensure the permanent prosperity of the country. If the Government's madness for expenditure ran in that direction, the people would have thanked them and shed tears of happiness. But they do not do it. The huge expenditure is not primarily meant for the benefit of the public at large

but it is silently and secretly flowing to fill the pockets of a few blessed individuals. These few individuals, the high controlling and directing officers of the State, require the whole of their time to take proper care of their own pockets so that they find it practically impossible to remember the people. The very first question I sent to the Assembly after I became a member was about the floods of 1108. It was a simple question. I had asked the total loss estimated to have been caused by the floods, the total amount spent by Government towards relief and the total sum spent by way of travelling allowances in connection with the floods. I have been repeatedly sending the same question and it has been repeatedly lapsing. It has already lapsed thrice, and I have no doubt it will lapse a fourth time. The simple fact is that they do not know the loss the people have suffered, they have not spent any sum for relief worth mentioning side by side with the huge loss incurred by the people and even that small sum has been most probably completely consumed by travelling allowances.

Again, if we turn to the budget before us and compare the budget estimate and revised estimate for 1109, we find that almost every item in the principal heads of revenue has fallen. But there is one grand exception, an exception so grim that it has escaped particular mention in the Memorandum. I mean the land revenue. The Budget estimate for 1109 was 36·10 lakhs. But in the Budget session we passed two motions recommending a 25 per cent. remission in the A.acut land revenue and our benign Government graciously condescended to sacrifice 12½ per cent. of the tax on wet lands. In the last session in reply to one of my questions the Land Revenue Commissioner told us that the sum so remitted was 2·22 lakhs. Thus practically the budget estimate for 1109 was 33·88 lakhs, but the revised estimate stands at 36·55 lakhs. The receipts have gone higher by 2·67 lakhs. In other words, when the people are suffering the bitterest pangs of poverty, the Government have squeezed from them 2·67 lakhs more than what they themselves had anticipated. What wonder if the Government Gazette became unusually heavy? What wonder if pages and pages of it were grotesquelly filled with notifications of sale of lands? What wonder if Government became ashamed of themselves and have issued orders that in future lands may be sold without notification? Sir, I cannot think of a clearer proof for the most heartless manner in which Government have exacted their one pound of flesh.

I know the Government could not but to do so for the fact is that just now, at this time of all times, they are indulging in a revelry of appointments and a festival of salaries. It is many months since the Retrenchment Committee submitted their reports. Out of the 14 lakhs recommended for retrenchment, Government found it possible to accept only the recommendations about 3 lakhs. But we had expected that they would have at least avoided all further fresh lavishness. But

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what have they done? They have answered the Committee with a series of record-breaking appointments. As if with a vengeance they have changed most of the high officers and found the costliest possible substitutes, the Durbar Physician, the Chief Engineer, the Director of Public Instruction, the Police Commissioner and the Dewan himself. Now, as if still unsatisfied with this glorious galaxy, they are engaged in inventing a series of new posts to bless the retired officials. I have nothing to speak against any of the newly appointed gentlemen. They are all great men. But, Sir, unfortunately our country is a small country, too small to accommodate so many great men at the same time. So either these Himalayan personalities must shrink themselves down to dimensions not unmanageable to us or we must forego their services, however valuable they may be, and must pull on as best as we could with our own men.

One thing is sure that this festival of salaries cannot continue long. A ruthless retrenchment of salaries and determined diversion of the resources to the nation-building channels alone can save the country from the rocks. But the misfortune is that this has to be done by those that would suffer most. In other words it depends upon the sacrificing spirit of our highest officials. It must begin from the top. The Dewan will find it impossible to effect any retrenchment anywhere in any direction unless he begins it with himself, unless he gives himself, what I might figuratively call, a suicidal cut. I need not say that the Dewan of Travancore with a monthly salary of four thousand rupees is nothing but a breathing negation of retrenchment.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Sir, our actions are to be judged more by our intentions than by our achivements. Judged by this standard, there is much upon which Government have to be congratulated. To be impartial, some of the undertakings launched upon by Government were done with the best of intentions and for the betterment of the condition of the people. It has been complained that there are large number of officers whose pay is or was unheard of in Travancore before. I for myself can see that payment is the highest for the best service and if any mistake is committed in choosing the person the intention is not to be blamed. If therefore the Government thought it fit to engage a Politicial and Constitutional Advisor on Rs. 6,000, a Dewan on Rs. 4,000, a Director of Public Instruction on Rs. 3,000, a Commissioner of Police on Rs. 1,800, a Chief Engineer on the same scale, a Durbar Physician on the same scale, I believe it must have been done with the best of intention in order that the people of the State might get the best services. I can very well understand the gigantic venture in inaugurating the Hydro Electric Scheme at Pallivasal. I can understand the legal implications of the policy of the establishment of a Power House at Quilon. I can understand the Government establishing a rubber factory. I can with equal clearness understand that Government have spent so much money or perhaps intend to spend so much money for the porpose of

setting up an Asylum for incurables. I can understand that various other proposals, undertaken in addition to all that I have mentioned, were undertaken with the best of intentions. But from a point of view of finance, the question is whether they are after all commendable. These undertakings, big ventures, necessarily involve large expenditure and a policy on these lines once adopted and acted upon must be a policy which has come to stay. If Travancore has a Dewan on Rs. 4,000 today I am quite certain that when the next appointment comes Travancore will not be in a position to think of an officer on a lesser pay. We have been observing clearly how from stage to stage this rise in salaries was affecting our coffers. It is equally certain, Sir, that investment if it brings out a good return is an investment which could not be grudged. But time alone will tell us whether these investments are good or bad until the results are realised, we are in a position only to think about the good intentions of the Government in launching the scheme. But it must be distinctly understood that at the time these expenses were being increased, Government have never tried or attempted to reduce the cost of establishment that was being incurred by them in other respects. I may refer to one or two matters which ought to have engaged the attention of Government much earlier. When the Retranchment Committee had submitted its proposals and made demands for the abolition of certain posts and for effecting of savings, Government said they would consider that and I understand that the Standardisation Officer has been appointed to put forward certain proposals. The Financial Secretary now calmly says that proposals of the Retrenchment Committee for effecting of savings to the extent of nearly 4 lakhs will be considered and given effect to in a short time. I understand that that is a statment contained in the Standardisation Officer's report. If that report Sir, is as good as any other report submitted by a Government official, I am sure the net result will be an enhancement of the pay of the high paid officers and reduction of the pay of low paid officers. That cannot be a retrenchment on the lines, suggested by the Retrenchment Committee. Instead of abolishing posts as recommended by the Retrenchment Committee, Government have been creating posts. When the Retrenchment Committee made big proposals Government accepted only paltry recommendations which in their turn were undone when they created new posts in the name of reorganisation. When the Retrenchment Committee strongly recommended that a cut in the salary of officers should be effected and when every civilized country in the world with religious fervour accepted the policy, the Travancore Government looked at it with awe amounting superstition. Not even the increment of the pay of these officers was suspended during the time of this economic depression. The Financial Secretary says that since the coming in of the depression Government were making or rather trying to balance their budget as much as possible. If the

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

Financial Secretary's speech contains any statement which could be called substantially correct, if that standard of correctness is expected in the Financial Secretary's speech, Sir, there is only one statement which I can see as being correct. That is at page 6 of his printed speech where he says" the economic depression which has been correctly described as unprecedented alike in its extent, its duration and its intensity, still persists." Sir, a truer statement cannot be made by a Government officer, and to that extent, Sir, and upon that point alone, I would heartly congratulate the Financial Secretary. Assuming that it is true, how were the Government trying to meet the expenditure for paying all these high paid officers, for laying out money on these large schemes or costly schemes established or that have been newly created, without effecting a cut in salaries, without even suspending the increment of officers. The Government manage to collect its own money when the economic depression was so keen and intense. They first raised the duty on salt and next raised the cost on Anchal service. Even the Excise Commissioner was not idle during this period. By a clever alteration of the rules under the tobacco and customs regulations, a new system of taxation was devised by the establishment of an all Travancore licensing of beedi trade and beedi manufacture, regardless of the hardship of hundreds of manufactures, traders and consumers. High tariff values were maintained for a high level collection under export duty. The bus traffic industry still struggling for its existence was sapped of its drop of juice. A net work of toll-gates was devised. At the same time Government set on the bus owners two of their agencies— one, the Traffic Department, and the other, the Railway. The match industry has been thought of in time. These are some of the measures—minor measures—adopted by the Government for the purpose of collecting whatever they wanted; and, Sir, the Financial Secretary speaks in a scoffing manner, when he refers to the 12½ per cent. rebate granted to the owners of the paddy lands.

Sir, under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, immovable properties were being sold like stale fish in an evening market. The size of the Government Gazette swelled to an enormous size and Government have finally decided not as my friends suggested, to shield these things, but in order to expedite the collection, to dispense with that very important rule of practice adopted by Government to publish in the Government Gazette the notification of sales under Section 32 of the Revenue Recovery Regulation.

The argument advanced is that in regard to these matters, the British Government have raised the duty on salt, they have raised the cost of postal service, they have imposed duty on matches. They have not published these Revenue sales in their Gazettes. So we also shall do the same thing. All that is good for British India is not good for Travancore. We are to be helped, we are to be protected, under conditions suitable to the State.

In this connection, Sir, there is only one statement to make. On the side of taxation, Government have been pursing a relentless policy. Then on the side of development of nation building activities, only one word I have to say and that is with regard to the Agricultural Department. The only change or the only policy of advance adopted by them is to change the office from the Perukada Farm to some place in the Trivandrum town leaving the helpless cattle there, who, I understand are pining in solitude.

It is now said, Sir, that the rate of interest in the Land Mortgage Bank is reduced to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This is, Sir, no dobut a blessing. But I think at the rate that Government were advancing funds from and to the Land Mortgage Bank, I believe, it would take as much time as Dr. Strong was estimated to take for the completion of his dictionary. At the rate we have now contributed, namely 3 lakhs of rupees and that for the purpose of redeeming 25 crores of rupees, it would take more than three hundred years to complete the work. Believe me, Sir, my method of calculation is correct.

And there is another thing also. Year after year the abolition of the *Agrassala* is moved for. I find from this year's budget that there is provision for the celebration of *Murajapom* next year. It is high time Sir, that these are abolished.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Your time is up.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): I was wondering how the members on this side of the House are, I believe, repeatedly and continuously attacking the very form of the budget prepared by the Financial Secretary. On the whole it is gratifying to note that our financial position is unquestionably sound. I hasten to disown, Sir, that statement being mine and have an authority for that. I will refer to page 26 of the financial statement, last line. "On the whole, it is gratifying to note that our present financial position is unquestionably sound".

Sir, I do not know tc whom that position appears to be gratifying because as most of us have also found, for the matter of that, not even a single individual or member is found to be gratified at this position. On the other hand, what I find, at any rate, along with other members is that every one of the Hon'ble members, including yourself, is disappointed with the budget.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I may just give you a word of caution. Please do not identify Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai, the member, with the occupant of the chair.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): I did not even dream of that.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You may refer to Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai's speech.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): I am only addressing you, Sir, as the Chairman and I may take your authority to say that the Chair is also a silent listener to the speeches made here.

As some of the members remarked, the budget appears to me as a rich, spend-thrift budget. Of course, it may be a statement not reconcilable to some of the members of the House. But it appears to me just like that. I have got some experience in this House. Some years back (while a member there) invariably, I found the budget to be always a surplus budget. Well it is a piece of information to this House that a surplus budget is not after all an indication of the prosperity of a country. I have learnt it as being otherwise. A great financier has stated that deficit budget alone or a balanced budget is a sure indication of the country's progress and stability in finance. Viewed from that point of view, this financial statement is not worth the trouble. Well, Sir, what is the surplus obtained and how is this surplus obtained? The surplus obtained according to the financial statement is 260 thousand rupees. For the moment we may consider, Sir, what this surplus is made up of. The new figure that strikes one on the Revenue side is 2½ lakhs of rupees, on account of Excise duty on matches. Well, in introducing the Bill for levying an excise duty on matches, the Law Member made it strictly understood by the House that it was not with the intention of raising revenue that the Bill was introduced. But because it was intended to hold out the hand of co-operation which the British Government wanted us to do. It is not for the purpose of raising revenue in our State for some necessary expenditure, that the excise duty was introduced but clearly for the purpose of extending a helping hand to the British Government. I ask, Sir, whether this Revenue of 2·50 lakhs from excise duty on matches is going to be a permanent source of income to our State. What will be the result in case the British Government were to abolish this excise duty some time hence? It is in the nature of a windfall as a result of our participating in the distribution of spoil *i. e.* wealth plundered from the poorest people, in the form of taxing their necessaries.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Is the member of the opinion that the Travancore Government should forego that income?

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Certainly not; I am only explaining the position. As was stated, Government is not going to be satisfied with the collection of such heavy tax on paddy land or of export duty on cocoanuts, but also going to tax the poorest as well by this duty on matches. I only wish to point out that this phenomenal revenue of 2·50 lakhs from matches is not due to any act or initiative on the part of our Government and as such this revenue should be treated in the nature of a wind fall and should not be taken to the head of Ordinary Revenue as it were under normal conditions. If so done, the surplus 2·50 lakhs would be reduced to 10 thousand rupees after deducting 2·50 lakhs from duty on matches. Then again what

was a normal feature in the previous years, namely allotting amounts to sinking funds, towards debenture loan sinking fund and Quilon-Shencottah railway sinking fund. No contribution has got to be made, as was done in the previous years. Both the items put together come to about 1·87 lakhs. If this also is to be debited to the Revenue accounts, where will not be the surplus of even 10 thousand rupees. On the other hand, it will be a deficit of 1·77 lakhs of rupees. In this connection I may refer to the condition of the cardamom planters, who are to be taxed from next year onwards. This is a new source of income which is budgeted for Rs. 60,000. Why should this be done without any necessity for funds? If it be not done, this aggregate deficit would be 1·77 lakhs of rupees *plus* Rs. 60,000 or Rs 2·37 lakhs deficit.

Sir, apart from this indiscriminate admixture of figures in the budget in order to show the financial condition of the State there is nothing in it to indicate any new beneficent venture, profitable to the people.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara*): Is a deficit budget conducive to the welfare of the State?

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Of course, a deficit budget may or may not indicate the prosperity of a country. But what I mean is that the Financil Secretary always belives in the surplus budget. A deficit budget may also equally indicate a country's progress and prosperity as a surplus budget. Then, Sir, I must come to certain statements made by the Financial Secretary introducing the budget for 1110. Certain new schemes of expenditure have been also attempted. Now with regard to the increment of collecting staff in the income tax section, the Financial Secretary has asked for two more Inspectors for the collection of income tax, one for the Municipal towns of Trivandrum and Nagercoil and the other for Quilon and Alleppey. If my words would carry any weight, I would say the appointment of one more or two more Income Tax Inspectors for Trivandrum and Nagercoil and that with increased pay would not produce good result as expected. The case that appears to have been made out by Government to increase the present staff is that at present the Income Tax Collectors are those who are over-worked and there is also reason to believe that there is so much leakage in the matter of income tax. What the Government meant by these reasons, I do not know, but it can be none other than sheer corruption on the part of the Income Tax Collectors who are entrusted with the responsibility of collecting the income tax. Sir, at present it is said they are so much over-worked that hardly they find time to reach at every person who is liable to pay income tax. Sir, the case appears to be otherwise. In actual experience they are found to trouble those who have no taxable income. They who are alleged to be over-worked are assisted by the Dewan Peishkars and

[Mr. Sivathanu Pillai.]

Tahsildars and Assistant Dewan Peishkars. It is not on account of over-work their work seems to be inefficient but on account of their corruption. Of couse, I need hardly point out corruption is prevalent in almost every department in smaller or greater degree.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You have got only a minute and a half.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) : The other day one Assistant Dewan Peishkar told me that he was only a new comer, referring to the omission on the part of the authorities to levy income tax on a certain private company. I refer to satisfy the curiosity of the member who interrupts me to know it to the instance of the Proprietor of the Pioneer Motor Company of Nagercoil. The proprietor who boasts of 80 or 90 buses and has been running them for the last 9 years has not paid a single pie on account of income tax.

**MR E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pathanamthitta*) : What is the Company's income ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Your time is up.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) : One word more.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Your time is up.

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikom*) : സർ, ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി ഇവിടെ മുൻപ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ബഡ്ജറ്റുകളിൽനിന്നും അദ്ദേഹം പ്രതിവർഷം മിച്ചംവെക്കുന്നകാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകംശ്രദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതായി നമുക്കു കാണാൻകഴിയും. ഉദാഹരണമായി അദ്ദേഹം ൧൧൦൩-ൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ൨,൦൨,൦൦൦ രൂപായും ൧൧൦൬ ൽ ൩൪,൦൦൦ രൂപായും, ൧൧൦൪-ൽ ൧,൧൭,൦൦൦-ൽ രൂപായും ൧൧൦൫-ൽ ൪൩,൦൦൦ രൂപായും, ൧൧൧൦-൨,൪൦,൦൦൦ രൂപായും മിച്ചം വരുത്തികാണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിൽനിന്നെല്ലാം മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു് മിച്ചംവരുന്ന ബഡ്ജറ്റ് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിൽ ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നാണ്. എന്നാൽ വർഷാവസാനത്തിൽ Revised ബഡ്ജറ്റ് അവതരിപ്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇതുപോലെതന്നെ വേറൊരു നയം അദ്ദേഹം തുടരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഉദാഹരണമായി ൧൧൦൩-ൽ ൬,൮൬,൦൦൦ രൂപായും, ൧൧൦൬-ൽ ൩,൦൦,൦൦൦ രൂപായും, ൧൧൦൫-ൽ ൭,൧൧,൦൦൦ രൂപായും കുറവായി കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ൧൧൦൪-ൽ മാത്രമേ ഇതിൽ ഒരു വ്യത്യാസം വരുത്തിയതായി കാണുന്നുള്ളു. ഇതിനു കാരണം മി. പത്മനാഭപിള്ള പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ റവന്യൂവിൽനിന്നുള്ള വരവു ഗണ്യമായി വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ൧൧൧൦-ലെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിനേപറ്റി അടുത്തവർഷം അങ്ങിനെ സംഭവിക്കുമെന്നു നമുക്കു ഊഹിക്കാവുന്നതുമാണ്. ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റ് അവതരിപ്പിക്കാൻ പ്ര

ത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയെ അനുമോദിക്കണമോ, അപലപിക്കണമോ എന്നു നിങ്ങൾതന്നെ ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. എന്നാൽ വീണ്ടും അടുത്തവർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് അവതരിപ്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരു ചെറിയ മിച്ചം അദ്ദേഹം കാണിക്കുന്നു. അതിനു ഉദാഹരണമായി ൧൧൦൭-ൽ ൩൮,൦൦൦ രൂപായും ൧൧൦൮-ൽ ൬൪൨,൦൦൦ രൂപായും മിച്ചംവരുത്തീട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ മിച്ചംകാണിക്കലും ഇടക്കാലത്തു കടത്തിൽ പര്യവസാനിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള പ്രതീക്ഷയും അദ്ദേഹം മനഃപൂർവ്വം കാണിക്കുകയാണ് എന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം.

അത്യാവശ്യമുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താതെ അദ്ദേഹം വിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ മിച്ചംവരുത്താൻവേണ്ടി എന്തും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാറുണ്ടെന്നു വീണ്ടും പ്രസ്താവിക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ്പ്രസംഗം നോക്കിയാൽ ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഹെൽത്ത്യൂണിറ്റ് സ്ഥാപിച്ചുതരാമെന്നു അതിൽ പ്രത്യേകം സമ്മതിച്ചിരുന്നതായി കാണാൻകഴിയും. എന്നാൽ ഇക്കൊല്ലവും ആ വകക്കായി ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തികാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ കൊല്ലം അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ഹെൽത്തുയൂണിറ്റ് സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു ഹെൽത്തുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കാൻ ഇടയില്ല. ൨൪,൦൦൦-ൽചില്വാനം രൂപാമാത്രം ചിലവുവരുന്ന ഹെൽത്ത്യൂണിറ്റിൻെറകാര്യം വിട്ടിട്ടു രണ്ടുലക്ഷത്തിചില്വാനം രൂപ മിച്ചംവരുന്ന ബഡ്ജറ്റു എഴുതിഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നത് ഒരിക്കലും ആശാസ്യമല്ല. സാധാരണ ഈമാതിരികാര്യങ്ങളെസംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുമ്പോൾ പണമില്ലെന്നാണ് ഗവൺമെൻറു പറയാറുള്ള സമാധാനം. ൨,൮൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ മിച്ചംവച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന, ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ പൊതുജനാരോഗ്യത്തിനു അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ലാ എന്നുള്ള കാര്യം എത്രമാത്രം സ്തുത്യർഹമാണെന്ന് ഊഹിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

ഓരോകൊല്ലവുംപണം ലാപ്സ്ചെയ്യാൻ അനുവദിക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം സാധാരണമാണ്. ഉദാഹരണത്തിനു P. W. D. -യിൽ ൧൧൦൭-ൽ ൧,൨൭,൦൦൦ രൂപായും, ൧൧൦൮-ൽ ൨,൧൬,൦൦൦ രൂപായും, ലാപ്സ്ആയിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ൧൧൦൭-ലെ മിച്ചം ൩൮,൦൦൦ രൂപായുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ൧൧൦൮-ൽ ൬൪൨,൦൦൦ രൂപാ മിച്ചം ഇരുന്നതു ൨,൧൬,൦൦൦ രൂപാ പൊതുമരാമത്ത് വകുപ്പിലെ ചിലവിനുൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരുന്നതാണ്. ഈ നയം ഒരിക്കലും ആശാസ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

[Mr. V. K. Velappan Nair.]

ഇതെല്ലാം നമ്മുടെ ബഡ്ജറ്ററിൽ കാണാറുള്ള സാധാരണ സംപ്രദായങ്ങളാണ്. ഇപ്പോറം നമ്മുടെ മുൻപാകെ ആലോചനക്ക വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജററിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ സക്കാരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളംഇനത്തിൽ യാതൊരു കുറവും ചെയ്യാൻ ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. എന്നുതന്നെയല്ല നേരേമറിച്ച് ആവശ്യമുള്ളടത്തോളം വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങറം സൃഷ്ടിക്കാനും വമ്പിച്ച തുക ശമ്പളംകൊടുക്കാനും ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചുകാണുന്നു.

കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം "ഗയിംവാർഡൻ" ഉദ്യോഗവും ഈ കൊല്ലം "ഗസ്റ്റ്ഡയറക്ടർ" എന്ന പുതിയ ഉദ്യോഗവും കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങറം രണ്ടുംതന്നെ പെൻഷൻപററിയ ആളുകറംക്കാണ് കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതും. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മകൊണ്ട് ഒട്ടധികം യുവജനങ്ങറം കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന ഈകാലത്ത്, പ്രായാധിക്യത്താൽ ജോലി ചെയ്യാൻ പ്രാപ്തരല്ലെന്നുകണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെൻറുജോലിയിൽനിന്നും പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവക്ക വീണ്ടും ഈ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങറം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നത് ഒരിക്കലും ആശാസ്യമല്ല.

കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററുകാലത്ത് ഈ സഭ നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യണമെന്ന് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ട ഇങ്കംടാക്സ്ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഉദ്യോഗം ഇപ്പോറം വേറേ ഒരു രൂപത്തിൽ ഈ ബഡ്ജററിൽ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. പേരുമാത്രം മാറീട്ടുണ്ടെന്നേയുള്ളു. "ഇങ്കംടാക്സ് കളക്ററർ" എന്ന ഉദ്യോഗം കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോറം ഈ ബഡ്ജററിൽ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. മൂന്നു ഇൻസ്പെക്ററർമാക്ക കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തേ ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിരുന്നതിൽ വളരെ കുറയാതുള്ള ഒരു തുക ഈ തവണത്തെ രണ്ടുകളക്ററർമാർ തട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നുണ്ട്. അടുത്തകൊല്ലം ഈ കളക്ററർമാരുടെ സംഖ്യ മൂന്നായിട്ട വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാനും ഇടയുണ്ട്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്ക പഴയ ഇൻസ്പെക്ററന്മാരെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയായിരുന്നു നന്ന്.

അതുപോലെതന്നെ കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം ഉപേക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നു ഈ സഭ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടഇൻസ്പെക്ടറിൻെറ പേഴ്സണൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് ഉദ്യോഗം ഇപ്പോറം വീണ്ടും പുതിയ ഒരു രൂപത്തിൽ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): പേരുമാറിയെന്നല്ലാതുണ്ടോ?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*): അതേ പേരുമാത്രം മാറിഎന്നേയുള്ളൂ.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ആളും മാറിഅല്ലെ?

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*) അതെ ആളും പേരും മാറീട്ടുണ്ട്.

ഈ പുതിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥയുടെ ജോലി കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തെ പേഴ്സനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറിന്റെ ജോലിയെക്കാൾ കുറവായിട്ടുമുള്ളു. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം കൂടുതൽജോലി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നകാലത്ത് ഈ സഭ വേണ്ടാ എന്ന് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗം വീണ്ടും കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു ഒരിക്കലും നന്നായിട്ടില്ല.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരിഷ്കാരകമ്മററി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ രണ്ടു ഡിവിഷൺ ഇൻസ്പെക്ററന്മാരെ മാത്രമെ ശുപാർശചെയ്തിരുന്നുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ ഗവമെൻറു നാലു ഇൻസ്പെക്ററന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കാൻ അനുവദിച്ചു. ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒട്ടും അശ്രദ്ധ ഫൈനാൽഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഒരു വനംവകു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ കാട്ടുജാതിക്കാരുടെ ജീവചരിത്രം എഴുതാനായി നിയമിച്ചേക്കാനിടയുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു.

൧൧൧൦-ൽ തുകൽവ്യവസായം നിറുത്തൽചെയ്യാൻ ഗവമെൻറു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിലും ടാനറി "എക്സ്പർട്ടി"ന്റെ ശമ്പളം ഇപ്പോഴും ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുണ്ട്.

ഇങ്ങനെ നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം പുതിയ ഉദ്യോഗസൃഷ്ടിസംബന്ധമായി യാതൊരു ഉപേക്ഷയും ഫൈനാൽഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി കാണിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നു നമുക്കു കാണാൻ കഴിയും. നേരെമറിച്ചു ജനങ്ങളുടെ പൊതുവായ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചോ, വളരെ ശക്തിയായി ജനങ്ങളെ ബാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചോ യാതൊന്നുംതന്നെ ഗവമെൻറുചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. എന്നുതന്നേയല്ല, സാധുക്കളായ ജനങ്ങളെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കാൻ ഗവമെൻറു സൌകര്യം നോക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുതന്നെ ഇരിക്കുകയുമാണ്. ഇക്കൊല്ലം ഗയിംഫീസ്സ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയും കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തിൽ പെൺകുട്ടികൾക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്ന പകുതിഫീസിനെ മുക്കാൽഫീസ്സാക്കിയും പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ലേശം വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു.

കൂടാതെ ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ തീപ്പെട്ടിവ്യവസായത്തിനു ഹാനികരമായ വിധത്തിൽ ഒരു തീരുവയും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനു നമ്മെ ഗവമെൻറു പറഞ്ഞുമനസ്സിലാക്കിയതു് ഇമ്പീരിയൽ ഗവമെൻറിന്റെ നിർബന്ധം അനുസരിച്ച് നാം ഇവിടെയും തീരുവയിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഗവമെൻറിനു ഏതെല്ലാം തരത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങളേവിഷമിപ്പിക്കാമോ അതെല്ലാം ചെയ്യാൻഗവമെൻറുപ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചുകാണുന്നു.

[Mr. V. K. Velappan Nair.]

എന്റെ മുൻഗാമി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകാർ ജനങ്ങളോടു കരം ഈടാക്കുന്നതിനായി വലുതായ അനീതി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തെ ഈ സഭയുടെ തീരുമാനം അനുസരിച്ച് ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഇരുപത്തിഅഞ്ചു ശതമാനം ഭൂനികുതികുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചില്ല എങ്കിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റു നിലങ്ങളുടെ കരം പന്ത്രണ്ടു ശതമാനം കുറച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെ ഇരുന്നിട്ടും എസ്റ്റിമേററിനേക്കാൾ ൮൫,൦൦൦ രൂപാ കൂടുതൽവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി പറയുന്നു. ഇതിൽനിന്നു ഈ നാട്ടിലേക്കു സ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ നിന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റു കരം ഈടാക്കുന്നതു് എത്രശക്തിയായിട്ടാണെന്നു നമുക്കു കാണാൻ കഴിയും. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ൧൧൧൦-ലേ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഭൂനികുതിമുഴുവൻ പിരിയുമെന്നും പിരിക്കാമെന്നും ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഒരിക്കലും ഇതു ശരിയല്ല. ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കൂടുതലായ ക്ഷാമം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഈ പ്രതീക്ഷ എങ്ങിനെ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു ഊഹിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞമാസങ്ങളിലെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഗസററുനോക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം എത്ര വിഷമിച്ചാണു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഭൂനികുതി പിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു കാണാൻകഴിയും.

കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളി താലൂക്കിൽ ൧,൫൩൮ നമ്പർ വസ്തുക്കൾ ഒരു തവണത്തേലേലത്തിനായി ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതായി കണ്ടു. ഈ വിധത്തിലാണ് ഭൂനികുതിഇനം ഈടാക്കിവരുന്നതു്. ഇതെത്ര സങ്കടകരമായ ഒരു അവസ്ഥയാണ്? കരംവകയിൽ ഒരു രൂപാകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ ഒരാൾക്കു നടപടിചിലവു ഒരു രൂപാകൂടി ആകാറുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു രൂപാകരം കൊടുക്കാൻനിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ഒരാൾക്കു നടപടിച്ചിലവുൾപ്പെടെ രണ്ടു രൂപാകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിവരുന്നു.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Sir, on a perusal of the budget and the Financial Secretary's speech, I agree with Financial Secretary in his view that the financial condition of the Travancore Government is sound, at any rate, for the present. But I cannot congratulate him on the surplus budget that he has produced. He has budgeted for a surplus of Rs. 2,60,000. For purposes of correct comparison, one patent item has to be reduced from this so-called surplus, because the sinking fund need not be paid for from 1100 according to the present arrangement. Page 3 of the budget will show that until 1100 a sum of Rs. 1,86,000 was being spent under this item. We have to deduct this amount from Rs. 2,60,000 to see what the real surplus is, and then we shall find that it is not Rs. 2,60,000. Again, some of the items on the receipt side based on the actuals of 1108 and on the revised

estimates of 1109 appear to be somewhat inflated. We know as a matter of fact that the revenue under Registration, under Anchal, under Stamps and under some other items has been steadily going down. As regards Land Revenue, it may be definitely pointed out that the amount budgeted for in 1110 under *ayacut* revenue to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs is not likely to be realised. In this way, if we analyse the figures, we will clearly find that this sum of Rs. 2,60,000 which the Financial Secretary hopes to see as a surplus at the end of 1110 is not going to come in.

Coming to the question of the diversion of the sinking fund in respect of the Shencotta-Quilon Railway, I have heard two views expressed here in the course of the present discussion. This sinking fund was created in 1088 M. E. and the first payment of Rs. 2 lakhs was made in that year. It was anticipated at that time that Rs. 118 lakhs would have to be paid in 1945. Now we find that the capital outlay has risen from Rs. 118 lakhs to Rs. 1,38,77,000, and that the sinking fund has amounted to Rs. 69,43,000. It is this amount that has now been diverted from the purpose for which it was originally meant.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member how the figure has grown up?

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Because various items of capital expenditure are added from year to year, such as the purchase of the rolling stock.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Does it form capital expenditure?

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Yes. Though now the amount has been diverted, it seems to me that after 1945 when the question whether the Travancore Government should purchase this railway arises, it will be desirable for this Government to purchase the railway; because it is not proper that we should be paying interests for all time to come in respect of this railway. Of course, there are eleven years more and considering that there are other urgent items of expenditure to be met at present, it is right that the amount has been diverted in the way that the Government have done. But one word of warning has to be entered. It is found that out of the sum of Rs. 69,43,000 a sum of Rs. 4,95,000 has been added to the debenture sinking fund so that it may not be necessary for us to contribute towards this fund in future years. What purpose is going to be served by adding this sum of Rs. 4,95,000 to the above fund at the present moment does not appear to me to be quite clear, because I am sure that the investors are not going to surrender their securities now. They get very good interest from the Travancore Government for the loans advanced by them and they are not likely to get the same interest if they receive that money and put it in banks. So, I do not think that any real object is going to be gained by diverting this sum of Rs. 4,95,000 to the Debenture Sinking Fund.

[Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar.]

Another item that I find gets a contribution as a result of the diversion is the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to form an irrigation reserve fund. I also find that out of this fund a sum of Rs. 68,000 is proposed to be diverted for carrying out certain protective irrigation works. It seems to me doubtful whether any amount could be properly diverted from this fund for purposes of protective irrigation. Protective irrigation works cost small items of expenditure in different parts of the country and it appears to me that the money for that should be found from the current revenue of the State.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know from the member whether he is in a position to tell us whether there is at present a depreciation fund in respect of the Shencotta-Trivandrum line?

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): I am not in a position to give an accurate answer.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): Should interest be paid after 1945?

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Yes, we will have to pay.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member whether it was a novel discovery or whether it can be found from the original records?

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): I am unable to answer that question.

The only two items of expenditure towards which this amount could be utilised are the expenditure on account of reproductive public works and relief of agricultural distress. I do not object to the diversion of these funds for expenditure in connection with the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Scheme. I only say that the amount should not be utilised to meet ordinary current expenditure on any account.

Next, coming to the question of economic distress, I am sorry to find that the Financial Secretary has made no mention of it in his speech nor does it appear to be the intention of the Government to deal with the ryots in the manner they deserve. (*Hear, hear*). What is it that we find here? There is an allotment of Rs. 3·50 lakhs for the grant of land improvement and agricultural loans. And what is the interest charged on the loan? Loans are now given at 6 per cent. Which *bona fide* Agriculturist is going to take the loan at this rate of interest when the land he holds is not capable of fetching even two per cent interest? (*Hear, hear*). I enter here a very strong plea on behalf of the poor agriculturists of this country for the reduction of interest on agricultural loans at least in cases of loans amounting to Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000. Leave alone those who are in a position to take up larger amounts. In the case of agriculturists who take small amounts it is essential that the interest should be reduced to 4 per cent. from 6 per cent. As I have already stated, a sum of Rs. 32 lakhs was budgeted for under Ayacut revenue in 1109, but only a sum of Rs. 28

lakhs is going to be realised according to the revised Budget. As a result, there is to be a default of Rs. 3·30 lakhs. Government have budgeted for Rs. 30 lakhs for 1110 which shows that they have no idea of even continuing the 12½ per cent. remission on wet lands which they allowed in 1109. The agriculturists would be in a worse condition in 1110 than in 1109. So far as the Trivandrum Division is concerned, in the Taluks of Trivandrum, Nedumangad, etc., crops have failed and a great deal of relief has to be given if the present distress continues. Our demand is that remission to the extent of 25 per cent. should be allowed on both wet and garden lands in 1110. I hope, Sir, that something will be done to relieve the agriculturists. Again I find that Rs. 1 lakh is expected to be realised in the Budget under sale of Government lands. I do not know how it is going to be realised when only Rs. 70,000 is brought under the revised Budget for 1109. It is not a good policy to sell away Government lands when they do not fetch real value in the market. This is not the proper time to dispose of Government lands.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Your time is up.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : Sir, I do not know whether it is quite fair either to congratulate or to condemn the Financial Secretary for the Budget proposals. They are essentially the proposals of Government and he may be responsible only for adding up the figures and cutting out a small road in some village or omitting some bridge somewhere. On that ground I do not think it is fair either to condemn or to congratulate the Financial Secretary for the broad financial policy adumbrated in the Budget.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know from the member whether the criticisms forwarded against the Financial Secretary are against the Government or Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You may come to your own conclusion.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : I do not answer that question.

I wish to touch upon certain broad aspects of the Budget. First of all, I wish to enter a strong protest against the tone adopted in the Budget speech. In the first place I take the question of the Sinking Fund. It will appear from the tone of the speech of the Financial Secretary that we will gulp down when the Financial Secretary says :—

> "Thanks to the representation made by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Legal and Constitutional Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja on behalf of this Government, the Government of India have accepted the above views of the Travancore Government, and held that there is no legal obligation on the part of this Government to purchase the Shencottah-Quilon section of the Railway and that we are at liberty to utilise the Sinking Fund created for repayment of the capital cost on the line for any other purpose we deem fit"

From the tone of the speech it seems to be suggested that it should be taken for granted that it would be a great calamity if we have to purchase the Quilon-Shencotta Railway. It would appear that it

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

was a great blessing that we were not under any obligation to purchase it. It may be either way. But the Financial Secretary did not give us any data by which to determine whether it is advantageous or not to purchase it. That data have not been furnished. We do not know what will be our liability, and at what rate of interest we are to pay for the investments. We do not know the economic possibility of this Railway, when the Quilon-Ernakulam line is constructed. We are at a loss to understand whether this expenditure will be advantageous from an economic point of view, or in other words whether it is possible to effect a saving in the revenue if we have a greater control over the administration and can look into the audit of the accounts more minutely. In a lump we have to pay 60 per cent. of the income on working charges. I do not know whether it is to our advantage. Questions asked in this House based on these facts are not clearly answered. Without giving all these details we have to conclude whether it is a gain to continue our interest in this line or give up the idea of purchasing this line in 1945. Another point I wish to emphasise is this. It has been paid that, due to the representation made by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, there is the option for the Travancore Government not to purchase the line. I wish to ask the Government in all seriousness whether all transactions entered into by Government with other parties are entered into in such a careless manner that Government are not aware of their real position and their real obligations beforehand. It seems to me that it is very dangerous to entrust the Government solely to enter into the various engagements and contracts with other parties to be left entirely with them without greater scrutiny. So this is a warning to Government to be very careful in the matter of entering into agreements with other parties and they should know what the agreements are before they are entered into.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know from the member whether the present understanding is clear?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : No, there is no guarantee. This makes one thing clear, that Government have not been sure of their obligations till now. That point has been made clear by the Financial Secretary's speech. With regard to the diversion of this fund, I am at one with the previous speaker Mr. Parameswara Iyer, in thinking that there is needless hurry shown by the Government to pay off the debenture loan raised for the purpose of the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway. I do not know why there should be any hurry in the matter for the Government. I am surprised to find that the Government want to clear off all debts all of a sudden and then keep quiet. Why should this amount which is due in 1945 be provided for so early? Why should they fight shy of the debt which they have to pay to the purchasers of these loans? The purchasers have not demanded it. We have not been told that there is a constant demand for the money from the investors. Nothing like that has been shown. Why should Government be so anxious to give away this amount and clear their debts? I cannot understand the reason

for the same. If the financial position of the Government is unquestionably sound, why should the Government want it to be paid off so early? I find that the Financial Secretary is still under the influence of that conservative idea about public debts and the policy of loans. Sir, policy of fighting shy of loans was due to a wrong understanding of the theory of public debts. Before the Great War, Government of India was also fighting shy of loans and debts. Many of the provinces were also like that. But after 1914 as a result of the lessons taught by the Great War, all the progressive States were in for borrowings, and borrowing of course for reproductive purposes. Why should any Government fight shy of it, especially our Government which is absolutely in a sound financial position?

Sir, the Pallivasal Electric Scheme is unquestionably a paying concern. It is a work that will be useful for posterity. And why should not posterity be asked to pay for it? I think that is a work, an excellent work on which loans could be raised and if only loans could be raised, money could be found by loans for the working of this scheme. Sir, this amount should not be utilised for that. I do not think Government have thought about this sufficiently. This House will not be wise in concluding that it is not necessary for us to purchase the Quilon-Shencotta Railway. I for my part do not commit to that position. We are not supplied with sufficient details to say whether the purchase will be sound or not.

I plead for a bolder policy of public borrowing on the part of the Travancore Government because that will not only be conducive to our economic development but it will also familiarise the people with the habit of investment. Every body knows that in Travancore there is capital waiting for investment and there is capital waiting to be invested on safe securities. The amounts that are deposited in the Savings Banks account and the sums deposited in the Permanent Fund-they have got almost a surfeit of deposits-they will only welcome it for safe investment on behalf of the country. I think Government ought to take courage and they should raise loans and carry on in this time of economic depression works of public utility, and works of development. There cannot be a better time for carrying on these works of public utility.

I find, and that has been alluded to by my friends, that the Budget is absolutely barren with regard to any provision for relief for the agriculturists. Sir, if you read the life of great financiers like Gladstone and Goschen and many others, it will be found that the one objective with which they worked has to find out a way of relieving the burden of the tax-payer. No such idea seems to have entered the head of the Financial Secretaries of our Government. They think their duty is only accounting and building with figures. They do not think it is their duty—it is perhaps not their fault—it is perhaps due to the want of initiative in shaping the policy and perhaps also due to a feeling of impotence and a feeling of their inability to launch on a fresh financial policy. They do not seem to entertain any idea of

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enunciating a policy and push forward a policy by which the burden of the tax-payer will be substantially reduced. They do not seem to think that it is possible and they do not realise how unborn generations will be blessing them and what a great achievement it will be and what a great opportunity they are losing while they have got the power to shape the finances of the country and thus enable the country to march one step forward in its progress on the economic field. This idea I hope the Financial Secretary will take to heart.

Sir, many of my friends were talking about the relief that ought to be given to the agriculturists. Sir, time has advanced and the distress due to the economic depression has increased apace that I think now even a 50 per cent. reduction in the tax will not be a sufficient safeguard or a sufficient help rendered to the agriculturists. Sir, the Mysore Legislative Assembly in a resolution brought forward discussed this question at great length and the Government realised the position with far-sightedness. They did not take up this remedy. A mere reduction in the payment of taxes, they said, would not do. The condition of the ryots has gone from bad to worse. Some radical remedy seems to be necessary and the country has to think about that. And they have appointed a Committee to go into the question with all seriousness and the Committee is working to find out permanent and adequate measures of relief to the ryots. There is no such idea presented, no such intentions or the shadow of such intentions seen in the financial estimates for the next year. I do not merely blame the Financial Secretary for that. But I blame the whole Government for that.

Sir, when we say all these things and when we talk of the economic depression, we realise that for Government to carry on the administration it must have funds. We understand that a good and progressive administration means expenditure, especially a popular administration means expenditure. But are the Government seriously thinking of distributing the burden of taxes equitably among the population who pays land tax now? That is a question that I have agitated when the Edavagai Bill was discussed here. But I wish to point out a rich source from which Government can get some more income. Sir, it is only the agriculturists and people who pay Pandaravagai tax who bear the brunt of the whole taxation. There are a lot of Inam lands tax free. Under the Jenmi Kudiyan Regulation .........

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You have only a minute more.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : I want only 2 minutes.

When the Jenmi Kudiyan Regulation work will be completed, we find that the Jenmi will be in possession of an income that will be permanent to him. So also, the Edavagais after settlement will be getting an income that will be sure and certain. You find that these are sources, untaxed sources from which Government should derive income, for they are also enjoying the benefits of the administration.

They are getting collections effected due to the strong arm of Government which is maintained by the contributions made by the tax payers. They should pay if they want to get the protection of the State, if they want to get the amenities supplied by the State.

**MR. ANTONY GEORGE** (*Nominated*) : Sir, an impression has been gaining ground that there is something wrong with our finance, that there has been of late inconsiderate and impetuous expenditure in many directions that has almost depleted the treasury. In this circumstance a surplus budget is a very welcome thing.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Louder, please.

**MR. ANTONY GEORGE** (*Nominated*) : It serves not only to clear this mistaken impression but it also gives a sense of security and confidence in the financial affairs of Government. For this the Financial Secretary deserves to be warmly congratulated. But, a surplus Budget is not inconsistent with the misery existing in the land, for a Budget can never give a true picture of the financial position of the country as a whole. It does not attempt to do so. It simply shows the revenue to be realised and the items of expenditure to be incurred. It never shows the tragedy and difficulty underlying the collection of revenue. My congratulations would have been warmer had the Financial Secretary utilised the surplus in making some provisions by which he could have given greater and better relief. He could have given some measure of relief to the agriculturists and cultivators who work under an unprecedented economic and financial distress by giving some out right remission of tax or some such thing. However it is very good of the Government to have made some provision for the upliftment of the depressed class, but along with it some provision could have been made for the relief of the suffering and destitute, wandering in the street in very large numbers. The sick, the infirm and the destitutes are not the result of society. They have always been with us and they will continue to be in existence. A destitute home in each of the municipal towns of the State is absolutely necessary.

Now we are spending thousands of rupees on mosquito hunting and hookworm campaign in order to prevent the spread of disease. Provision has not been made in the Public Health Department for relieving those who are already victims of the parasites and the bacteria of these diseases. If some measure of relief has been provided by the Financial Secretary for the poor people or had he made some provision to relieve the harassed agriculturists, his Budget would have been a document of great interest and importance.

If only one cares to study the Budget estimates for the last few years, he would be convinced of the fact that the normal receipt of the revenue does not keep pace with the expenditure. The stable sources of revenue are not very many and the unstable or elastic ones are dependent on circumstances and conditions which are beyond the control of any one, even of the greatest financiers of the world.

[Mr. Antony George.]

The Financial Secretary must have had in his view that when there is disproportionate growth in the recurring expenditure, any Government would be tempted to raise the revenue by taxation and our Government have been freely adopting these methods of exacting dues by exercising their power. The only wise course for Government to adopt would be to develop the material resources of the land and to cut down expenditure.

It is very pleasing to note that the Government have not been altogether unmindful of these facts. They have launched upon the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme and have participated in the Cochin Harbour Scheme, which has proved a clear and successful speculation and safe investment. The contemplated Railway between Quilon and Ernakulam if carried out would be of inestimable benefit to the State.

**MR. A THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I know by whom that Railway is contemplated?

**MR. ANTONY GEORGE** (*Nominated*) : By Government.

Public works should be planned and carried out with a view to develop the resources of the whole State. The capital of the State should be developed. It should be made a proud and glittering city. Nobody objects to that. But all splendour and pomp should not be concentered in the capital city alone We should also see to the provincial towns and villages. They should not be starved. They should be given the fullest scope for development. Our aim should be to build and develop as many towns and villages as possible in the different parts of the State.

The departments of Agriculture and Industries are the two departments most intimately connected with the development of the resources of the country. I am glad to find that the Industries Department is showing some signs of activity; but, I may suggest that they would do well to concentrate their attention on the development of cottage industries, rather than embark on costly and doubtful schemes of large scale factory industry. We have plenty of useful cottage industry now in the country in very crude form, in need of help and encouragement. The lace industry, for instance, was thriving very well some years back. Due to want of proper encouragement it has almost died now. The copra industry and coir industry stand in great need of encouragement. If these industries are not supported now, the consequence would be very serious as these are the main occupation of the bulk of our people.

The Agricultural Department has become a do-nothing department. It is not doing any real useful work. Of late, nobody seems even to be aware of its existence. The officers of the department, the experts, do not come into contact with the people at all. The people do not derive any benefit from the working of the department, any help from the Officers of the department. Judging from

the way in which things are going on, it is high time to make them do practical things or to abolish the department altogether.

Coming to the Judicial Department, temporary courts, additional courts and additional benches, both in the District and the High Court, have become a special feature. If the recommendations of the Law's Delays Committee, in regard to the location of District Courts especially, had been given effect to, the concentration of numerous courts in the same locality could have been avoided to a large extent. As it is, in several places, we find two and sometimes three courts situated in the same locality, all centred round one District Court, something like the mother hen sitting brooding over her chickens. As has been said by one of the previous speakers, the Judicial Department is one of the most important departments in the State; and it is therefore the paramount duty of Government to look into the working of the Judicial Department and to correct its short comings and defects.

I wish to say a few words with respect to the Education Department also. It is a thoroughly unsound policy to have co-education and mixed schools. There is also a tendency on the part of the authorities to suppress educational activities in various parts of the State. I cannot, certainly, think of congratulating the department for that. There is a desire, rather a morbid desire, on the part of the Director to increase, to multiply offices, in the name of efficiency. The retrenchment axe, or rather the cleansing knife, has to be applied rather heavily in this department. I know the department has recently suffered a cut at the hands of the Government; and I suppose the posts abolished now will not be created again. I do not want to say more about this department just at present.

I shall then turn my attention to public service in general. This has been the most important question so far as the agitation of the people is concerned, and it is giving maximum trouble to the Government also. It has divided the people into definite sections, each fighting for its own legitimate share in the public service. If one were to gauge the situation here by reference to what one finds in our newspapers dealing with this question, one would naturally have to conclude that the situation is hopelessly desparate. The picture would be really gloomy. About two months ago, I read an article in one of the best known Madras Dailies. The writer of it is an old stager in politics. He has changed his political complexion more often than I could tell. As I read the article I began to feel much misgivings over the fate of this country.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Does the member refer to Mr. George Joseph, Barrister-at-law?

**MR. ANTONY GEORGE** (*Nominated*): Yes. And when I came to that part of the article in which this amazing writer reviewed the Military and Police dispositions in our State, my mind became oppressed with a sense of incalculable disaster. Insinuations contained in his writing took body and shape and I seemed to hear dark rebellion,

[Mr. Antony George.]

thundering at our gates. However it is undeniable that there is a lot of discontent over the question of distribution of offices in Government Service. Nobody can ignore it. This thorny question is spoiling the fair name of our country. As it is, it is affording a handle to mischief makers who exploit he situation to satisfy their own selfish ends. Hitherto Government have not done anything to solve the problem and to settle matters once for all. The present method of selecting and appointing people to places and positions has become thoroughly unsatisfactory.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Do the lady members wish to speak now?

**Miss HEPZIBAH GNANASIKHAMANI** (*Nominated*) Not to-day, Sir.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Sir, I am sorry to say that I cannot congratulate the Financial Secretary on the Budget that he has presented. He does not seem to have been careful enough to allot sums for many of the absolute needs of the people. I am sure that, if he had done that, he would not have been able to present before us a surplus budget. Many of the most important local needs have been disregarded. There are ever so many very useful branch roads which have not been provided for in the Budget in spite of repeated representations from the people. Many irrigation tanks require immediate attention from the P. W. D. but the Financial Secretary has not made any provision for them in the Budget. Even at the outset of his speech, the Financial Secretary says that the Budget has been framed in consideration of the present economic depression.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Where does he say that?

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): I will read it now for the benefit of the member.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You are not bound to do it.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Then, Sir, this is a time when the laws of nature and laws of economy have made it almost impossible for the people to live. The economic depression has a very sad tale to tell. The Financial Secretary does not seem to have taken into consideration the distress in the rural parts of the country. The Land Revenue Department is quite unaware of the sad plight of the people and tries to realize the Government dues to the last pie and they are taking all sorts of coercive steps for that purpose. The Tahsildars and Peishkars go about from house to house with their various threatening orders; but, still, the people do not pay in time. The main reason is that they are not really in a position to pay. Government do not seem to realise that, by squeezing out all dues from the people, they are only killing the goose that lays the golden egg. Government ought to consider seriously the question of granting remission of land tax. Fifty per cent. remission is the minimum that I can think of. Instead of remitting the taxes, they are realising a large sum by way of process fees and forfeitures. In the next year's budget, a sum of Rs. 75,000 is shown as receipt on account of demand

notice fee, etc. This is an index showing that the Government are not at all sympathetic towards the people.

I wish to add a word with regard to the diversion of the sinking fund that has been the subject matter of much criticism here. The sinking fund has so far accumulated to Rs. 69 lakhs, and the decision of the Government of India has been received to the effect that the Government of Travancore are under no obligation to purchase the Quilon-Shenocttah Railway line in 1945. I very much doubt the beneficial nature of the decision. I must say, Sir, that, if the Government do not purchase the line, they would be losing a great chance. By purchasing the line, the Government would be in a position to employ a number of Travancoreans and it will afford a good solution of the problem of unemployment. And, the utilisation of the accumulated sinking fund for the Pallivasal Scheme is not quite in order. Anyhow, I do not say that the Pallivasal Scheme should be given up; but the Government should finance the works connected with the scheme by floating a loan. The sinking fund, if they decide upon not purchasing the Quilon-Shencottah line, must be utilized for the benefit of the people throughout the State and not for a scheme which will benefit only a section of the population. The sinking fund has been accumulating by amounts taken from the general revenues of the State year after year and that revenue should be used for the welfare of the people in the country. Government find it very difficult to finance the public works in the rural parts. Government can very well set apart the sinking fund for financing the public works in the rural parts.

Then a word with regard to the Agricultural Department; the people say that they do not derive any benefit from the department. On the other hand, Government contend that the people are not ready to co-operate with the Government and to act up to the instructions of the authorities in the department. Government can make the people, if they want, take to intensive cultivation and the use of modern implements. In the Census Report it is stated that it is not possible to make Travancore self-sufficient in regard to paddy cultivation. The two main reasons given are that the holdings in Travancore are not economic, and the indebtedness of the people. I think there is not much force in it. If the Government have a will, they can make the country self-sufficient in the matter of rice production. On the whole I am sorry to find that the Department is not doing anything beneficial to the people. If the department cannot turn out any useful work, it is better to abolish the department and thus save a large sum of money.

And finally, I must offer a few remarks with regard to certain other departments. It is patent that the Government are not exercising proper control over certain departments For example, in the Medical Department, certain unfortunate events have occurred in the Women and Children's Hospital and they were the subject of various questions in the past session of the Assembly and the Government evaded giving answers to those questions. They wanted to treat the matter as very

[Mr. S. Nilakanta Pillai]

confidential just to save the officers involved. It was the foremost duty of Government to warn the people from taking to the assistance of these officers. They ought to have given a danger signal to the poor people who knew nothing of the persons concerned.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Your time is up.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*) : One minute more, Sir The Government ought to have brought everything to light they ought to have exposed the persons who did not take care to properly discharge their duties; the Government ought to have meted out exemplary punishments to the persons concerned. Instead of doing this the Government have shielded the guilty persons and allowed such act to be committed in future.

**MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*) : Sir, I may at the very outset observe that the Financial Secretary has taken great pains in preparing his budget speech and that he has to be congratulated for presenting an acceptable budget to the House. Before I deal with the budget I would like to touch on one or two of the points adverted to by the Financial Secretary in his speech. According to the actuals of 1108, there was a surplus of Rs. 6,91,000. The Financial Secretary himself admits that the surplus was due, to a large extent, to the savings in the expenditure. Of the savings, Rs. 2,16,000 was under Public Works. My surmise is that this saving was due to the omission to execute certain public works which were important. It would have been gratifying if the savings were under the cost of the administrative machinery about which there is great complaint that it is swelling every year. My point is that when any allotment is made for any public work, it should be expended in full. The policy of omitting to execute any public work of importance and of thereby making a saving is not at all commendable.

Another point to which I wish to draw the attention of the House is the impropriety of the diversion of the sinking fund which was being accumulated to be utilised for the purchase of the Quilon-Shencotta Railway. The capital outlay is said to be about Rs. 138 lakhs. More than half of that amount was accumulated by the Government by a way of sinking fund. The purchase was to be made some 11 years hence that is in 1945. By that time, my surmise is, the Government would have been in a position to accumulate the fund necessary for the purchase of the railway. I think that, if proper representation is made to the British Government, some remission would be allowed on account of wear and tear and thus we could make some profit also in the purchase If the railway were purchased, it would be a very valuable asset to the country. The Government could exercise independent right over the railway and eradicate certain evils which are alleged to exist in the Railway administration. Again, Government would be altogether absolved from the liability, the recurring liability, of paying underwritten guaranteed interests. So, in my opinion, it is not at all wise on the part of Government to divert the sinking fund and disable the Government from making the purchase which will be quite useful to the country.

I shall now pass on to the budget. Though the budget shows that there would be a balance of Rs. 2,60,000 in the income after meeting the expenditure for the next year, I doubt whether there would be such a balance left at the end of the year when the actuals are obtained. According to the estimate before us, the income for 1110 is only as the revised estimate for the current year. The revised estimate for the current year under income and expenditure works out a deficit of something like Rs. 5,11,000. Now, it has been conceded by Government that there is economic depression all over the country. Under these circumstances, it is not likely that the future will be a prosperous one and it is quite likely that a deficit budget will be the result. I have no complaints in regard to a deficit budget. It may be such a sort of budget that we sometimes may stand in need of. The wants of the State and the people are numerous and the expenditure will necessarily go up. Such being the case, it is not expedient on the part of Government to withhold a portion of its revenue from being expended simply to show a balance. Government cannot be compared to the manager of a mere household whose duty it is to make savings for use in his old age or for the benefit of his children. The Government which spends more than its income for the use of its people and without any risk of running into bankruptcy is, in my opinion, the most progressive Government.

It is not disparaging to Government to raise a loan for the purpose of meeting the expenditure in executing some public work or other I may as an instance, refer to the expediency of raising a loan and executing a work of public utility. Government have spent large sums of money for surveying certain Railway lines such as the Quilon-Ernakulam line and the branch line from Mavelikara to Quilon. The opening of these lines should be, no doubt, reproductive works. If these proposals are accepted, it will prove useful to the public and I hope it will provide labour to the unemployed in these days of economic depression.

Now coming to certain items in the Budget, I find that a sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs is estimated under income tax It is doubtful whether the income from the income tax and land revenue were estimated with due regard to the present economic depression. Every business in the country stands still on account of the tightness of the money market. We know what amount of difficulty we are experiencing in the matter of land revenue. Properties after properties are being sold and people suffer a great deal on that account. In this connection, I have to refer to a recent circular issued by Government. It is said that no proclamation of a sale should be published in the Gazette where the sale is conducted in respect of the arrears for tax of a land the area of which is less than three acres.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*) : Has the member seen that circular?

**MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): That is what I have been informed.

It is said that the Gazette is gradually becoming voluminous and the cost of paper and printing, getting very heavy. The Government do not lose anything in this matter because for every proclamation a fee of Chs. 21 is being levied. The proclamations generally published in the Gazette contain the names of 200 or 300 defaulters. The cost of the publication may come to only something like Rs. 10 or Rs. 20. What is collected in the shape of proclamation fees is something like Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. So Government do not loose anything. Therefore what I would suggest is that the said circular should be cancelled.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You have only one minute more.

**MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): Then I may stop here for fear of having to stop in the middle of a sentence.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി ഈ സഭയുടെ സ്വീകരണത്തിനായി സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ബഡ്ജററ് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം സുസ്ഥിരമായ സാമ്പത്തികനിലയെ പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ ബഡ്ജററിൽ അടങ്ങീട്ടുള്ള പ്രത്യാശകൾ എത്രമാത്രം സഫലമാകുമെന്നു ബഡ്ജററ് വർഷത്തിൻെറ അവസാനത്തിൽ കണ്ടറിയേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഏതായാലും പള്ളിവാസൽ ഹൈഡ്രോഎലക്ട്രിക്ക് പദ്ധതി വിജയപ്രദമാകുന്ന പക്ഷം സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്ന കടലാസ്സ് നിർമ്മാണശാലയും തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള റബ്ബർ വ്യവസായശാലയും സാമ്പത്തികാഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു പര്യാപ്തമായ പദ്ധതികളാണെന്നുള്ളതിൽ സംശയമില്ല. ഇതുപോലെ തന്നെ ലാൻഡ് മോർട്ട്ഗേജ ബാങ്കു മുഖേന പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു വായ്പകൾ നൽകുന്നതിനായി മൂന്നു ലക്ഷം രൂപാ നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും ആശാസ്പദമാണ്.

സാർവത്രികമായ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം നിമിത്തം സകല ഗവണ്മെൻറുകളും കാര്യക്ഷമതക്ക് ഹാനികരമല്ലാത്തനിലയിൽ വ്യയനിയന്ത്രണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഉൽക്കണ്ഠാപൂർവ്വം തീവ്രയത്നം ചെയ്യുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറാകട്ടെ കേവലം അലങ്കാരത്തിനായിമാത്രം നൂതനഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുകയും ക്ലിപ്തശമ്പളം നിർദ്ദിഷ്ടമാക്കീട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കു തന്നെയും ആവക റൂളുകളിൽനിന്നും യഥേഷ്ടം വ്യതിചലിച്ച് അമിതമായ സംഖ്യ പ്രതിമാസശമ്പളമായി നൽകുകയും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഏററവും ആക്ഷേപാർഹമായിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു. ഇവിടത്തെ വ്യയന്യൂനീകരണം പ്രായേണ അല്പശമ്പളക്കാരുടെ മാസപ്പടിയും എണ്ണവും കുറവുചെയ്യുന്നനിലക്കു ഉയ

ർന്നതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണമോ ശമ്പളമോ കാലസ്ഥിതിക്കനുയോജ്യമായി കുറവുചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഭരണാധികാരികൾ യഥാർത്ഥമായി ശ്രമിച്ചു വരുന്നില്ല. നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെന്റു പലപ്പോഴും മാതൃകയ്ക്കായി സ്വീകരിക്കാറുള്ള മൈസൂർ ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും അടുത്ത കാലത്ത് ൨൦൦ രൂപായിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രതിമാസശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ൫൬ മുതൽ ൩൩ അര വരെ ശതമാനം കുറവുചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള വസ്തുത എത്രയോ അഭിനന്ദനീയമായിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഈയിടെയായി നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ഭരണനയത്തിൽ ചില പ്രത്യേകവിശേഷങ്ങൾ പ്രത്യക്ഷമാകുന്നുണ്ട്. അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായി വേണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കർഹതയുള്ളവരെ തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നതിനുപകരം വ്യക്തിപരമായ കാരണങ്ങളെ ആസ്പദമാക്കി അപ്രകാരമുള്ളയാളുകളേ, വിശിഷ്യ അടുത്തുൺപറ്റി പിരിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളവരേ, മുൻകൂട്ടി ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച് തദനുസരണം ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം നടത്തിവരുന്നു.

വന്യമൃഗസംരക്ഷകന്റേയും സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ടെസ്റ്റ് ഡയറക്ടറുടേയും നിയമനങ്ങൾ അതിന് ഉദാഹരണമായി എടുക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസൃഷ്ടിയുടെ അനാശാസ്യതയേപ്പറ്റി പൊതുജനങ്ങളും പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികളും ഉത്തരവാദിത്വബോധമുള്ള വർത്തമാനപത്രങ്ങളും എത്രമാത്രം എതിരഭിപ്രായം പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളത് എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവുള്ളതാണല്ലോ. പൊതുമുതൽ പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായത്തെ നിരാകരിച്ച് ഈവിധം ദുർവിനിയോഗം ചെയ്യുന്നത് അശേഷം ശ്രേയസ്കരവും ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ സൽകീർത്തിക്കു പര്യാപ്തവും അല്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ പരിപൂർണ്ണവിശ്വാസം.

ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥവൃന്ദത്തിന്റേ ശമ്പളം മുതലായ വിവരണങ്ങൾ വിശദീകരിക്കുന്ന സിവിൽലിസ്റ്റിൽ ഓരോ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനും ശമ്പളം എന്തായിരിക്കണമെന്നു നിർദ്ദിഷ്ടമാക്കീട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഉയർന്നതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഈ നിശ്ചയം അർത്ഥശൂന്യമായ ഒരു രേഖയായിട്ടാണ് അടുത്തകാലത്ത് പര്യവസാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഇതാണ് നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ മറ്റൊരു വിശേഷം. പ്രതിമാസം ൨൦൦൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ദിവാൻജിക്ക് ആദായനികുതിസംബന്ധമായ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾക്കുപോലും വിധേയമാകാതെ ൪൦൦൦ രൂപായും, ൯൦൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ലാൻഡ്‌റെവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണർക്കു ൫൦൦൦ രൂപായും, ൯൦൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലെ ഒരു പ്യൂണി ജഡ്ജിക്ക് ൫൨൦൦ രൂപാവരേ

യും, ൩൦൦ ക്രൂപാ ശമ്പളം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അഡീഷണൽ ഹെഡ് സർക്കാർവക്കീലിനു ൪൦൦ രൂപായും, ൪൦൦ ക്രൂപാ ശമ്പളം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പോലീസ്കമ്മീഷണർക്ക് ൧൩൦൦ രൂപായും, ൭൦൦ ക്രൂപാ ശമ്പളം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രിൻസിപ്പാൽ പോർട്ട് ആഫീസർക്ക് ൩൦൦ രൂപായും, ൧൨൦൦ ക്രൂപാ ശമ്പളം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർക്ക് ൨.൧൦൦ രൂപായും, ൧൨൦൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഡർബാർ ഫിസിഷ്യന് ൧൭൦൦ രൂപായും, ൧൨൦൦ രൂപ ശമ്പളം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയർക്ക് ൧൬൭൦ രൂപയും വ്യക്തിപരമായി ശമ്പളം നൽകിവരുന്നുണ്ട്.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഈ ശമ്പളത്തുകകൾ മെമ്പർ എങ്ങനെയാണ് തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയതു്?

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): ഗവണ്മെൻറ് പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ സിവിൽലിസ്ററിലെ കണക്കുകൾകൊണ്ടാണ്.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery* I): മെമ്പറിനു സിവിൽലിസ്ററു കിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : എൻെറ പക്കൽ സിവിൽലിസ്ററ് ഇല്ലാ.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*) : സിവിൽലിസ്റ്റ് ഓരോ മെംബർക്കും ആവശ്യമാണെന്ന് മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ലേ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I must say that these questions do not rise because they are questions of the nature of cross examination or supplying information. So these three questions which were put just now do not arise.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഈ അസാധാരണമായ വ്യത്യസ്തനയം നിമിത്തമുള്ള ഫലം അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടതു് മിക്കവാറും ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പരിചയമോ രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തിൽ താല്പര്യമോ ഇല്ലെന്നു കാണുന്ന വിദേശികളാണ്. ഇവരെക്കാൾ ഉത്തമമായനിലയിൽ ഭരണകാര്യങ്ങൾ നിർവഹിക്കുന്നതിനു സർവഥാ യോഗ്യന്മാരായ നാട്ടുകാർ ഈ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ടായിരിക്കെ ദുർവഹമായ വിലകൊടുത്തു ഇത്തരം ആളുകളെ ഇറക്കുമതിനടത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു് വിസ്മരിക്കത്തക്കതല്ല. ഇതു വലിയസംഖ്യ സുസ്ഥാപിതവ്യവസ്ഥകളിൽനിന്നും വ്യതിചലിച്ച് വിദേശികൾക്കു ശമ്പളം നൽകുന്ന ധർമ്മരാജ്യ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്, നിർദ്ധനരും നിരാശ്രയരുമായ കർഷകവൃന്ദത്തിൻെറ ഹൃദയത്തെ വേദനപ്പെടുത്തി വസൂൽചെയ്തുവരുന്ന നാമമാത്രമായ ചങ്ക്കരം നിറുത്തൽചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഇതേവരേയും സന്മനസ്സുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നു വ്യസനസമേതം പ്രസ്താവിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ധർമ്മവിരുദ്ധമായി ഈ

ധർമ്മരാജ്യത്തു നടപ്പിലിരിക്കുന്ന ചന്തക്കരം ഉടനടി നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് ഏററവും ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്.

ഈ അവസരത്തിലെങ്കിലും, അനാവശ്യമായി സംരക്ഷിച്ചു പോരുന്ന ചില ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലെ വ്യയനിയന്ത്രണാർത്ഥം നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യുമെന്നുണ്ടായിരുന്ന പ്രത്യാശയും നിരാശയിൽതന്നെ പരിണമിച്ചു. ടാഫിക്ക ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും ആർക്കിയോളജിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും ഈ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാണു്. ആർക്കിയോളജിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മൂന്നു വർഷത്തിനകം നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു് ൧൦൮൨ ജൂലായി ൨൭- ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും സ്ഥിരപ്രതിജ്ഞ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതും തൽസംബന്ധമായി കഴിഞ്ഞബഡ്ജററു് സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുമാകുന്നു. മൂന്നിനു പകരം പന്ത്രണ്ടു വർഷമായിട്ടും ആ പ്രതിജ്ഞ നിറവേററാതിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ അഭിമാനത്തിനു തീരെ അനുയോജ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

നിയമസഭാസ്ഥാനങ്ങളോടു ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്ന നയം അശേഷം തൃപ്തികരമല്ലെന്നു് സ്വാനുഭവപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ അയയ്ക്കുന്ന പ്രശ്നങ്ങളുടെ ഉത്തരം വല്ല തുറയിലേയും മേധാവിയുടെ ശിക്ഷാർഹമായ നടപടിപിശകുകളെ നഗ്നമായി വിശദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു് പര്യാപ്തമായേക്കുമെന്നു സംശയം ജനിക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ അത്തരം ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു് മറുപടി ലഭിച്ചു വരാറില്ല. ആ ചോദ്യങ്ങളുടെ ആവർത്തനംകൊണ്ടും ഉദ്ദിഷ്ടഫലപ്രാപ്തി ഉണ്ടായിക്കാണുന്നില്ല.

൧൦൯൪ മേയ് ൨൭-ാനു ഈ സഭയിൽ ബഹുഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തോടുകൂടി പാസ്സായിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയം അനുസരിച്ചു് നാളികേരോല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ കയററുമതിത്തീരുവ നിറുത്തുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു് ഇതേവരെയും സന്മനസ്സുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഈ സഭയോടു പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഏതാദൃശങ്ങളായ അനാദരവു് പരസ്പരസൗഹാർദ്ദത്തിനും സഹകരണത്തിനും പ്രതിബന്ധമായി ഭവിച്ചേക്കാവുന്നതാകയാൽ ഈ സഭയിൽ പാസ്സാകുന്നപ്രമേയങ്ങൾ ഉടനടി പ്രായോഗികമാക്കുന്നതിനു് സശ്രദ്ധം പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇനി വേറെഒന്നു പറയാനുള്ളതു് ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഉപദേശിക്കുന്നതിനും ജനങ്ങളുടെ എതിരഭിപ്രായം പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതിനും പര്യാപ്തങ്ങളായ ചില വലിയ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾക്കുള്ള ഡിമാൻറുകളെ ഗവൺമെൻറു ഗ്രാൻറുകൾക്ക വേണ്ടി ഡിമാൻറുകൾ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്ന രീതിയെപ്പററിയാണു്. ചില വലിയ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചി

ടത്തോളമുള്ള ഡിമാൻറുകളും ഗവണ്മെൻറു മനഃപൂർവ്വമായി അവസാനത്തിൽകൊണ്ടു ചേർക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. തന്നിമിത്തം അവകളെപ്പററി വേണ്ടവിധം വിമർശിക്കുവാനുള്ള അവസരം മെമ്പറന്മാർക്കു പ്രായേണ കിട്ടാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നത്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not think you are right in saying that it is intentional.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): Intentional എന്നുള്ള വാക്ക് ഞാൻ പരിപൂർണ്ണമായ അറിവോടും ഉത്തരവാദിത്വബോധത്തോടുംകൂടി ഉപയോഗിച്ചതാണ്. ഈ ആണ്ടിൽതന്നെ Education എന്നുള്ളതാണ് ഒന്നാമതായി ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നത്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You are at liberty to say that it is wrong. But to say that it is intentionally done or done for a certain purpose in a sinister manner is not parliamentary.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): ഞാൻ യഥാർത്ഥം പറഞ്ഞു എന്നേയുള്ളൂ. ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ General Administration എന്ന ഡിമാൻറ് ആണ് പ്രാധാന്യവും പ്രാഥമ്യം അർഹിക്കുന്നതും. ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് ഏററവും കൂടുതലായി ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾക്ക് വാദപ്രതിവാദം നടത്തുവാനുള്ളതു. എന്നാൽ ഒരാണ്ടിലും ആ വിഷയം ഒന്നാമത്തെ ഡിമാൻറായി വാദപ്രതിവാദം നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള സൌകര്യം ഈ സഭയ്ക്കു നല്കുന്നില്ല. ഇതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് ഇതിൽ മനഃപൂർവ്വമായ ഉദ്ദേശമുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞത്.

ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളും കാർഷികവൃത്തി ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗമായി സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പൌരാവലി ഋണബാദ്ധ്യതയാലും കാർഷികോല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ അസാധാരണമായ വിലക്കുറവിനാലും എത്രമാത്രം ദുസ്സഹമായ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിനെ ഒരുപക്ഷേ ഭരണാധികാരികൾ ശരിയായി അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലായിരിക്കാം. എത്രവസ്തുക്കൾ ഗത്യന്തരമില്ലാതെ നാമമാത്രമായ വിലയ്ക്കു സർക്കാർ കരത്തിനായും മററും ലേലത്തിൽ വില്പിക്കപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിനു സർക്കാർ ഗസററ് ഉത്തമസാക്ഷ്യം വഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധപതിച്ച് പൊതുജനസങ്കടത്തിനു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാകേണ്ട കാലം അത്യാസന്നമായിരിക്കുന്നു. മൈസൂർഗവണ്മെൻറിനുവേണ്ടി അവിടത്തെ നിയമസഭയിൽ ദിവാൻ ബഹദൂർ കെ. മാത്തൻ ഫൻബർ ജൂൺ ൨൯-൩൩- പ്രസ്താവിച്ച ഒരു സംഗതി ഇവിടെ ഉദ്ധരിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടേ.

"You must solve the problem in a co-operative spirit. Government are prepared after this long and continued fall in the prices of agricultural products to set up a Committee to go into the whole question to see how best the difficulties of the ryots can be solved."

ഋണമോചനപദ്ധതികൂടി ഈ കമ്മിററിയുടെ കാര്യപരിപാടിയിൽ പ്രധാനമായി ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും അദ്ദേഹം തുടർന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഇതുപോലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥാനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ചേർന്നുള്ള ഒരു കമ്മിററിയെ ഇവിടേയും കാലവിളംബമെന്യേ നിയമിച്ചു പൊതുജനസങ്കടം പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടതു് ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ സർവ്വപ്രധാനമായ കടമയാകുന്നു.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ നിയമസംഹിതയിൽനിന്നും പത്രറഗുലേഷൻ നീക്കംചെയ്യാത്തപക്ഷം അതു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ സല്കീർത്തിക്കു ഒരു മാറാകളങ്കമായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു്. ഗവൺമെൻറിൻേറയും പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടേയും പ്രവർത്തികളുടെ വിവിധ വശങ്ങൾ ലോകസമക്ഷം പരമാർത്ഥരൂപത്തിൽ പ്രകാശിപ്പിച്ചു് അഭ്യസനവും സംസ്കരണവും നൽകേണ്ടതാണല്ലോ യഥാർത്ഥമായ പത്രധർമ്മം. ഈ അമൂല്യമായ ധർമ്മനിർവ്വഹണസ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തിനു പത്രറഗുലേഷൻ ചില സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ പ്രതിബന്ധകരമായിതീരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ലണ്ടൻ പട്ടണത്തിൽ Institute of Journalists എന്ന സ്ഥാപനത്തിൽവച്ചു Carnegi Endowment for International Peace എന്ന സ്ഥാപനത്തിൻെറ പ്രസിഡൻറായ Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler എന്ന മഹാൻ അടുത്തകാലത്തു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു വാക്യം ഇവിടെ ഉദ്ധരിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

"That for this awareness (of public opinion) to be read, public opinion should know the facts. Because otherwise the world would be governed not by reason, but passion. The trouble was that the door of approach to public opinion was closed because in many countries the freedom of the press had entirely disappeared".

മേൽ ഉദ്ധരിച്ച വാക്യത്തിൽനിന്നും പത്രറഗുലേഷൻ ഉടനടി റദ്ദു് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിൻെറ അത്യാവശ്യകത സ്പഷ്ടമാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. നിയമവിരുദ്ധമായി പ്രവർത്തനം നടത്തുന്നതിനുദ്യുക്തമാകുന്ന പത്രങ്ങളുടെ മേൽ രാജ്യത്തു നടപ്പിലിരിക്കുന്ന സാമാന്യ നിയമവ്യവസ്ഥകളെ ആസ്പദമാക്കിയുള്ള നടപടികൾ നടത്തി ആവക ശ്രമങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും നിരോധിക്കാവുന്നതാണു്.

ഡയറക്റ്റ്ടാക്സേഷൻ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു് ഇനിയും പൊതുജനങ്ങളെ കൂടുതൽ ബദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു് അശേഷം ആശാസ്യമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു നയമല്ല. കസ്റ്റംസ് വകുപ്പിൽനിന്നും നമുക്കു ന്യായമായി ലഭിക്കേണ്ട

ആദായങ്ങളിൽ ഏതാനും നഷ്ടപ്രായമാകുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തേയ്ക്കു ധാരാളമായി ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുന്ന "ഠാക്കാ" സിമൻറിന്മേൽ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ന്യായമായി ഈടാക്കുന്നതിനു അധികാരവും അവകാശവും ഉള്ള തീരുവ ഈടാക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള എക്സൈസുകമ്മീഷണരുടെ ശുപാർശയെ ദിവാൻ നിരസിച്ചു എന്നാണ് ഞാനറിയുന്നത്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Does the member make himself responsible for the statement that the Excise Commissioner made the recommendation? I am prepared to allow it if the member makes himself responsible.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : That is my information.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You make yourself responsible?

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) . I make myself responsible. ഇതേസംബന്ധിച്ച് ഞാൻ ഈ സഭയിൽ പലപ്രാവശ്യവും പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. കച്ചവടവകുപ്പിൻേറയും കസ്റ്റംസുവകുപ്പിൻേറയും ഭരണം കൂടുതൽ കാര്യക്ഷമവും ആദായകരവുമാക്കുന്നതിനും ഇതുകളുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ യഥാകാലം നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതിനുമായി സമർത്ഥനായ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ പ്രത്യേകം നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാകുന്നു. ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസൃഷ്ടിയുടെ അത്യാവശ്യകതയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഡെവലപ്പ്മെൻറുബോർഡും ബാങ്കിംങ് എൻക്വയറികമ്മിററിയും, എക്കണാമിക്ക് ഡിപ്രഷൻ എൻക്വയറികമ്മിററിയും ആലപ്പി ചേമ്പർ ആഫ് കാമെർസും നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ സ്വീകാര്യവും അനുകരണീയവും ആണ്.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mav likara*) : Sir, the budget presented by the Financial Secretary will be received with great disappointment by all those people for whose progress and welfare the Government exist. Of course, it may encourage people who hold appointments and who want appointments. The budget clearly ignores the conditions of the country and the demands of the people. It has been brought to the notice of Government very often that the country is passing through a period of acute economic distress, that the taxation of the people must be lightened, that remission of land revenue must be granted, that loans on easy terms must be advanced to the people of the country and the reduction in the receipts on account of all these may be met by reducing salaries. The Government have not done anything in this direction. On the other hand, the budget for 1110 shows clearly that the Government is determined to pursue their old policy in utter disregard of the welfare of the people of this country and the demands of the representatives of the people in this Assembly and the State Council.

If we look into the budget, we find that the Government are determined to realise by way of arrears of land revenue Rs 5 lakhs of though they thought of realising at the beginning of the year only Rs. 3 lakhs. They find that the machinery for coercive process is working well and that if steps are taken promptly for realising the arrears, some trouble may arise in the future and the chances for the same may disappear. That appears, probably, to be the fear of Government.

Sir, I think, the Travancore Government by its long practice, is able to administer the affairs of the State only during prosperous years. If we look at the budget of 1080, we find that the revenue of the State was only Rs. 95 lakhs. In about 25 years *i. e.*, by 1104, it rose up to Rs. 251 lakhs, that is by more than 150 per cent. If we look into the manner in which the revenue was raised, we find that every new administrator was imposing new taxes in the country, on the basis that such taxes existed elsewhere. We find that tolls are introduced and toll gates are opened. We find the duty on salt increased, income tax introduced, navigation fees levied and market fees collected on the ground that such taxes exist elsewhere. When we tell Government that export duty on raw products does not exist in other countries, they do not abolish it because they say they have been levying it for the last so many years in this country. Government think that their efficiency consists in extracting as much as possible from the poor people. When the income of Government was increasing owing to the imposition of new taxes, enhancement of existing taxes and owing to other natural causes just like our customs duties and other things, the departments claim that all the increase is due to their efficiency and we find that the departmental heads demand increase of staff, increase of salary, bifurcation of departments and creation of new departments. Thus we find there was a smooth sailing and free distribution of the additional income derived until 1104. From 1104 we find that there is a gradual decline in the revenues ; and what is the remedy adopted? When there was the increasing income, departmental heads and the departments claimed more funds for their salaries. When there is a reduction in revenue, they are reluctant to reduce any of those items. They resort to cuts in the allotments for P. W. D. or other departments of public utility. In 1104 we find that Rs 16 lakhs and odd was spent on original works in the P. W. D. while in 1110, it is 3 lakhs and odd which is less than one-fifth of the amount in 1104 and the Government want almost 80 per cent of the staff employed in 1104 for spending that amount. When tolls were introduced, the Government said that more money is needed for constructing new roads and for maintaining existing roads. When navigation fees were introduced, the object of it was stated to be the improvement of the canals and other water-routes. But only a few thousands of rupees are spent for improving canals. When market fees was sought to be levied, we were told that Government would be improving the markets with the amount so collected. We find that out of Rs. 80,000 realised from markets, only Rs, 20,000 are used for improvement of markets. The undertaking made by Government at the time of imposing these taxes was that the

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

money realised will be used for the protection of the tax payer. But they are utilising all this money for distribution among the officers. This is quite unfair to the people of this country. I would just request Government to see what has taken place in some other States.

When the present Dewan was appointed, I did not grudge very much the high pay that is to be paid to him on one ground. Sir, it is known quite well that the people of this country have been protesting for the last 15 years that the administration is top heavy and that we cannot pay Rs. 2,000 as the pay of the Dewan. Many of the people were protesting against the importation of foreigners. There is great communal bickering in the country. In spite of that, all the communities welcomed the appointment of the present Dewan, a foreigner, on double the sanctioned salary of the Dewan, on the ground and in the hope that he will be able to set the Government machinery in proper order that he will be able to meet the present economic situation. I must say that the present budget has not answered our expectations (*Hear, hear*). It is with great pain that I have to say that the Dewan has not been able to satisfy the wishes of the people. Anyhow all that I could do is to hope that at least in the next budget or during the next year, he will take into account the criticism offered and prove himself to deserve the high pay that he is now receiving.

Sir, the argument usually advanced by Government when we urge for reduction of taxes is that the Government must exist, that the Government machinery must go on, and that, for that purpose, taxes have to be maintained at their present level. Sir, what is the purpose for which the Government exists? Is it not for the sake of the people? Why do we have the high-paid officers there? Is it not for doing good to the people? If that is so, are you going to sacrifice the good of the people just to keep the machinery? Are you going to kill the end just to keep the means alive? Are you going to change your head in order that a cap may fit you? What the Government ought to do is to reorganise the machinery and to reduce expenditure. Is it a sound excuse for them to say that they must pull on as they are even at the sacrifice of the people's interests? The present indifference of Government is, I must say, a great dereliction of duty on their part. I would request Government just to cast a glance on what is happening in sister States. In Bhavnagar, for instance, there also the Head of the Administration is a Knight.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That, certainly, is not relevant to the discussion.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Is it not?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I say it is not.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Is not what is taking place elsewhere say, Bhavnagar not relevant?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Yes, but the Knighthood of the Head of the Administration in Bhavnagar is not quite relevant.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): His eminence. Sir. I referred to it just to show that.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I have given my ruling; you may proceed.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): The Head of the Administration in Bhavnagar, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, on finding that there was agricultural indebtedness there to the tune of about Rs. 87 lakhs, constituted several Debt Conciliation Boards with the help of which he brought down the indebtedness to about Rs. 21 lakhs; and then ordered it to be paid from the State Exchequer in order to wipe out agricultural indebtedness completely from the land. Unhesitatingly, he also remitted tax to the extent of Rs. 33 lakhs, although the total annual land revenue there is only about Rs. 26 lakhs.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Is the member aware that, in Bhavnager, recently, they had a windfall on account of port duties?

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Oh yes; but, we too have been having windfalls. The Cochin Harbour is bringing us about Rs. 11 lakhs annually, the recent match duty brings us about Rs. 2½ lakhs annually, petrol brings a decent additional annual income and the recent diversion of the Quilon-Shencottah Railway Sinking Fund is to make a difference of Rs. 6 lakhs in the annual income and expenditure. All these amounts only go to swell the pockets of the officers of Government. But for these windfalls, the Government would have been obliged to reduce the salaries of officers. I may just say that it is these sources of revenue that have served the Government in disregarding our suggestions as to cutting the salaries. I would just draw the attention of the House to what Sir Prabhasankar Pattani states in communication to the Chief Revenue Officer:

> "I am no psycho-analyist; but it is no uncommon experience to find that when one is either unable or unwilling to do a thing, which is otherwise worth doing, one does not always confess one's inability, but by a curious psychological process, one is often apt to deceive on'e self into the belief that the thing is after all not worth doing or the time is not opportune for doing it. At times I feel that a similar mental process, though not distinctly recognised, is behind the *non possumus* attitude adopted towards the problem of rural debt redemption. While the sub-conscious mind admits the necessity of debt redemption, the conscious mind is frightened by the seeming impossibility of the task and proceeds to justify to itself its attitude of inaction and hesitancy either by denying the problem or by belittling its seriousness or again by conjuring up a picture of the same conditions being reproduced in a few years after the old debts have been once redeemed."

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Are there first grade colleges in Bhavnagar where King's English is taught?

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): The member may ascertain that for himself. Sir, in the address made by him to the Representative Assembly there, this is what he says:

> "If I say anything here as an Officer, I fear I might offend the bureaucracy of the world and yet I say that however merciful they may be the Officers can metaphorically be compared to a snake."

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Your time is up, Mr. Asan. The House will now adjourn and meet again tomorrow at Eleven O'clock.

The House rose at 5-8 P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
*Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.*

PROCEEDINGS

of

# THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

*OFFICIAL REPORT.*

## FIRST ASSEMBLY.

## THIRD SESSION.

*Saturday, the 28th July 1934/15th Karkatakam 1109.*

The Assembly met again in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, at Eleven of the clock, with the President in the Chair.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

*English High School at Perumbavoor.*

16. *MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether any complaint has been received from the public at Perumbavoor about the unsatisfactory way in which the English High School is conducted ; and

(*b*) whether the Director of Public Instruction has visited and personally inspected the school ?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*) :

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*) : May I know whether the Director of Public Instruction has ever visited North Travancore ?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Yes, he has.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*) : May I know whether he visited Parur ?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*) : As Director of Public Instruction, no.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*) : May I know when he intends to visit Parur ?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*) : As soon as possible.

G. P. T. 2161—350—10-2-1110.

*Private English Middle Schools in the State.*

17. *MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the names of those private agencies which have applied for opening new English Middle Schools in the State between 1-1-1109 and 1-11-1109;

(*b*) the names of those private agencies which were allowed to open and the places where the schools are opened; and

(*c*) whether the survey conducted by the Education Department of the school-going age students suggests that new schools should be opened in those places?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*):

(*a*) 1. General Manager and Inspector, N. S. S. Schools.

2. Correspondent, L. M. English Middle School, Perukada.
3. Mr. K. O. Thomas, Kakudiyil, Vennicolam.
4. Mr. R. Padmanabhan Nair, Neelavana House, Chingoli, Kartikapalli.
5. Public of Vadayar, South Parur, Vaikom.
6. Mr. G. Idichandy Muthalali, Manager, S. M. V. E. M. S., Chathannur.
7. Mr. K. Devasahayam Nadar, Mamkala Veedu, Nellikakuzhi.
8. Mr. K. Thomas Varkkey, B. A., Udayamperur, Vaikom (Secretary of the Co-operative Society).
9. Fr. Joseph Menacherry, Mission Director of Diocese of Tiruvalla.
10. Mr. L. Dennison, Thirupuram, Nellikkakuzhi.
11. Mr. R. Parasurama Iyer B. A., Ezhankulam.
12. Mr. Samuel Chellia, Devicode.
13. Rev. Fr. Mathai, Vilayil Veedu, Puthur.
14. Mr. P. R. Williams, Retna Vilasam Bungalow, Nellikkakuzhi.
15. Mr. C. R. Patchu Nair, Aryabarathi Vidya Mandiram, Omallur.
16. Fr. Thomas Karingada, Poovarani,
17. Fr. Skariah Kathanar, Chelamkuzha and Public of Kothamangalam.
18. Rev. Abraham Marthoma M. A., D. D.
19. Very Rev. Fr. Varghese Thombra, Forane Vicar, Catholic Church, Perumbavoor.
20. Fr. Geevarghese, Nedumthallil, Vicar, Cheriapalli, Kothamangalam.
21. Rt. Rev. Poulose Mar Athanasius, Ankamali.
22. Rev. Fr. P. M. Kuriakose, Big Church, Kothamangalam,
23. Rev. Fr. Petrose Manjumekkudy, Vicar, Jacobite Church, Chelad.
24. Fr. Joseph Chiramel, Vicar Chatholic Church, Kothamangalam.

25. Rev. Fr. Peter, Ramnad, Catholic Mission House, Kothamangalam.
26. Mr. K. N. Paramu Pillai, Merchant and P. W. D. Contractor, Kothamangalam.
27. Fr. T. C. Adai, Vicar and Manager, S. G. English Middle School, Ayankara.
28. Manager, Catholic Memorial English High School, Pathanamthitta.
29. Manager, South Ariad English School.
30. Manager, Malayalam Do.
31. Rev. Mar Dioscoros, Metropolitan, Mar Ephrium Seminary Chingavanam, Pallom, Kottayam.
32. Mr. Varkkey Chacko, Thottingal House, Varikad, Thiruvella.

| | |
|---|---|
| (b) 1. Correspondent, L. M. English Middle School, Perukada | Vattiyoorkavu, Trivandrum. (Permission has since been withdrawn.) |
| 2. Mr. R. Padmanabhan Nair, Neelavana House, Chingoli, Karthikapalli. | Thazhava, Karunagapalli. |
| 3. Mr. K. Thomas Varkkey, B. A., Udayamperoor, Vaikom (Secretary, South Parur Grama Co-operative Society) | South Parur, Vaikom. |
| 4. Mr Samuel Chelliah, Devicode, | Karingal, Vilavankod. |

(c) No survey of the kind appeared to be necessary for the purpose.

*Report of the Special Settlement Officer.*

18. *MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnathnad I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Special Settlement Officer has submitted his report ;

(b) the amount spent up-to-date (5-11-1109) for the same ; and

(c) whether the Government have come to any definite decision regarding the question of resettlement ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (a) No.

(b) Rs. 17,720 Chs. 27 Cash 11.

(c) No.

*Special Departments in the General Hospital.*

19. *MR. V. T. CHACKO (*Muvattupuzha I*) ; Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) what is the daily average attendance of patients in the Dental and in the Ear and Nose special departments, respectively, of the General Hospital : and

(b) how many days in the week, the Ear and Nose specialist in the General Hospital attends to his special duty ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) Dental Department 14
E. N. & T. Department 29

(*b*) Three days in the E. N. & T. out-patient ward and one day for operation of E. N. & T. cases. E. N. & T. cases admitted as in-patients are attended to by the specialist on all days of the week.

**MR. V. T. CHACKO** (*Muvattupuzha I*) : May I know from the member whether this person has been made a permanent Assistant Surgeon?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : He has been confirmed as an Assistant Surgeon.

**MR. V. T. CHACKO** (*Muvattupuzha I*) : Is it in preference to the seniors ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice ; I have to examine the files.

*Resident Medical Officer in the General Hospital.*

20. ***MR. V. T. CHACKO** (*Muvattupuzha I*) . Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the duties of the Resident Medical Officer in the General Hospital ;

(*b*) whether he is now in charge of the dispensary as before ;

(*c*) whether there is any one to supervise the dispensing of medicines ; and

(*d*) (i) whether the Government or the Darbar Physician received any complaint about the irregularity in the dispensing of medicines to the out-patients and (ii) if so, the action taken on such complaints ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) The Resident Medical Officer is on duty throughout the day and night, except between 5 p. m. and 9 p. m. He helps the Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital in the general administration of that institution and controls the whole staff there, except his seniors in office. He supervises the sanitary conditions of the premises and buildings as also their annual up-keep. He is in charge of the Medical and Surgical equipments and prepares indents for the same. He maintains the Stock Book of Medicines, examines the hospital records such as the Diet Register, Registers of Receipts and Expenditure, etc., and also scrutinises the expenditure of drugs. He inspects diets, both raw and cooked, and regulates their proper dispensation to the patients. He attends to all emergent cases that come to the Hospital during the hours he is on duty.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes the Senior Deputy Surgeon (O. P.)

(*d*) No complaints have been received.

**MR. V. T. CHACKO** (*Muvattupuzha I*): May I know whether the Resident Medical Officer is allowed to have private practice ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice. I have no information.

*Plague Infection.*

21 *MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether cases of plague infection have been reported recently from the Peermade hills; and

(*b*) whether the reported cases are cases of local infection or imported ones?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) No.

(*b*) In view of the answer to part (*a*), this question does not arise.

*Lady Doctor in the District Hospital, Thuckalay.*

22. *MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there were memorials and representations in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly for the appointment of a qualified Lady Doctor in the Thuckalay Hospital; and

(*b*) if so, their decision on the representations?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The case of the District Hospital, Thuckalay, will be considered when more Lady Medical Officers are appointed in the department.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*): In view of the answer, can we hope to have a lady doctor in the near future?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have answered, Sir, that the question will be considered when more Lady Medical Officers are appointed in the Medical Department.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*). May I know from the member whether more appointments are made when the necessity is felt or when applications come up?

RAO SAHIB DR. N KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): When necessity is felt and when funds become available.

*Admission of students in the College for Women.*

23. *MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*); Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of students admitted last year (1933-34) to the Junior Intermediate and Junior B. A. Classes in the various groups in the College for Women, Trivandrum;

(*b*) the number admitted to the various groups in the same classes this year (1934-35);

(*c*) the number of applicants for admission to the various groups this year (1934-35);

(*d*) whether the Director of Public Instruction has issued any confidential circular to the Principals of Colleges demanding restriction of admission; and

( ) whether the Director of Public Instruction has any authority over matters not entirely administrative in Colleges affiliated to the Madras University?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) :

(a) *Junior B. A Class.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IV A. History & Economics | ... | 12 |
| *Junior Intermediate Class.* | | |
| Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry | ... | 22 |
| Natural Science, Physics, Chemistry | ... | 85 |
| Do. Chemistry, Indian Music | ... | 11 |
| Mathematics, Physics, Indian Music | ... | ... |
| Ancient History, Modern History, Indian Music.. | | 3 |
| Ancient History, Modern History, Indian History. | | 13 |
| Ancient History, Modern History, Logic | ... | 7 |
| Do. Do. Sanskrit | ... | 3 |
| Total | ... | 144 |

(b) *Junior B. A. Class.* 1934-35

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IV A. History & Economics | ... | 10 |
| *Junior Intermediate Class.* | | |
| Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry | ... | 25 |
| Natural Science, Physics, Chemistry | ... | 53 |
| Do. Chemistry, Indian Music | ... | 7 |
| Mathematics, Physics, Indian Music | ... | 4 |
| Ancient History, Modern History, Indian Music... | | ... |
| Ancient History, Modern History, Indian History | | 6 |
| Do. Do. Logic | ... | 18 |
| Do. Do. Sanskrit | ... | 3 |
| Total | ... | 116 |

(c) *Junior B. A. Class.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IV A. History & Economics | ... | 11 |
| *Junior Intermediate Class.* | | |
| Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry | ... | 24 |
| Natural Science, Physics, Chemistry | ... | 64 |
| Natural Science, Chemistry, Indian Music | ... | 7 |
| Mathematics, Physics, Indian Music | ... | 4 |
| Ancient History, Modern History,&Indian Music.. | | ... |
| Ancient History, Modern History & Indian History | | 5 |
| Ancient History, Modern History, Logic | ... | 11 |
| Ancient History, Modern History, Sanskrit | ... | 2 |
| Total | ... | 117 |

(d) No.

(e) Yes.

*Rank of Mr. Ranga Aiyar among the Headmasters of English High Schools*

24. *MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Will the Government be pleased to state the rank and pay of Mr. Ranga Aiyar among the Headmasters of English High Schools ?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): Eighth. Pay Rs. 300 *plus* Local Allowance Rs. 50.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member what were the special reasons that weighed with the Government in appointing him when there were seven persons above him ?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): Of the seven persons above him, one has already retired from service, two are about to take leave preparatory to retirement, one is on leave, ill, one is already a Divisional Inspector, one is an Ag. Inspector and one was considered unsuitable.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know the reasons why his claims were overlooked ?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): He was considered unsuitable.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether in the recommendation it was stated that there was a senior officer just above him ?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): The claims of all the senior officers were explained to Government.

*Police work in Nedumangad.*

25. *MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) for how many months and days there was no permanent Inspector of Police in Nedumangad Police Station in the year 1108, and in 1109 till the end of Edavom 1109 ;

(*b*) how many cases of murder have occurred during the course of this year in Nedumangad taluk ; and

(*c*) how many cases of murder remain undetected ?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*):

| | Months. | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) 1108 | 6 | 19 |
| 1109 | 1 | 23 |

(*b*) Three.

(*c*) Nil, from the Police point of view.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether all the three cases have been detected and charge-sheeted ?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*): One case was charge-sheeted and acquitted. Two are under investigation ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member how long it is since those cases are under investigation?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*): I cannot say definitely; but I think it is about a month.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will the member please explain what he meant when he said that from the police point of view the answer was nil?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*): As the cases are under investigation and there are clues, we consider that we have detected them. But if detection means conviction in a court of law, we do not use the word in that sense.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) May I know whether the acquittal was due to inefficiency of the Police Department?

RAO BAHADUR N RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*): There is no such remark in the judgment of the case, Sir.

MR. A. S DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member whether in case such remarks are made the Department takes action?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*): Most certainly, Sir.

*Girl's Schools in Nedumangad taluk.*

26. *MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many Girls' Schools there are in the Nedumangad taluk; and

(*b*) how many of them are departmental and how many grant-in-aid schools?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) 5.

(*b*) Departmental ... 3.

Aided ... ... 2.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether those two aided Girls' Schools are given grants now?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*) I claim notice.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there are buildings for the departmental Girls' schools in Nedumangad?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): They are certainly working in buildings.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) May I know whether those schools are working in Government buildings or rented buildings?

PRESIDENT: How does that arise?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Because the member answered me, Sir, that those schools are working in buildings. As a matter of fact I know that at least two of those schools are not working in the buildings belonging to Government but in rented buildings. So I put the question.

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*). The member evidently knows the answer.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) ; May I know from the member how long it is since these two schools are without Government buildings ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I want notice.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether any site has been acquired to construct a building for the V. M. School for girls in Nedumangad ?

**MR. R. M STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Yes.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member how long it is since that site has been acquired by Government for the purpose of constructing a building ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I think it is about two years, but I am not certain.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member why no building has been constructed as yet ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Financial stringency.

*Sub-Registrar's Office at Vamanapuram.*

27. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Will the Government be pleased to state ;

(*a*) whether the Nedumangad Additional Sub-Registrar's office is put up at Vamanapuram ;

(*b*) when it was put up there ;

(*c*) whether there is sufficient work for the office at Vamanapuram ;

(*d*) why the said office has not yet been confirmed there ; and

(*e*) why the name of the office has not yet been changed as "Vamanapuram Sub-Registrar's Office" ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 1102.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The office is a permanent one.

(*e*) No change in the name of the office is considered necessary.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether in the face of the answer that the office is a permanent one it will not be better that the name of the office also is changed ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I have said, Sir, that no change is considered necessary. After all, what is there in a name?

*Customs Administration.*

28. ***MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware of the recommendation of the Economic Development Board regarding the Customs Administration ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member when the Government were aware of the recommendation ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : I cannot give the exact date.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member what action has been taken by Government ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : The matter is under consideration.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know from the member the nature of the recommendation ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : The recommendation is that a separate officer should be appointed for the Customs administration.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know whether any decision has been arrived at finally ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : The matter is under consideration.

*Non-stipendiary students in the Training College.*

29. ***MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they imposed any restriction on the admission of non-stipendiary students in the Training College ;

(*b*) if so, what the restriction imposed was ;

(*c*) whether such restriction was imposed after consultation with the Education Advisory Board or with the Director of Public Instruction ; and

(*d*) whether any deviation from strict adherence to the restrictions was made with respect to any applicant ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The selected students should have obtained at least a Second Class in the B. A. Degree Examination.

(*c*) Yes, with the Director of Public Instruction.

(*d*) No.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : ററിച്ചിംഗ് എക്സ്പീരിയൻസ് ഉള്ളവരെയാണോ അതിലേക്ക് എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളത് ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : All the stipendiary students have teaching experience and the non-stipendiaries have not, all of them, teaching experience.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : എത്ര പേരെ എടുക്കാമെന്നാണ് ആദ്യം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത് ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Eighty.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : ആദ്യം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മുഴവൻ ആളുകളേയും എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Yes, we have taken eighty.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : What is the maximum accommodation in the Training College for stipendiaries and non-stipendiaries ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : The accommodation for non-stipendiaries and stipendiaries is the same, *viz.* eighty.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : On what basis are the non-stipendiary students selected for admission ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : As indicated in the first answer, partly on the qualifications they possess and also partly on the subjects which they have taken for their degree, in relation to the needs of the school.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member the qualification that a non-stipendiary should possess for admission to the Training College ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : The answer has already been given.

*Financial Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.*

30. ***MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : Will the Government be pleased to give a statement of the work the Financial Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction has been carrying on since his appointment ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : The Director of Public Instruction has assigned the following items of work to the Financial Assistant :

1. To obtain from the subordinate offices the necessary returns showing the progress of collections and of expenditure.
2. To keep the registers required for checking receipts and controlling expenditure.
3. To see that collection of revenue does not fall into arrears and that arrears are not lost sight of but are recovered or written off under proper sanction.
4. To prepare the budget estimate of the department.
5. To inspect the accounts of the departmental institutions and offices.
6. To see that Government property such as library books, furniture, etc. is properly accounted for.
7. To assist the Director in scrutinising and controlling departmental expenditure.
8. The verification of departmental figures with those of the Account Office.

9. Scrutinising the pension papers of the retired officers of the Department.
10. The control of the accounts section of the Director's Office.

*Irrigation tanks.*

31. *MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a list containing the number of irrigation tanks improved or newly constructed in each of the taluks of Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum, Nedumangad and Chirayinkil?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): The * list required by the member is placed on the table.

*Irrigation tanks in the Chirayinkil taluk.*

32. *MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to call for and place on the table a pakuthi-war statement of the irrigation tanks in the Chirayinkil taluk?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): The † statement is laid on the table.

*Irrigation works in the Chirayinkil taluk.*

33. *MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state the amount that has been spent towards the irrigation works in the Chirayinkil taluk for the last six years?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): Nil.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know from the member whether the necessity of attending to any irrigation work in the Chirayinkil taluk was brought to the notice of the Department?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): Not that I am aware of.

*Expenditure on the Temple-Entry Committee.*

34. *MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): With reference to the assurance given by the President on 26-5-34 in reply to my statement about the discrepancy between the answers given by the Chief Secretary on 16-11-33 and 25-5-34 about the expenditure on the Temple-Entry Committee, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how this discrepancy arose; and
(*b*) what the real expenditure is?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) It was due to a clerical mistake.

(*b*) The total expenditure on the Temple-Entry Enquiry Committee up to the end of Edavam 1109 is Rs. 25,529-16-10.

*E. S. L. C. Examination.*

35. *MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

* *Vide* Appendix I.
† *Vide* Appendix II.

(a) the total number of candidates that appeared for the E. S. L. C. Examination new scheme from (i) departmental schools and (ii) non-departmental schools ;

(b) the percentage of passes from among (i) and (ii) ; and

(c) the highest percentage of pass obtained in any (i) departmental school and (ii) non-departmental school ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : (a) (i) 1,054.
(ii) 1,595.
(b) (i) 39·1
(ii) 45·3
(c) (i) 75
(ii) 88·2.

*Private practice of Medical Officers.*

36. ***MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any rule prohibiting Sirkar Medical Officers from having private practice :

(b) whether the Medical institutions in Travancore are intended only for the poor or for all alike ;

(c) if they are intended only for the poor, whether the rich are also treated in those institutions ;

(d) whether the rich that receive treatment in those institutions pay for the same ;

(e) whether Sirkar Medical Officers are allowed to use Sirkar supplies of medicine for their private practice and

(f) whether there is any means of checking Medical Officers in this matter ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) For all alike.

(c) In view of the answer to part (b), this question does not arise.

(d) No.

(e) No.

(f) Yes.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*). May I know from the member whether there are any complaints brought to the notice of the Government or the Department by patients who are refused treatment by the Darbar Physician or other Medical men on account of the patients' inability to satisfy the avariciousness of the Medical officers ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No ; Government have not received any complaint.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know from the member whether any such complaint is entertained by the Government ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): If Government do receive such complaints, of course, they will be looked into.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member whether Government are aware of the practice of Sirkar Medical Officers asking patients to purchase medicines from private shops ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Patients brought into Government Hospitals ?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Yes.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government are not aware.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Is it the suggestion made by the member that all kinds of medicines required for the proper treatment of all diseases are stocked by the Government in respective hospitals ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government do stock medicines in Hospitals; and if there is any deficiency and if the Medical Officers apply for more medicines, they will be supplied immediately.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member whether there was any report from the Darbar Physician or other Medical Officers that the required medicine was not available at any place or at any time ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): As far as I remember, Government have not received any such report.

*Area under rubber cultivation.*

37. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to the agitation carried on by rubber cultivators that the area under rubber cultivation has been wrongly estimated to be much smaller than the actual area under cultivation and that the quota of rubber allotted for South India is consequently very low; and

(*b*) whether Government have tried to ascertain the correct figure showing the area actually under rubber cultivation and also to get the quota allotted for South India revised and enhanced ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Government are trying to ascertain the correct figure showing the area actually under rubber cultivation in Travancore. Whether the Government should take up the question of getting the quota allotted to South India under the Rubber Restriction Scheme revised and enhanced, can be considered only after the above statistics have been obtained.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): റബ്ബർ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെ സ്റ്റാറ്റിസ്റ്റിക്സ് എടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു നേരിട്ടു ശ്രമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): റബ്ബർ കൃഷിചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെ കണക്കെടുക്കുന്ന ലൈസൻസിംഗ് കമ്മറ്റിക്കു വേണ്ട സഹായങ്ങളും ഒത്താശകളും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു റവന്യൂഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോടു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ആജ്ഞാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): ലാൻറുറവന്യൂ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഇതുവരെ വല്ല സഹായവും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ഗവണ്മെൻറു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഉത്തരവിനെ അവർ നടത്തുന്നു എന്നാണറിവ്.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): റവന്യൂ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ഉത്തരവു കൊടുത്തിട്ട് എത്രകാലമായി?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): റബ്ബർ റിസ്ട്രിക്ഷൻ സ്കീം വന്നു കുറെ കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോഴാണ് അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ഉത്തരവു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളത്.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): റബ്ബർ കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങളെ അളന്ന് പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു വരുന്ന ആളുകളോടുകൂടി റവന്യൂഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സഞ്ചരിക്കണമെന്നു നിഷ്കർഷയായി ഉത്തരവു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അവർക്ക് അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഒത്താശകൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് റവന്യൂഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു ഉത്തരവു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളത്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒത്താശകൾ അവർ ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല എന്ന് ഇതുവരെ ഒരു പരാതിയും വന്നിട്ടില്ല.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): ഈ അസ്സസ്സേർസിൻെറ കൈവശത്തിൽ സ്ഥലം അളക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സാമഗ്രികൾ ഉള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അറിയാൻപാടില്ല.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ അളക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സാധനസാമഗ്രികൾ ഇല്ലാതെ അവയുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം നിശ്ചയിക്കാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലെന്നു് അറിയാമോ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അവർക്കു സ്ഥലം അളക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ സാമഗ്രികൾ കിട്ടുന്നതിന് വിഷമം ഇല്ല. പ്രവർത്തികാർമുഖേന ആ സാമഗ്രികൾ കിട്ടുന്നതിനും സ്ഥലം അളക്കുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): ഒരു ഭൂമിയെ അളക്കാതെ അതിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം എത്രയാണെന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കാൻ മാർഗ്ഗമുണ്ടോ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): ഒരു ഭൂമിയെ അളക്കാതെതന്നെ അതിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം എത്രയാണെന്നറിയാൻ വേറെയും മാർഗ്ഗമുണ്ട്. എല്ലാ ഭൂമികൾക്കും സർവ്വേ പ്ലാൻ തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഒരു സർവ്വേനമ്പർ മുഴുവനും റജിസ്ത്രേഷൻ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുവരുകിൽ ആ സർവ്വേനമ്പരിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം എത്രയാണെന്നു റിക്കാർഡിൽനിന്നും കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാം

**PRESIDENT**: The member has an advantage over me (*laughter.*)

*Candidates selected for admission to the Madras Engineering College during 1934.*

38. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of candidates selected from each community by Government for admission to the Madras Engineering College this year, *i. e.*, 1934:

(*b*) the amount to be spent by Government on each of those students; and

(*c*) whether appointment is guaranteed to them when they come out with their Engineering Degrees or whether any preference is given to them over others with similar qualifications?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) 8, of whom 4 are for the Engineer Class and 4 for the Upper Subordinate Class:

| | |
|---|---|
| Nairs | 3 |
| Mahommedans | 2 |
| Kshatriya | 1 |
| Protestant Christian | 1 |
| Syrian Christian (Marthoma) | 1 |

(*b*) A contribution is paid by this Government to the Madras Government at the rate of Bh. Rs. 860 per annum for the training of each student in the Engineer Class and Bh. Rs. 600 for each student in the Upper Subordinate class.

(*c*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. As for the second part, according to the present arrangement. Travancoreans can get admission to the Engineering College, Madras, only through the Government. Such students who have been selected by this Government and who come out successful will naturally be preferred as vacancies arise.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member the exact amount that is levied from these students each year by way of fees?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The fee which the Madras students have to pay to the College is levied from each student by this Government.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Karthikapalli I*): May I know from the member whether this fee is to be paid by the students to this Government or to the College?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): To this Government.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether the amount given to the University is much larger than the amount collected from the students by way of fees?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The amount which Government pay to the College (not the University) is larger than the amount which the students pay to the Government.

*Age of Dr. Moudgill, Acting Principal, Science College.*

39. ***MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any information that the age given by Dr. K. L. Moudgill, Acting Principal, Science College, is not correct; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the action taken by Government in the matter and the result thereof?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know from the member, whether Dr. Moudgill is a policy holder in any Insurance Company?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): I do not think it will be fair to the House to pass such a reflection on a prominent Government Servant without giving the basis for such information. Government have no information in the matter.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know from the member whether he is aware of an article published in the Malayali with regard to the incorrectness of his age?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): No.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know from the member whether he will ask Dr. Moudgill to make a statement with regard to this?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): No, I am not prepared to act upon the article referred to.

*Levy of import duty on tobacco.*

40. ***MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether the import duty levied on

tobacco at the harbours of Quilon and Alleppey in 1106, 1107 and 1108 was excluded in effecting the division of income from the Cochin Harbour among the three Governments?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government consider that a discussion on this matter is not in pubic interests.

## Appendix i.

[*Vide* **Answer to Question No. 31.**]

LIST OF IRRIGATION TANKS.

*Neyyattinkara.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Improvements to | Veyomkulam in Kulathur pakuthi. |
| 2 | Do. | Vattayoorkulam in Chengal pakuthi. |
| 3 | Certain works to | Venjakulam Do. |
| 4 | Improvements to | Puthukulam Do. |
| 5 | Do. | Ayrialkulam in Kulathur pakuthi. |
| 6 | Do. | Karunalkulam Do. |
| 7 | Do. | Pulyoorkulam in Chengal pakuthi. |
| 8 | Do. | Odathalakulam in Kulathur pakuthi. |
| 9 | Do. | Dry rubble pitching on the western bund and widening thodu. |
| 10 | Do. | Vembannikarakulam in Neyyattinkara pakuthi. |
| 11 | Do. | Karakal kulam in Parassala pakuthi. |
| 12 | Do. | Panangottukulam in Kulathur pakuthi. |
| 13 | Do. | Venjakulam in Chengal pakuthi. |
| 14 | Do. | Vazhangal kulam in Kulathur pakuthi. |
| 15 | Do. | Nedumkulam Do. |
| 16 | Do. | Kochakulam in Chenkal pakuthi. |
| 17 | Do. | Parachikulam in Athiyannur pakuthi. |
| 18 | Do. | Aruthalachikulam in Maruthoor Yelah Neyyattinkara pakuthi. |
| 19 | Do. | Edakulam in Kulathur pakuthi. |
| 20 | Do. | Azhakikulam in Chengal pakuthi. |
| 21 | Do. | Thalayarathankonathukulam in Athiyannur pakuthi. |
| 22 | Do. | Venkulam in Neyyattinkara pakuthi. |
| 23 | Do. | Karumkutty kulam in Parassala pakuthi. |
| 24 | Do. | Mangottukonathu kulam in Neyyattinkara pakuthi. |
| 25 | Do. | Pudhukulam in Parassala pakuthi. |
| 26 | Do. | Thatchikulam in Neyyattinkara pakuthi. |
| 27 | Do. | Thevar kulam in Athiyannoor pakuthi. |
| 28 | Do. | Vellarachira in Do. |
| 29 | Do. | Ponkuzhikulam in Kulathur pakuthi. |
| 30 | Do. | Vellaral kulam Do. |
| 31 | Do. | Vazhottu kulam in Parassala pakuthi. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32 | Improvements to | Odappakulam in Parassala pakuthi. |
| 33 | Do. | Vettuvelikulam in Thiruvellam pakuthi. |
| 34 | Do. | Navakottukulam in Maranalloor pakuthi. |
| 35 | Do. | Nallassery kulam in Neyattinkara pakuthi. |
| 36 | Do. | Nedumkulam in Chengal pakuthi. |
| 37 | Do. | Chavallorkulam Do. |
| 38 | Do. | Chirakulam and Mavarakulam in Parassala pakuthi. |
| 39 | Do. | Kussakottukulam in Neyyattinkara pakuthi. |
| 40 | Do. | Kaniyankulam Do. |
| 41 | Do. | Vadakodu Sasthancoil kulam Do. |
| 42 | Do. | Velankonathukulam in Pallichal pakuthi. |
| 43 | Do. | Kattukulam in Nemom pakuthi. |
| 44 | Do. | Neppupuravu kulam in Marukil pakuthi. |
| 45 | Do. | Puthukulam in Athiyannoor pakuthi. |
| 46 | Restoration of | Mampazhachira in Marukil pakuthi. |
| 47 | Do. | Mullalikonathukulam in Neyyattinkara pakuthi. |
| 48 | Do. | Vilangarakonathukulam in Perumkadavila pakuthi. |
| 49 | Do. | Kannankottukulam in Parassala pakuthi. |
| 50 | Do. | Cheriakonathu kulam in Athiyannoor pakuthi. |
| 51 | Do. | Muttakattu Nallakulam in Thiruvallam pakuthi. |
| 52 | Do. | Marthandom Puthukulam in Thiruvallam pakuthi. |
| 53 | Do. | Theyannoor kulam in Kollayil pakuthi. |
| 54 | Do. | Perumparakottukulam in Pallichal pakuthi. |
| 55 | Do. | Edaneerkulam in Chengal pakuthi. |
| 56 | Do. | Thozhukottukonathu kulam in Perumkadavila pakuthi. |
| 57 | Do. | Parakottukonathukulam in Neyyattinkara pakuthi. |
| 58 | Do. | Kuthakottukulam in Neyyattinkara pakuthi. |
| 59 | Do. | Kumarakulam in Kollayil pakuthi. |
| 60 | Do. | Perinkottukulam in Chengal pakuthi. |

*Nedumangad.*

1 Restoration of Kulavikonathuchira in Nedumangad taluk.

*Chirayinkil.*

Nil.

*Trivandrum.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Restoration of | Vayambakonathu chira in Ulloor pakuthi. |
| 2 | Do. | Payanga chira in Kadagampally pakuthi. |
| 3 | Do. | Kollumurikulam in Attipara pakuthi. |
| 4 | Do. | Thatchikottukonathukulam in Do. |
| 5 | Do. | Manalikulam in Uliathra pakuthi. |

6 Restoration of Kannampallikonam chira in Pangapara pakuthi.
7 Do. Ooruparakulam in Oolloor pakuthi.
8 Do. Achilottuchira in Pangapara pakuthi.
9 Do. Avukulam in Uliathura pakuthi.
10 Do. Vailoor konathukulam in Madathuvilakom pakuthi.
11 Do. Perumanakonathu chira in Pangapara pakuthi.
12 Do. Kosavarkonathu kulam in Vilappil pakuthi.
13 Do. Kodiyilkulam in Pangapara pakuthi.
14 Do. Pullayakonamchira Do.
15 Do. Venkottukonathukulam Do.
16 Do. Ponakottukonathuchira Do.
17 Do. Eravipurathuchira in Oolloor pakuthi.
18 Do. Serakulam in Vanchiyoor pakuthi.
19 Do. Puliyarakonathuchira in Uliathara pakuthi.
20 Do. Kannottukonathu chira in Cheruvikal pakuthi.
21 Do. Kuzhikunnathu chira in Oolloor pakuthi.
22 Do. Iranjalikonam chira in Pangapara pakuthi.
23 Do. Thuzhikonathu kulam in Cheruvikal pakuthi.
24 Do. Kulamangalathu kulam in Oolloor pakuthi.
25 Do. Kallattu chira in Chettivilakom pakuthi.
26 Do. Oorukonathu kulam Do.
27 Do. Perakulam Do.
28 Do. Maranjali chira in Oolloor pakuthi.
29 Do. Paracottukulam Do.
30 Do. Alapurathukulam in Madathuvilakom pakuthi.
31 Do. Cherukarakonathukulam Do.
32 Do. Kavalloorkonathu kulam Do.
33 Do. Mazhanchira kulam in Cheruvikal pakuthi.
34 Do. Serakulam in Vanjiyoor pakuthi. Providing the wall.
35 Do. Nedukoli chira in Oolloor pakuthi.
36 Do. Azhankonathukulam in Madathuvilakom pakuthi.
37 Do. Uliyanathu kulam in Chettivilakom pakuthi.
38 Do. Kunnathu kulam in Chettivilakom pakuthi.
39 Do. Melanconnathu kulam in Madathivilakom pakuthi.
40 Do. Parakottukonathu kulam in Uliathra pakuthi.
41 Do. Puthukolam in Cheruvikal pakuthi.
42 Do. Mettukonathu kulam in Andoorkonam pakuthi.

43 Restoration of Oodayattukonam tank in Anchamada pakuthi.

44 Do. Muttamparambathu kulam in Cheruvikal pakuthi.

45 Do. Karuvakonathu kulam in Randamada pakuthi.

46 Do. Parambukonathukulam in Uliathra pakuthi.

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## Appendix ii.

[*Vide* **Answer to Question No.** 32.

List of Irrigation tanks in the Chirayinkil taluk.

| Pakuthi. | Survey No. | Survey Letter. | Whether tank or Chira. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chirayinkil | 2127 | 25 | Pazhachita. |
| Azhoor | 1453 | | Kulam. |
| Kundalur | 900 | | Do. |
| | 569 | | Do. |
| | 990 | | Do. |
| | 2381 | | Chira. |
| | 1850 | | Kulam. |
| Kilvallam | 598 | | Chira. |
| | 996 | D | Do. |
| | 996 | H | Do. |
| | 1037 | B | Kulam. |
| | 1045 | | Chira. |
| | 1095 | | Kulam. |
| | 1580 | | Chira |
| | 1880 | | Do. |
| | 1881 | | Do. |
| | 2381 | | Do. |
| | 2393 | | Do. |
| | 2472 | | Do |
| | 2546 | | Do |
| | 2779 | B | Kulam. |
| | 2834 | A | Chira. |
| | 2860 | | Kulam. |
| | 2999 | 7 | Chira. |
| | 2999 | 16 | Do. |
| | 3461 | | Do. |
| Kadakkavur | 1327 | | Kulam. |
| Manamboor | 314 | A | Chira. |
| | 343 | | Do. |
| | 477 | B | Do. |
| | 1500 | | Kulam. |
| | 2000 | | Do. |
| | 2036 | | Do. |
| | 2171 | | Do. |
| | 2710 | | Do. |
| | 3636 | | Do. |

| Pakuthi. | Survey No. | Survey Letter. | Whether tank or chira. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ottur | 23 | | Chira. |
| | 270 | B | Do. |
| | 1802 | | Kulam. |
| | 2021 | | Chira. |
| | 2069 | A | Kulam. |
| | 2495 | | Chira. |
| | 2786 | | Kulam. |
| | 2882 | | Do. |
| Edava | 2139 | | Do. |
| | 2145 | | Do. |
| | 2331 | | Do. |
| Ayiroor | 1185 | | Do. |
| | 1397 | | Do. |
| | 321 | | Do. |
| Navaikulam | 1169 | | Chira. |
| | 2067 | | Do. |
| | 2574 | | Do. |
| | 2657 | B | Do. |
| | 2668 | | Kulam. |
| | 2732 | | Do. |
| | 2885 | | Do. |
| Navaikulam | 2956 | | Chira. |
| | 3048 | | Kulam. |
| | 3167 | | Chira. |
| | 3248 | | Kulam. |
| | 3251 | | Chira. |
| | 3602 | | Kulam. |
| | 4251 | | Do. |
| | 4458 | | Do. |
| | 5048 | | Do. |
| | 5289 | | Do. |
| Karivaram | 31 | | Chira. |
| | 232 | | Do. |
| | 666 | | Do. |
| | 1296 | A | Do. |
| | 1263 | | Do. |
| | 791 | | Do. |
| Vellalur | 6 | | Kulam. |
| | 897 | | Do. |
| | 1243 | A | Do. |
| | 530 | | Do. |
| | 996 | | Do. |
| Nagaroor | 21 | B | Do. |
| | 77 | | Chira. |
| | 117 | | Kulam. |
| | 214 | | Do. |
| | 2627 | | Chira. |
| | 2729 | | Do. |
| | 1585 | | Do. |
| Pulimathu | 430 | | Do. |
| | 600 | | Kulam. |
| | 757 | B | Chira. |
| | 963 | | Do |

| Pakuthi. | Survey No. | Survey Letter. | Whether tank or chira. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Koduvalanur | 19 | | Kulam. |
| | 130 | | Chira. |
| | 183 | | Kulam. |
| | 302 | | Do. |
| | 331 | 3 | Do. |
| | 343 | 4 | Chira. |
| | 523 | | Do. |
| | 527 | C | Do. |
| | 598 | | Kulam. |
| | 606 | | Do. |
| | 855 | | Chira. |
| | 885 | | Do. |
| | 958 | | Kulam. |
| | 987 | | Chira. |
| Attingal | 127 | | Kulam. |
| | 206 | | Chira. |
| | 477 | B | Kulam. |
| | 1581 | | Do. |
| | 1659 | | Do. |
| | 408 | | Chira. |
| Keezhattingal | 612 | | Do. |
| | 774 | | Kulam. |
| | 978 | | Do. |
| Alamcode | 140 | | Chira. |
| | 477 | | Do. |
| | 1359 | B | Kulam. |
| | 1451 | B | Chira. |
| | 2690 | | Kulam. |
| Avanancherry | 248 | | Do. |
| | 1225 | B | Do. |
| | 1957 | | Do. |
| | 1963 | | Do. |
| Idakode | 1329 | A | Kulam. |
| Ilamba | 1075 | | Chira. |
| | 1080 | | Do. |
| Mudakkal | 778 | | Do. |
| Kilimanur | 775 | | Do. |
| | 1670 | | Do. |
| | 2657 | | Do. |
| Warkala | 201 | A | Kulam. |
| | 1078 | A | Do. |
| | 1386 | | Do. |
| | 2374 | | Do. |
| | 2938 | | Do. |
| Chemmaruth | 366 | | Do. |
| | 782 | | Do. |
| | 2330 | | Do. |
| | 3067 | | Do. |
| Madavur | 141 | | Chira. |
| | 2581 | B | Do. |
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## ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

**PRESIDENT :** I have received notice of an adjournment motion. It reads thus :—

"I wish to move the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance namely, the nomination to the State Council of a member belonging to the Roman Syrian Community in the place of a Latin Catholic vacating the seat in the said Chamber."

I have to decide whether this motion is in order. In the first place, I think that, under Section 17 (*d*) of the Regulation, the subject which it is sought to discuss on the floor of the House has been excluded from the purview of the Assembly. There are rules framed under the Reforms Regulation and therefore no discussion on any matter covered by these rules is permissible. Moreover, I think this adjournment motion cannot be regarded as coming within the four corners of Section 47 in that I fail to see that the motion fulfils two vital conditions. The first condition is that the matter should be urgent. It has lost its urgency in that the nomination has already been made. In the second place, it ought to be a matter of public importance. I am not quite sure whether the consideration of the relative claims of two sub-communities of *a* community can be regarded as a matter of public importance or public interest. For these reasons, I rule the motion out of order.

## GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET—(*contd.*)

**PRESIDENT :** The House will now proceed with the general discussion of the budget.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : Sir, at the very outset, I have to bring to the notice of Government that the time allowed for discussion of the Budget and for voting on demands for grants in the Assembly is very inadequate. The two days allotted for the general discussion of the budget and the seven days for demands for grants were allotted under the old Legislative Council Regulation under which there were only 35 non-official members in the Council. Now, Sir, in the reformed Assembly there are 62 non-official members and therefore the time allotted is very too short and it does not give the members sufficient opportunity either to discuss the budget generally or to disscuss the policy of the different departments of Governments when the time for the demand for grant arises. I would therefore request the President to see that longer time is allotted for these items of work in the Assembly.

Now, coming to the budget itself, Sir, I am not inclined either to congratulate the Financial Secretary or to denounce him. He has produced his usual Budget adjusting the expenditure to the revenue so that the net result might be a surplus. He has shown neither any particular skill nor has he committed any particular folly in framing the budget. However he has concluded his speech with the remark that the financial condition of the State is unquestionably sound. This statement of his has been challenged by certain members in this Council very successfully and I agree with those members. But whether his hope of

the transactions of the year ultimately results in a surplus or not, it is no matter for him or for the Government because there are sufficient funds in the hands of Government, such as the accumulated surplus of over a crore of rupees. The Railway Sinking Fund which has been released, the Savings Bank deposits, the windfalls and so on, will enable the Government to carry on if they should end in a deficit. But what we have to consider, Sir, is what has been the reaction of this undoubted soundness of the finances of the State upon the people and upon their prosperity. There is no provision in the budget for any relief to the hard-pressed taxpayer, no scheme of agricultural debt redemption, no programme of rural reconstruction or any additional allotment for social services. Now, the Financial Secretary has been good enough in his speech to recognise the existence, at any rate, of the economic depression which according to him has been unprecedented alike in its extent and in its intensity which still persists and the prices of agricultural produce remain low. Now what we have to see, Sir, is whether the prices of our commodities remain low or have fallen entirely on account of the economic depression alone. Had the economic depression been the cause of the fall in prices, it is a world condition and Travancore alone cannot remedy it. It appears to me, Sir, that this is not so and in certain cases at least this fall in prices is due to remediable causes and the remedy is in the hands of the Government. But I am sorry to say that the Government have not been able to come to the help of the ryots. Take, for instance, the fall in the price of copra. The fall in the market value of copra has been phenomenal. The price of copra has fallen from Rs. 137¼ per candy in the year 1923 to Rs. 36 in the year 1934; *i. e.*, a fall of about 75 per cent. Now, Sir, it appears to me that this fall is not due to the economic depression, but to the tariff policy of the British Government.

The tariff policy of the British Government has injured our copra trade in two ways. There was no duty on copra imported into India from foreign countries. First they introduced import duty on copra the result of which was to destroy our markets in foreign countries. By the introduction of this import duty, the price of copra went up in the Indian market and therefore naturally the Travancore producers sold their produce in India and they had nothing to send to foreign markets. Till 1926 when the import duty was introduced we were exporting large quantities of copra to foreign and European countries. In that year we exported 5,000 candies of copra to foreign countries. This was completely stopped and our market was confined to India alone. Had that policy continued, Sir, there would have been no difficulty at all. But subsequently owing to pressure from outside, the India Government thought it necessary to reduce the tariff duty. The tariff duty in 1929 was Rs. 23. In 1930 it was reduced to Rs. 17, in 1931 to Rs. 16; in 1932 to Rs. 11½ and in 1933 to Rs. 10. Again on cocoanut oil the tariff value in 1929 was Rs. 30, in 1930 it was reduced to Rs. 26; in 1931 to Rs. 21; in 1932 to Rs. 16; and in 1934 to Rs. 15½. The result of this reduction in the tariff value, you will find, was the increase in the import of Ceylon copra into India.

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In 1930, Sir, 1,361 cwts. of copra were alone imported into India. In 1931, it rose to 22,000 cwts ; in 1932 to 29,2508 ; and in 1933 the mport of Ceylon copra into India was 483,000.

Coming to oil, in 1930 it was 73,759 cwts; in 1931 it rose to 188,000; in 1932 to 511,000 ; and in 1933 to 350,000.

And again the cocoanuts imported from Ceylon to India was in 1930, 19,000 and in 1933, 3,700,000 cocoanuts. From this, Sir, you will find that the tariff policy of the British Government has enabled the Ceylon planter to dump his cocoanuts in India and thereby to turn the Malabar planter out of the market. From these figures, one can see that the fall in the price of copra and oil was not due to the present economic depression but to foreign competition resulting from the change of the tariff policy of the British Government. Now this is a matter upon which the Travancore Government must be able to come to the rescue of the cocoanut planter. But, Sir, I am very sorry to say that for some reason or other the Travancore Government have not been able so far to help their subjects.

You Sir, in your speech at the Alleppey Chamber of Commerce, said this helplessness is due to the fact mainly that the seat of the British Government is far removed from Travancore. This is what you said :

> "You perhaps are aware that the Travancore Government has made a case to secure the sympathy—I cannot use a better word—of the Government of India and to induce them to come to our help at this critical stage. The only information that I can convey to you at the present moment is that the Government of India have not done anything as yet in the matter Well, that may be perfectly understandable. They are perhaps now obsessed by more important considerations.
>
> And it is equally possible that situated as we are at the southernmost corner of the Indian Empire and removed far away, from the seat of the throne, our cry does not reach them, at any rate not audibly enough."

Now Sir, we must find out some means whereby, in spite of the distance, we can make our cry heard at the seat of the Government of India and see that the tariff policy of the British Government is so changed as to disable the Ceylon cocoanut planter from competing successfully with the Malabar and Travancore planter and thereby reducing the price of our cocoanut produce. It is however a matter of consolation to us to know that this circumstance does not discourage you and you are pressing our case for the very speedy and very satisfactory solution of this problem in co-operation with the Government of India. May your efforts be unrelenting and may those efforts be crowned with success so that the eternal gratitude of the Travancore planter be yours.

Another matter which I would refer to, Sir, is the position of the rubber industry. The Financial Secretary has said that the prices of minor produce like tea and rubber have gone up. Sir, so far as tea is concerned, whether its price goes up or down, it does not affect

the Travancore planter; the tea industry is entirely in the hands of the European planters excepting perhaps one or two rich Travancore planters. But that is not the case with the rubber industry. The rubber industry is mainly in the hands of Travancore planters; and if, as a matter of fact, the price of rubber increases, the Travancore ryots will be very materially benefited by it. According to a moderate estimate, if the price of rubber stands at 5 As. per pound, the amount of money that would come into Travancore will be about Rs. 68 lakhs even if the output is 200 pounds per acre. If all that money came to Travancore, it will increase the purchasing power of the ryots and the money will be circulating in the country. But, Sir, this glimpse of hope has been blasted, by whose fault I cannot say, in this economic depression on account of the inadequacy of the quota allotted to South India under the rubber restriction scheme. Of course I am glad to note from the Chief Secretary's answers to questions put on the floor of this House that the Government are trying to accurately ascertain the area of rubber plantations and to see that the quota is revised. We are thankful for this small mercy though belated. Had these steps been taken at the proper time, the catastrophe could have been avoided.

I would like to point out some circumstances which would clearly show, without any investigation, that *prima facie* the export quota allowed, by the International Committee, to South India is absolutely inadequate. Now take the statistics of the area of the land under rubber given in Government publications such as the Administration Report. The figures given in the Administration Reports, in regard to the area under rubber cultivation in Travancore, are entirely unreliable. A perusal of the figures for the period from 1104 to 1108, recent years, reminds one of the fever chart. In 1104, the area under rubber cultivation, according to our Administration Report was 56,564 acres. It rose in 1105 to 61,896 acres. Then in 1106, it fell to 60,428. Then it suddenly rises, in 1107, to 64,113; and then again suddenly drops down to 59,632. Sir, the area under rubber cultivation, certainly, cannot vary like the temperature of a fever patient. When such serious disparity occurs in the figures published by Government, officers should have taken pains to ascertain the reasons for the variation. I am sorry I have no time just now, on account of the time-limit fixed, to deal at length with this question. My submission is that, as a matter of fact, in the whole of South India, every year, new plantations *are* going on and the area under rubber was continually rising and not fluctuating. Really, there has not been any cutting down of rubber plantations. Some areas might have been neglected, but they can be easily brought back into tapping condition by merely clearing the undergrowth. Therefore, there seems to be no reason for the very serious fluctuation in the area under rubber cultivation, as we find in the Administration reports of the Travancore Government. It shows the exceedingly careless manner in which statistics are being compiled. If the quota was determined on the basis of the figures

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furnished by Government from the Administration Report,—and there is no doubt it has been—as the Chief Secretary has not told us that any independent enquiry was made. The quota must necessarily be inadequate.

**PRESIDENT** : Will the honourable member finish soon?

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : Yes, Sir.

In Ceylon, about 4,00,000 acres are under rubber cultivation, and they have been assigned a quota of 75,000 tons. At this rate, we should have got, on the basis of the Government figures themselves, at least double the quota now assigned for South India which is only 6,850 tons. Again Sir, the basic quota allowed for Burma-5,510 tons rises to 9,000 tons in 1937 and to 9,500 tons in 1938. *i. e.* by about 40 per cent. On the other hand, the basic quota for South India which is 6,850, also rises only to the same figures in 1937 and 1938 *i. e.*, 16 per cent. This shows how badly we have been treated in comparison with other countries. What is the cause of this? Let the Government answer. Even if we take into account the average exports in 1929 and 1930, we would find that the quota allotted to Travancore is very very small. Let us take, for instance, the year 1928. In that year, 26,38,000 pounds of rubber were exported from South India. That comes to 7,247 tons and this excludes the 1,300 tons of rubber exported through the Alleppey port. The total, therefore, comes to about 9,000 tons. But it is said they took the average for three years during two of which there was no tapping in Travancore on account of the slump in prices. That is very unfair to Travancore.

These *prima facie* show that the quota allotted to South India is very very small. The provisional license to export rubber now granted by the licensing committee has allowed only 21 per cent. of the basic quota for 7 months of the year 1934, whereas, in Ceylon it is said that they have been able to get license for the export of 82 to 87 per cent. I bring these facts to the notice of Government, because I suspect that there is some impression in the minds of some of the officers that there is no need to get the quota revised. I fear that is on such wrong information furnished by some of our officers to the International Committee that the present quota has been fixed. That is why I stress this point so much just to make it clear that, even with the materials now available, it is quite possible to prove that Travancore has been very unfairly treated by the International Committee on rubber restriction.

Is my time over, Sir?

**PRESIDENT** : You have exceeded your time by five minutes.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : I am sorry, Sir; though I have to touch upon some more points, I shall stop here.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamthitta*): The Financial Secretary has assured us that our financial position is perfectly sound. I do not know, Sir, whether, when he made that statement, he took into account the steady deterioration of the Government account balance. A glance at the comparative tables of our assets and liabilities, and of our revenues and expenditure, will convince anybody that none can feel that easy satisfaction which the Financial Secretary experiences now. Because, such important sources of revenue as Forests, Income-tax, Registration and Land Revenue are showing unmistakable signs of decline. I shall give some figures. In 1104 the receipts under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 41·76 lakhs, whereas it is estimated to be only Rs. 36·75 lakhs for 1110. Under Forests, the revenue was Rs. 16·04 in 1104, whereas, for 1110, it is estimated at Rs. 12·2 lakhs. Similarly, under Income-tax, in 1104, we got Rs. 6·95 lakhs, whereas, in 1110, the estimate is only Rs. 4·5 lakhs. The fall is even keener under Excise, for, whereas we got Rs. 61·42 lakhs in 1104, the estimate for 1110 is only Rs 48·5 lakhs. And, the increases anticipated under Customs and Salt do not seem to make up for the fall under these heads. Our surplus investments also do not yield adequate returns to make up for the fall under these heads.

The main defect is lack of a comprehensive policy of a definite character ensuring financial stability. There is no proper husbanding of the resources of the country. Government have not been able to do anything to improve the earning capacity of the average citizen nor to keep under effective check the rapid and steady growth of unemployment, both among the educated and the uneducated classes. Unlike private firms which are concerned only with the mere calculation of profit and loss, Government ought to have, in view for their paramount consideration, the ultimate well-being of the governed. I wonder whether the Financial Secretary has borne in mind that point of view, when he assured us that all was well with us. Certainly, he would have got some credit for precision in striking balances if he had been serving some large factory or big firm as a clerk or an accountant. But now he is a responsible officer of Government, whose functions are quite different from those of a factory. Sir, is it not a cruel joke indulged in by such a responsible officer as the Financial Secretary, when he says that the financial condition of the Travancore Government is perfectly sound, at a time when there are not even a few dozens, beyond the pale of officialdom here in Travancore, who can show a balanced budget, who can atleast make both ends meet? Among the 51 lakhs of people in Travancore, we cannot now pick out even one dozen who can say that their financial position is all right.

The sights we see around us do not permit us to say that every pie spent by Government goes to enhance the general welfare of the governed. Several very useful suggestions were, on many occasions, put forward by this House and other responsible bodies for consideration by Government. For intance the necessity for mobilising the resources and energies of Development Departments under a standing committee with

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the Dewan as President was brought to the notice of the Government by a responsible committee. At present, the activities of the Departments of Industries, Co-operation, Agriculture and Forests are being carried on in a haphazard fashion, no effort being made to co-ordinate their activities for the well-being of the people. But nothing has been done in that direction. The urgent necessity to improve shipping facilities at our ports, to prevent vessels from preferring other ports to ours, was pressed upon the attention of Government repeatedly, but in vain. Again realising that about Rs. 65 lakhs' worth of tobacco is being consumed in Travancore annually, it was suggested that the cultivation of tobacco here might be permitted and encouraged. It has been found out that tobacco can be successfully grown here.

Nothing has been done in respect of this suggestion. Sir, as was very effectively and patriotically stated by Mr. Padmanabha Menon yesterday, every agency, provided by Government for ensuring the people peace and happiness, converts itself into engines of oppression. Sir, this is not a secret . everbody knows it. The high salaried Heads of Departments and other officers justify their existence only by proving themselves unfit to discharge their legitimate duty in the right manner. I will quote one example. An additional expenditure of Rs. 11,270 per year is being incurred on account of the present Police Commissioner. This is the amount we were asked to pay the present Police Commissioner over the amount we were giving his predecessor. But what is the result? The tone of the department, certainly, has not improved. If at all anything has taken place, the subordinates of the department have now a greater sense of security that they can do anything with immunity.

The Department of Industries also does not seem to be doing anything useful in spite of an army of experts, assistant experts and sub-assistant experts. I would challenge any Government member here to justify the con tinued existence of that department even with the recent appendages of sales depots, encouragement to minor industries, the appointment of a Trade Agent and his activities in the city of Bombay. Certainly, I would value more the statements made in the Census Report of 1931 regarding the decline of our industries and the backwardness of Travancore in respect of them than the eulogistic outburst of Sir Purushothamdas who opened the Travancore Sales Depot at Bombay. To corroborate this native testimony, I will put into the witness box Mr. I. C. Chacko himself who had been the Head of the department for a long time. His own statement, in the shape of a final message delivered by him in the Administration Report for the year 1106, is that this department has achieved nothing and could achieve nothing.

The Public Works Department, I will take next. It is a very gratifying sight to see that, even during the current year, a comparatively large amount was spent upon communications; but I am yet to

know—anybody on this side of the House is yet to know—whom that liberality has benefited. Certainly the intensity of the popular cry from various centres of Travancore has not lessened a bit, even in spite of the increased allotment under communications.

As regards the Forest Department, it is a pointed criticism, Sir, time and again made on the floor of this House, that the Forest Department is disposing of timbers in large quantities at cheaper rates so as to keep undiminished the revenue that the Department was getting from its transactions year by year. That is a criticism that has not been answered adequately.

To continue in a general way, here the creations and abolitions of posts are matters of every-day occurrence. One office on a very high salary which was found absolutely essential for the conduct of affairs of a particular department today is found superfluous the next day.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member his opinion as to the Department of Education?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): This is the way in which the Government carry on their transactions year by year, and yet the Financial Secretary says that our financial position is sound. I would remind him that any Government can boast of financial soundness only if that Government can conscientiously assert that every pie that is spent by them goes ultimately to the definite advantage of the people at large.

With all this, the budget before us contains certain very progressive features. It is a welcome news that the Government are opening a rubber factory in South Travancore. In regard to the proposal to start a paper mill in North Travancore, I have my own doubt whether Government are serious in their intentions. If they had been serious, they would have tried to help or own the Punalur Paper Mills, the chief complaint of the manager of which is that they are getting patronage not from the Travancoee Government, which still evinces a partiality for foreign paper, but from Mysore and other States. Anyway, that is a step which marks an era in the practical administration of the State.

To come to other progressive features of the budget, we find that there is the reduction of interest on loans issued by the Land Mortgage Bank; again the abolition of the places of the two Deputy Darbar Physicians. In regard to the latter, I have a word to say. We cannot confidently congratulate the Government on that because we do not know when these two apparitions would re-appear. Anyway, for the present, the Government deserve our congratulations.

Above all comes tha institution of the Irrigation Fund about which also I have just one word to put in. Unfortunately in Travancore, Sir, theory and practice differ. Even when minor irrigation works were being carried on, I have seen instances where agriculturists used to complain that the Irrigation Officers used to place obstacles in their way. Therefore, these Irrigation Officers may be profitably and

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usefully instructed to consult the leading agriculturists of the centres of their operations before they put into execution the schemes or works conceived by them.

I would just refer the House, before I conclude, to what the Dewan said in the course of his speech to the journalists of the State, so that the apprehensions entertained by some members of this House may be removed. The Dewan said—

"Within my four months' experience I have been thinking seriously about various important problems which, if only I have got the time and the help, I hope to investigate and tackle; and let me assure you that the moment these questions are tackled they will add to the prosperity and the happiness of the people at large."

This is a very significant expression coming from the highest officer in the State. Continuing the Dewan asks for the help and the co-operation of the non-officials in general. Through his speech, though it was intended primarily for the journalists of this State, the Dewan asked for the co operation of the leaders of non-officials here in his endeavours to enhance the prosperity of the State. Certainly with very great pleasure we do extend the hand of co-operation and help in a spirit of reverential gratitude. We would request the Dewan against being too much worried by petty squabbles and controversies either in the press or on the platform but to concentrate his attention upon general problems beneficial to the State. (Mr. K. R. Elenkath: *Hear, hear.*) Certainly, Sir, we are not asking the Dewan to pass over in silence the derelictions of the press. We would be one with the Dewan in trying to arrest the development of circumstances unfavourable to the growth of concord and goodwill amongst the subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja. But the press also has got its grievances. It is said that they are making very useful suggestions and that they are rendering very useful services to the State; but they are not brought to the notice of the Dewan by those who are responsible for doing so. We would again request the Dewan not to concern himself with these small and inconsequential things but to devote his attention to questions of a general character taking into confidence the leaders of non-officials, treating them with some respect and accepting their recommendations or suggestions as far as possible and so far as it lies in the power of the Government. In this connection, Sir, I would reiterate what Mr. Padmanabha Menon said yesterday. The Travancore official is, to speak the truth, not of the best type. I am not making a sweeping remark There are honourable exceptions; but still a majority of officials are those who cannot see beyond their nose and who are constitutionally unable to take a broader, a more democratic and a more tolerant view of affairs. They are unfortunately moving closer with the Dewan and they may advise him not to treat us with the respect that is our due. Anyway, here we are, Sir, the non-officials, the members on this side of the House, to help you and to co-operate with you in the endeavours to which reference has been made by you so that the greater prosperity of the State may be ensured.

MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NOMBOOTIRI (*Travancore Jenmies, North*) : സർ, ൧൧൧൦-ലെ ബഡ്ജററിനെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറി ചെയ്ത പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ അടുത്തകാലത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികനില സുരക്ഷിതവും തൃപ്തികരവുമാണെന്ന് പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ആ പ്രസ്താവന അടിസ്ഥാനരഹിതമായ ഒന്നാണെന്ന് ആൎക്കും അനുമാനിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. സുരക്ഷിതവും തൃപ്തികരവുമായ ഒരു സാമ്പത്തികനില ഉണ്ടെന്ന് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ശരിയായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങൾ സാമ്പത്തികമായി വളരെ കഷ്ടതകളും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളും അനുഭവിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഇന്നും ഇന്നലെയും ഇവിടെ നടന്ന പ്രസംഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നു വെളിവാകുന്നതാണ്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്ക്, സാധാരണജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ശരിയായ രക്ഷാമാൎഗ്ഗം നൽകുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറു വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ പ്രവൎത്തിക്കേണ്ടതിനു് പകരം പുതിയപുതിയ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ സൃഷ്ടിച്ച് അനാവശ്യമായി ഗവൺമെൻറുഭണ്ഡാഗാരത്തെ ശോഷിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്നതു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ അക്ഷന്തവ്യമായ ഒരു അപരാധമായി കരുതാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. സാധാരണജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വേണ്ട സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ കടമയാണ്. അതിനാൽ അക്കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ദയാദൃഷ്ടി പതിയണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കാദ്യമായി പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്.

ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിലെ ഗതാഗതസൌകൎയ്യത്തെപ്പററിയാണ് എനിക്കു പിന്നീടു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ പ്രധാനപട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും വേണ്ടവിധത്തിലുള്ള സുഖസൌകൎയ്യാദികൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ എനിക്കു അസൂയ ഇല്ല. എന്നാൽ നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലെ ഗതാഗതസൌകൎയ്യങ്ങൾ വൎദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്ന് ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ പറയുമ്പോൾ 'want of funds' 'economic depression' എന്നിങ്ങനെയുള്ള ആസുരശബ്ദങ്ങളാണു് ഗവൺമെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചു കാണാറുള്ളതു്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികനിലയെ സുരക്ഷിതമാക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവൺമെൻറു യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുന്നതു് വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണെന്നു മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ അതിനെപ്പററി പറയുന്നുള്ളു. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഗതാഗതസൌഖ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി കൂടുതൽപണം ചെലവാക്കുന്നതു്, വന്യമൃഗങ്ങളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും അതിഥികളെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടി ഭീമമായ ശമ്പളംകൊടുത്തു് പെൻഷൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥ

ന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാറം, കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനകരമാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഏവക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. ഈ തരത്തിൽ പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങറം നിറവേററുന്നതിൽ ഗവമ്മെൻറു പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഉദാസീനതയെപ്പററിപറഞ്ഞു് ഈ അസംബ്ലിയുടെ വിലയേറിയ സമയത്തെ കളയണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. എങ്കിലും ഉറനാട്ടുകാരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളും ആവശ്യങ്ങളും എന്താണെന്ന് അറിഞ്ഞു് വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ പ്രവത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നില്ല എന്നു പറയാതെ നിവത്തിയില്ല. മീനച്ചൽ താലൂക്കിൽ ടൌണിനടുത്ത് ഒരു പാലംപണിയിക്കേണ്ട അത്യാവശ്യകതയെപ്പററി പൊതുജനങ്ങളും ജനപ്രതിനിധികളും വളരെക്കാലം മുറവിളികൂട്ടിയതിൻെറ ഫലമായി അതിലേക്ക് വേണ്ട പണം അനുവദിക്കുകയും പാലം പണിയിക്കുകയുംചെയ്തു. എന്നാൽ പണി പൂത്തിയാകുംമുമ്പുതന്നെ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംകൊണ്ടു് ആ പാലം നശിച്ചുപോയി. അങ്ങിനെ സംഭവിച്ചിട്ട് ഇപ്പോറം ആറോ ഏഴോ കൊല്ലമായി എങ്കിലും അതിനെപ്പററി യാതൊന്നും പ്രവത്തിക്കാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സംഗതിക്ക് ബഡ്ജററിൽ പണംചേത്താൽ അതിനെ ചെലവാക്കാതിരിക്കുകയാണ് ഗവമ്മെൻറിൻെറ പതിവ്. ആ പതിവിനെ മാററി ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ആ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്ന് ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ജന്മിനിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലെ പ്രതിനിധിയായി വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന എനിക്ക് ജന്മിക്കരം സെററിൽമെൻറിനെപ്പററി രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറയാതെ നിവത്തിയില്ല. ജന്മിക്കരം സെററിൽമെൻറുജോലികറം എത്രയും വേഗം തീർക്കണമെന്നും തത്സംബന്ധമായ കരംപിരിവജോലി ഗവമ്മെൻറ് ഏറെറടുക്കുമെന്നും ഗവമ്മെൻറിൻെറ പ്രസ്താവനകളിൽ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചുകാണുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നടപടികറം ഈ രീതിയിൽ തന്നെ തുടൻപോകുന്നപക്ഷം ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രിട്ടറിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ അടുത്ത വർഷാവസാനത്തിൽ ഈ ജന്മിക്കരംജോലികറം തീരുന്നതിനുള്ള യാതൊരു ലക്ഷണങ്ങളും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞ ഒന്നരവർഷക്കാലത്തിനിടയ്ക്കു ആകെയുള്ള കേസുകളിൽ മുപ്പതു് ശതമാനംപോലും തീർന്നിട്ടില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഇനിയുള്ള ഒരുകൊല്ലംകൊണ്ടു് മുഴുവൻകേസുകളും തീരുമെന്ന് അദ്ദേഹം പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് എന്തിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണെന്ന് മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ നിശ്ചിതമായ ഒരു കാര്യപരിപാടി തയ്യാ

റാക്കി ഓരോ താലൂക്കിലും ബാക്കിവരുന്ന കേസുകളുടെ എണ്ണം അനുസരിച്ച് കൂടുതൽ സെററിൽമെൻറു ആഫീസറന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചു എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ ഈ ജന്മിക്കരംജോലികൾ പൂർത്തിയാക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനോട് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഈ ജന്മിക്കരംസെററിൽമെൻറിൽ ചേരിക്കൽ വസ്തുക്കളെപ്പററി ചില സംഗതികൾ എനിക്കു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനുണ്ട്. ചേരിക്കൽവസ്തുക്കളെ ജന്മികുടിയാൻനിയമത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയിലാണ് ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നത്. ജന്മിയുടേയും കുടിയാൻേറയും ഉഭയസമ്മതപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ആക്കിട്ടുള്ള ആധാരങ്ങളിൽ എന്തുതന്നെ വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്തിരുന്നാലും സെററിൽമെൻറ് പാട്ടമിച്ചത്തിന് കാണത്തിൻെറ പലിശകഴിച്ചുള്ള തുക കൊടുത്താൽ മതി എന്നു റഗുലേഷനിൽ വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെവന്നതു റഗുലേഷൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയകാലത്തു് അതിനെപ്പററി ശരിയായി ആലോചിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ കണ്ടെഴുത്തുകാലത്തു് ചേരിക്കൽ വസ്തുക്കൾക്കുള്ള സെററിൽമെൻറുപാട്ടം വളരെ കുറവായിരുന്നു. പല സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലും കാണത്തിൻെറ തുക സെററിൽമെൻറു പാട്ടമിച്ചത്തിനെക്കാൾ കൂടിവരികയും അതനുസരിച്ചു കുടിയാന് ജന്മിക്കരം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്; ഈ വിധം വിരുദ്ധമായ രീതിയിൽ കലാശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ജന്മികുടിയാൻ നിയമത്തിലെ തെററിനെ പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടതു് വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, it is some consolation to note that the mould in which the Budget for the next year is cast is slightly better than the one in which the current year's budget was cast. The disappearance of the Deputy Director for education and of the Deputy Darbar Physicians is certainly a mercy. The members of this House have been pressing on various occasions for the abolition of these bi-valved officers exhibiting by turns signs of subordination and superiority in their respective departments. No doubt, we are not quite in possession of all the facts which led to their immediate downfall. At the previous session of this Assembly, the Chief Secretary was plied hard with a number of interpellations with reference to the punishments meted out to those involved in the Thycaud Hospital affair. He, on account of chivalrous notions, I think, thought fit to extend the *purdah* system even to punishments; so much so we do not know the circumetances under which the present phenomenon was brought about.

Another aspect in the present Budget is the preliminary steps taken by the Government to industrialise the State to some extent. It is the opinion of certain writers on economics that for the ordered advance

of a State there must be a balanced harmony of industrial and agricultural pursuits. Our State hitherto has been agricultural and the results are in painfully clear evidence at the present juncture. So the attempts of the Government in the direction of the Hydro-Electric Scheme at Pallivasal, the Rubber Factory at Chackai and the participation in the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research are all welcome signs.

One criticism has been levelled against the Hydro-Electric Scheme in-as-much as the funds necessary for it have been diverted from the Sinking Fund ear-marked for the transfer of the Quilon-Shencotta line at a future date to this Government. The point of the criticism was that it is not quite in keeping with the financial fashion which would, as far as possible, try to raise loans in the money market. Then the present system has also been criticised as conservative method in economics. This view was, however, in conflict with the views of at least one friend, I recollect, who said that owing to the financial unsoundness of the State it is difficult to raise anything like a loan in the money market elsewhere. He also suggested that the money obtainable from the diversion of the Sinking Fund should be converted into gold and the Account Officer may be asked to sit permanently upon the heap. Probably the Account Officer, however uncomfortable his seat may be, will be very glad to be mounted upon a pile of gold, provided somebody would guarantee that there would not be any undermining beneath him and that he would not be let down. These are some of the points brought forward; but their basis is not beyond question. With reference to the position of France recently in her attempt to hoard gold, it has been pointed out by a recent writer, that it led France to unexpected troubles. It is anyhow quite impossible to examine these theories here and I may simply submit that I am not convinced that there is anything financially unwise in the diversion of the Railway Sinking Fund for the purpose of the Hydro-Electric Scheme at Pallivasal. The other items are unimportant and they cannot either be condemned as any sweeping misapplication of the valuable assets of the State.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : May I know from the member whether he is in a position to say that it is not at all necessary to purchase the line from Quilon to Shencotta?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : As to that, I find it difficult to decide the question at present, for the purchase of the line, if at all it is to take place, at a distant date, about 12 years hence, what the circumstances then would be, it is difficult to forecast now.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Does the member think that aeroplanes will come into existence at that time?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : It is quite possible.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Does not the member think that, if the railway line is worth buying then, we can float a loan at that time?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): If it is found an attiactive proposition eleven years hence there is nothing objectionable in the State purchasing the line by floating a loan.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member what is the rate of interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha*): The member may refer to any published record about it, if available.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Is the member aware and can he give me an answer?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): He is not seeking to get any information. He is testing my awareness in a particular matter.

So I am submitting that these preliminary attempts on the part of the State to industrialise the country to some extent are quite welcome. The abolition of unnecessary posts indicates further the responsiveness on the part of the Government to the representations of the people on the need for retrenchment. Therefore, to this extent, at any rate, I am in a position to congratulate the Financial Secretary and the Government on what they have done in the Budget Estimates.

I now turn to certain dark aspects of the Budget Estimates. The population of the State is divided into two sets, the employed and the unemployed. Ae regards the unemployed, the Financial Secretary has no solution to offer for the relief of unemployment. That aspect of the matter has been completely ignored by the Financial Secretary. Then we come to the employed ones. They are mainly the agriculturists of the State. The State is certainly in the grip of a prevailing economic depression. There is no doubt about that. Last year when the Financial Secretary presented the Budget Estimates, he appeared to be as cool as a cucumber, and pretended that he was unaware of the persistent economic depression in the State. This year, anyhow, he has been good enough to admit it in pretty emphatic terms. But this admission of his does not appear to be anything deeper than from the lip outward. What is the provision for the relief of the agriculturist of the State? He speaks of a 12½ per cent. remission in some part of his speech. But Rao Sahib S. Parameswara Iyer has pointed out that the figures will falsify the validity of the statement. I am submitting, Sir, that if, as a matter of fact, there is considerable difficulty to realise the tax from the agriculturists and need to afford relief to the agriculturists from taxation, the figures contained in the Receipts column of the Budget must be taken as affected by a sort of financial elephantiasis which would not stand the Government in any good stead, when put to the test. In regard to the agriculturists themselves, their lot is undoubtedly a hard one. They are first of all steeped in indebtedness. The approach of a civil court peon or Amin would generally create a consternation in the minds of the agriculturists, even when such functionaries have no eivil intentions on them.

They have to see to the education of their children and find funds for the ever-increasing school fees and other requirements insisted on by the educational authorities. Even for the purpose of moving about in their water-logged areas, they have to be afraid of the watchfulness of the P. W. D. ready to pounce upon their boats if the boats are found unregistered or attempting to avoid the toll contractor. For the purpose of carrying on the cultivation in the fields, they have to borrow and the sources from which they may do so are dwindling. These are some of the troubles that these people are obsessed with. It is in such circumstances that the revenue agency wants to apply the thumbscrew to them. Last year the Government made a remission of 25 per cent. in South Travancore, 12½ per cent over ordinary *punja* cultivations and 25 per cent in *Kayals*, ignoring the condition of the Kandukrishi tenants totally. The Kandukrishi tenants stand very much in need of relief. No doubt the legal incidents of their holding are diffierent. Government, in their management of Kandukrishi lands, will have to take the question into serious consideration and make appropriate representation of their difficulties to His Highness the Maha-Raja who in sympathy is sure to do something for them. I am submitting therefore that, so far as the employed section of the population is concerned, provision in the budget is quite inadequate and far from what is actually required. Then we may consider certain ways and means as to how this question may be tackled.

In the field of medical relief, health and sanitation, it is very difficult to make any saving to afford relief to the agriculturists, for the cry in the State is that there is not sufficient number of hospitals and dispensaries to affiord medical relief. A few days ago, on the invitation of Mr. Statham, we were considering the question of medical inspection of the students in the State. The Durbar Physician, who had a previous talk with Mr. Statham, is said to have pointed out that the inspecting officers in the Medical Department could very well find out the ailments the students are suffering from, but for medical relief they have to go to hospitals which are situated far away from the village parts and it is very difficult for these students to get medical relief. A reorganisation and a re-distribution of the hospitals is probably necessary to afford adequate medical relief. That question has to be considered. Probably honorary physicians may be brought into existence in the State to advance the cause of medical relief. Various other questions in that direction require further examination. As for sanitation the Financial Secretary had promised, in the previous year's budget speech, that he would at leasgrant one health unit somewhere in North or Central Travancore, but forgot to provide for it this year. There is one solitary health unit in Neyyattinkara where the sort of ailments that prevail are entirely different from those in other places such as Shertala where filiariasis is prevalent. Why not start one health unit at Shertala? So there is no possibility of effecting any saving in the Health Department.

In the matter of communications every section of the population is clamouring for the introduction of further means of communication. So it is also difficult to make any saving there.

As for Police and Administration of Justice, we cannot do without them. However much we may blame the police, they are at least a necessary evil. No doubt the question may be considered, Sir, in the light of the recent operations of the Police Department whether we cannot make a further saving there. Last year owing to the persistent representation of the Commissioner of Police, we allowed the six Assistant superintendents to stand. It was said that they were found necessary to make superior sorts of investigation in grave cases. But judged by the pronouncements of the High Court, the results are poor. Investigations of certain heinous offences have ultimately resulted in the acquittal of the alleged offenders and the conduct of some of the Police Inspectors has been criticised. It may probably be retorted by the learned Police Commissioner that the High Court is in the wrong. I would be very glad if he makes out a case like that. Then I shall be very glad to suggest, Sir, that a Privy Council may be organised in Travancore to advise the Sovereign. As matters stand at present the Police have to take the blame. However, it is time for us to consider whether the six Assistant Superintendents of Police are absolutely necessary in the Department. So, in all these directions it is rather difficult to make any substantial saving. As for the Judicial Department, they are extending their temporary courts *ad infinitim.*

Looking at the Budget the temporary staffs are being engaged from year to year as if there was nothing like an original estimate whenever a temporary staff was devised, as regards the time during which its work is to be got through. It should always be the endeavour to make a forecast of the time to carry out the work expected of the temporary staff. That seems to be not the case, for the temporary staffs are indefinitely extended. That seems to be the practice in the Judicial and some other departments. That is extremely unsatisfactory.

Then it has been suggested that the pay of every officer may be conveniently reduced. It was however a matter of surprise to me, Sir, if not also a matter for regret, that Sir Mohammed Habibullah was not free from the onslaught so made in regard to pay. I am sorry, Sir, the wide experience, the administrative ability, the intelligence, the sense of justice and fairness which characterise an officer like the present Dewan were overlooked by the learned member who delivered the attack.

At this stage the President left the Hall and the Deputy President took the Chair.

Where shall we be getting a gentleman of so much experience, so much ability, such reputation, such fair-play and sense of justice except in persons of this description and what sacrifice shall we not be prepared to make for securing the services of such eminent men is the question for our consideration. In the matter of reducing the pay of other officers, first of all, we have to eliminate as far as possible unnecessary officers; and then if it is found necessary, the pay of the officers may be reduced. If the officers have a patriotic feeling, the officers

themselves must allow such a procedure. In England, Sir, even the pay of His Majesty's Judges was axed to the extent of 12 per cent. or so. Their salary is charged to the consolidated fund which is not open generally to the vote of the House. If, as a matter of fact, the question of financial unsoundness is made out, such a step will have to be taken. No doubt a thorough investigation of the question by a body, on which representatives of the people from both the Houses of Legislature in Travancore should be represented, is necessary.; such a committee should be formed to go into the question and find out how far there is necessity to reduce the pay and reduce the offices in the State. Therefore, though I am prepared to agree with some of my friends who have something to say by way of congratulation to the Financial Secretary, there is much to be expected to remedy the defects and the Government have to take note of these before they adopt the Budget.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിഅവർകൾ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ബഡ്ജററിനെ മെമ്പറന്മാരിൽ പലരും എതിർത്തും ചിലർ അനുകൂലിച്ചും തങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞു. ബഡ്ജററിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുമുമ്പെ അധഃകൃതരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ഏതാനും സംഗതികൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദയാദൃഷ്ടിക്കു വിഷയീഭവിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ കരുതുന്നു. അധഃകൃതരെ അവരുടെ സാമുദായികം, സാമ്പത്തികം, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം, രാഷ്ട്രീയം മുതലായ സംഗതികളിൽ സഹായിച്ചു മുന്നണിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിലേക്കായി നിശ്ചിതമായ യാതൊരു പദ്ധതിയും ഗവണ്മെൻറു രൂപീകരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നില്ല. വ്യവസ്ഥാപിതമായ ഒരു പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളംകാലം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ അധഃകൃതർക്കു അനുകൂലമായി പരിണമിക്കുന്നതുമല്ല. റഷ്യയിൽ നടപ്പിൽഇരിക്കുന്ന പ്രകാരം ഒരു ദശവത്സരപദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിച്ചു അധഃകൃതരുടെകാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ അസംബ്ലിയിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥാനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അടങ്ങിയ ഒരു കമ്മിററിയെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയും അവരുടെ സാന്നിദ്ധ്യത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതോദ്ധാരണത്തിനു വേണ്ട പദ്ധതികൾ രൂപീകരിക്കയും അതു പബ്ലിക്കിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു വല്ല ഭേദഗതികളും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെയും ചെയ്തു നിഷ്കർഷയായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

അധഃകൃതരുടെ ഉന്നമനത്തിനു അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നു പല സഹായങ്ങളും അധഃകൃതരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഫീസ്സൌജന്യമാണ് അതിൽ മുഖ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഫീസ്സൌജന്യം അധഃകൃതരിൽ ഏതാനും വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കുമാത്രമേ അനുകൂലമായിരിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ, വസ്ത്രം മുതലായവ വാങ്ങുന്നതിനു കഴിവില്ലാത്തവരും അഥവാ ഒരുനേരത്തെ കഞ്ഞിപോലും കുടിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് സ്കൂളുകളിൽപോകാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ലാത്തവരുമായ അധഃകൃതവിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു ഫീസ്സൌജന്യംകൊണ്ടു എന്തുപ്രയോജനമാണുണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അധഃകൃതവിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു സൌജന്യവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോട് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നത്. അതായതു അധഃകൃതവിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ഭക്ഷണം, വസ്ത്രം, പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ മുതലായ സകല ചെലവുകളും ഗവണ്മെൻറു തന്നെ വഹിക്കണം. രാജ്യം ഒട്ടുക്കു ഫ്രീസ്കൂളുകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി ഈ വിധത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതവിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അധഃകൃതരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളമെങ്കിലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധമാക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു സൌകര്യമുള്ള ഏതാനും സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അധഃകൃതവിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഹോസ്റ്റലുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതും അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഹോസ്റ്റലുകളിൽ അധഃകൃതവിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ സ്വീകരിച്ചു സകല ചെലവുകളും കൊടുത്തു അവരെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്. ഈ നയം ഗവണ്മെൻറു പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി സഹായിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം അധഃകൃതർക്കു ഒരു പ്രകാരത്തിലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ മുമ്പോട്ടുവരുന്നതിനു കഴിവുണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ പിന്നത്തേതു ഉദ്യോഗസമ്പാദനമാണ്. ഉദ്യോഗസമ്പാദനവിഷയത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതർക്കുള്ള പ്രയാസം ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ ചില്ലറയല്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഒരുകൂട്ടം പ്രജകളെ കൂടുതൽ ലാളിക്കുകയും അവർക്കു സകലവിധമായ സഹായങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുകയും അവർ ഇന്നു ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ മുഴുവനും കരസ്ഥമാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുകഴിഞ്ഞു. അവരുടെ കൈപ്പുറത്തുനിന്നുവീഴുന്ന അപ്പക്കഷണങ്ങൾമാത്രം അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു അധഃകൃതരിലും ഏതാനുംപേർ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനായി മുമ്പോട്ടുവരുന്നുമുണ്ട്. അപ്പോൾ സാക്ഷരത്വംനോക്കി ഉദ്യോഗവിതരണം ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥയും ഉണ്ടായിവരുന്നു. സാക്ഷരത്വം

നോക്കി അധഃകൃതർക്ക ഇപ്പോൾ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളും കൂടുലായിപ്പോയി എന്നു പറയുന്നവരും ഉണ്ട്. ഈ നയം ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ ആശാസ്യമല്ല. ഒരു ശതമാനം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ മാററിവെച്ചു അധഃകൃതരിൽ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ള എല്ലാവക്കും കൊടുക്കുകയാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു. ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും അധഃകൃതരെ ധാരാളം നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ തൃപ്തി അടയുന്നുമുണ്ട്. നന്നായി പരിശോധിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈഴവരിൽനിന്നും, നാടാന്മാരിൽനിന്നും ആളുകളെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ തൃപ്തിഅടയുന്നതായിട്ടാണ് വെളിപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ഈ വിധത്തിൽ പ്രവത്തിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതാണ്. ഈഴവരും നാടാന്മാരും പിന്നോക്കംനിൽക്കുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങളാണ്. സമുദായസംബന്ധമായി അവക്കു ചില അവശതകൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കതന്നെവേണം. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം, സാമ്പത്തികം, ഉദ്യോഗസമ്പാദനം, സാമുദായികം മുതലായസംഗതികളിൽ അധഃകൃതർക്കുള്ളതുപോലുള്ള അവശതകൾ പിന്നോക്കംനിൽക്കുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അധഃകൃതരെ പിന്നോക്കംനിൽക്കുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു വേർതിരിക്കണം. സവർണ്ണക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളിൽനിന്നു അധഃകൃതക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളേയും വേർപിരിക്കണം.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Marelikara*): അധഃകൃതക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെ എങ്ങിനെയാണ് വേർതിരിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നതു്?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): സ്റ്റാററിസ്റ്റിക്സ് നോക്കി അവരെ വേർതിരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

അവരെ ഒന്നായിനിറുത്തി ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം അവക്കു സൌജന്യങ്ങളും ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളും നൽകണം. അധഃകൃതഹിന്ദുക്കളോടു കൂടുതൽ ദാക്ഷിണ്യം കാണിക്കുന്നതിൽ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്ക യാതൊരു വിമുഖതയുമില്ല.

പ്രജകൾക്ക അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാത്തരം അവകാശങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും അധഃകൃതരെ ഒഴിച്ചുനിറുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രവത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. പബ്ലിക്കസർവീസ്സ റിക്രൂട്ടുമെൻറുകമ്മററി, പരസ്പരസഹായ എൻക്വയറികമ്മററി, ഇവ രണ്ടും ഇതിനു ഉത്തമദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങളാണ്. മേൽപറഞ്ഞ കമ്മററികൾ അധഃകൃതരെസംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം കൂടുതൽ പ്രാധാന്യം അർഹിക്കുന്നവയാണ്. ഈ കമ്മിററികളിൽ അധഃകൃതരിൽനിന്നു ആരെയും നിയമിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. കമ്മററിയുടെ പ്രശ്നാവലികൾക്ക അധഃകൃതർ നൽകിയിരുന്ന മറുപടികളും കമ്മ

ററിക്കാർ ആദരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇതുനിമിത്തം അധഃകൃതർ മുറവിളികൂട്ടി അവർ അർഹിക്കുന്ന അവകാശങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അധഃകൃതരെസംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഇതു കഷ്ടതരമായ ഒരു നയമാണ്. അതിനാൽ പൊതുതാല്പര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഗവൺമെൻറു കമ്മററികൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുമ്പോൾ ആവക സംഗതികളെപ്പററി പരിജ്ഞാനം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അധഃകൃതരെക്കൂടെ കമ്മററിമെമ്പറന്മാരായി നിയമിക്കാതെ കമ്മററികൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തരുതെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

കടലാസ്സുനിർമ്മിതം, റബ്ബർഫാക്ടറി എന്നിതുകൾക്കായി ബഡ്ജററിൽ പണം അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ഫിനാൻസ്സെക്രട്ടറി അവർകളെ അനുമോദിക്കുന്നു. നാട്ടിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂലിവേല ലഭിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു ഈ കാലത്തു വലിയ ഒരു കാര്യംതന്നെയാണ്.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ആറൊ ഏഴൊ താലൂക്കുകളോളം മാത്രം വലിപ്പമുള്ളതും ഒന്നേകാൽലക്ഷം അധഃകൃതർമാത്രമുള്ളതും ആയ കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തു അധഃകൃതർക്കുവേണ്ടി നീക്കിവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന തുക എൺപതിനായിരം രൂപായാണ്. പത്തുലക്ഷത്തോളംവരുന്ന അധഃകൃതർക്കു ഇവിടെ നീക്കിവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു കേവലം പതിനായിരംരൂപായുമാണ്. ഇവിടത്തെ അധഃകൃതരുടെ നേർക്കുള്ള ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ഈ മനഃസ്ഥിതിയെപ്പററി എന്താണ് പറയേണ്ടതെന്നു എനിക്കു ഒരു രൂപവുമില്ല. അധഃകൃതരുടെപേരിൽ എത്ര വൻതുകതന്നെ ഇവിടെ നീക്കിവച്ചാലും അതു ചെലവായിപ്പോകുമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ശങ്കിക്കേണ്ടതില്ല. കടലാസ്സിലും പ്രസംഗവേദികളിലും മാത്രമെ അവരുടെ സഹായം ഇന്നു സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നുള്ളു. ഞങ്ങൾക്കു തന്നിരിക്കുന്ന അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകനെക്കൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു പ്രയോജനവും ഇല്ല. പേഷ്കാരന്മാർ, തഹശീൽദാരന്മാർ എന്നുവേണ്ടാ യാതൊരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും അദ്ദേഹത്തെ വകവെയ്ക്കയില്ല. അതിനുതക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള അന്തസ്സോ അധികാരങ്ങളോ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനില്ലതാനും. മുഴവൻസമയവും അധഃകൃതരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ചെലവഴിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ഒരു അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകനാണു ഞങ്ങൾക്കാവശ്യം. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സംരക്ഷകനെ പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘം രജിസ്ട്രാർ അവർകളുടെ അസിസ്റ്റൻറായിട്ടുമാത്രമാണ് നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ നിയമനംകൊണ്ടു അധഃകൃതർക്കു യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതുമല്ല. അധഃകൃതരുടെപേരിൽ ഒരു വൻതുക ചെലവാക്കുന്നു എന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു സമാധാനപ്പെടാമെന്നേയുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു കൂടുതൽ അധികാരങ്ങളോടുകൂടി അന്തസ്സുള്ള

വേറൊരാളെ അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷകനായി നിയമിച്ചുതരണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

പിന്നീടുള്ളതു അധഃകൃതരുടെ ഭൂമിസമ്പാദനമാണ്. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ ശ്രദ്ധപതിക്കുന്നില്ല. അധഃകൃതർക്കായി തിരിച്ചിട്ടതിൽ നല്ലസ്ഥലങ്ങളെല്ലാം അന്യർക്കായി പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞു. വേറെ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ തിരിച്ചുതന്നിട്ടുമില്ല. ധനസ്ഥിതിക്കും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനും പ്രത്യക്ഷമായ മാനദണ്ഡം ഭൂസ്വത്താണ്. ഇതിനു അധഃകൃതർക്കു വഴിയില്ല. അവർക്കു പൌരന്മാരായി വോട്ടവകാശമുള്ളവരായി ജീവിക്കുന്നതിനു ഭൂമിസമ്പാദനം അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഭൂമിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ നിത്യവൃത്തിക്കും വഴിയില്ല. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു മൌനം ദീക്ഷിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അധഃകൃതരെ എന്നും അടിമകളാക്കിത്തന്നെ ഇടാം എന്നുള്ളതാണ് അതിൻെറ ഫലം.

വ്യവസായത്തിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറു കൂടുതൽ പണം അനുവദിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഒരു സ്കൂൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നരീതിയിൽ മാത്രമുള്ള ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സമ്പ്രദായം വ്യവസായാഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു പററിയതല്ല. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ള തൊഴിലില്ലാത്ത ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നിത്യവൃത്തിക്കു ഉതകത്തക്ക തൊഴിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം കുടിൽ വ്യവസായം നാട്ടിൽ പരത്തുന്നതിനു കൂടുതൽ പണം അനുവദിച്ചും ശ്രദ്ധപതിച്ചും പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതരെ കൂടുതൽ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കയുംവേണം.

DEEUTY PRESIDENT: മി. ജോസപ്പിനു ഇനി രണ്ടുമിനിററുസമയം മാത്രമേയുള്ളു.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഈ അസംബ്ലിയിൽനിന്നു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും അടങ്ങിയ ഒരു കമ്മിററിയെ രൂപീകരിക്കയും അവർ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്ന നിശ്ചിതപദ്ധതി സ്വീകരിച്ചു അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷണവേല ആരംഭിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ദയവുണ്ടാകണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MISS HEPZIBAH GNANASIKAMONY (*Nominated*): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of Government the miserable conditions prevailing in rural areas. Their physical hardships are many. The villagers have no good *drinking water* even. The women have to get water from wells miles and miles away. Most probably many have not experienced the difficulty of walking on sand and that too in the hot sand.

There are no proper roads and, I should say, Sir, women suffer most on account of this want of roads. During times of emergencies, the doctors are unable to arrive in time at the spot since they have to walk long distances through sand and water. And, is it not a pity that even in these advanced times there should be so many deaths on account of maternity?

Further, sanitary work is not done properly in villages. It is from personal experience that I am speaking of this grave fault. The vaccinators do not follow any scientific technique in rural parts. They neither wash their own hands nor the hands of the persons vaccinated; nor do they sterilise the instruments used. In town parts, vaccination is done on scientific lines. The villagers are often bed-ridden on account of such mismanagement and no wonder the villagers hate the very presence of vaccinators. They run and hide themselves if possible. The few that submit themselves for vaccination do so thinking that it is a law by Government for something they cannot understand or a mischief by the vaccinators themselves. They are unaware of the fact that it is good for them.

This ignorance can be removed by appointing women vaccinators. I do not see any reason why women cannot do this work efficiently. I presonally feel that I cannot agree with the view of Government expressed in the Legislative Council a few years ago that women are unable to do this work efficiently.

Further I would request Government to appoint some public health nurses who can enlighten the villagers about the methods of sanitation.

I am glad that provision is made in this year's budget for cinema shows, pamphlets, etc. I ask Government, Sir, to take the necessary steps to propagate such knowledge by means of the vernaculars of the State. Again, since a staff of nine more sanitary Inspectors is provided for in the budget, let them scrutinise the work of the department carefully in its various activities. Instead of exhibiting six or seven cinema shows in big towns where a few will suffice, let them concentrate their attention more in rural areas.

Sir, it is high time that attention is paid to rural uplift. Instead of spending more and more money on *luxuries in towns*, much money should be spent in future *on rural necessities*. Permit me, Sir, to read just a few lies from the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India which emphasise the point that immediate attention should be paid by all Governments to rural uplift.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 'o clock. You can resume your speech then.

**MISS HEPZIBAH GNANASIKAMONY** (*Nominated*): Thank you, Sir.

The House adjourned at 1 P. M. and reassembled at 2 P. M.

**MISS HEPZIBAH GNANASIKAMONY** (*Nominated*): The Commission observe as follows :—"The demand for a better life can, in our opinion, be stimulated only by a deliberate and concerted effort to improve the

[Mr. Hepzibah Gnanasikamony.]

general conditions of the country side and we have no hesitation in affirming that the responsibility for initiating the steps required to effect this improvement rests with Government.

"We feel that its force is inadequately appreciated by the Government of India and by local Governments and that the necessity that the rural problem should be attacked as a whole and at all points simultaneously is still insufficiently present to their minds."

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Have you much more to read?

**Miss HEPZIBAH GNANASIKAMONY** (*Nominated*) : Just one sentence more, Sir, if I may be permitted to read.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Yes.

**Miss HEPZIBAHAZ GNANASIKAMONY** (*Nominated*) : "If the inertia of centuries is to be overcome, it is essential that all the resources at the disposal of the State should be brought to bear on the problem of rural uplift?"

Another point which I request government to consider is that of founding homes for destitutes at least in the municipal towns of the State. Another member expresed the same idea yesterday and hence I do not propose to dwell at any more length on this topic. But, it will be a grievous fault on my part, Sir, if I do not mention the severe hardships experienced by the disabled—especially by the women. The difficulties that confront the women destitutes are many and can better be imagained than expressed. Hence, Sir, I hope Government will consider this question seriously and find some remedy for this standing problem, in the immediate future.

**SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA** (*Nominated*) : The budget for 1110 introduced by the learned Financial Secretary may be said to present some gratifying features, though I am sorry to have to say that it is a disappointing document in several respects. It is gratifying to find that, in spite of the fact that economic depression still persists and commodity prices still remain low, the Financial Secretary has been able to provide for a surplus of about 2.60 lakhs of rupees. I am glad to find that provision has been made for schemes like the rubber factory in Trivandrum from which some substantial benefit may be expected. Again, provision has been made for a further improvement of the educational and economic conditions of the depressed classes. The lump sum provided for working out a scheme of additional grants-in-aid to private school teachers in proportion to the number of depressed class pupils will, I am sure, be found to be very useful. "Under Co-operation again I find that funds to the extent of Rs. 10,000 are proposed to be placed at the disposal of the Protector of the Depressed Classes for carrying out measures for the general amelioration of the depressed classes in the State.

I am also glad, Sir, to find that the Financial Secretary's speech is not a dry-as-dust document He has made it interesting by offering explanations of some of the measures adopted by the Government, and by presenting glimpses of the policy which the Government propose to follow in several matters.

While there are these gratifying features, it is disappointing to note that the present pitiable condition of the middle class and poor people has not been adequately taken into consideration by the Government's financial advisers in framing the Budget. No provision has been made for any relief to the ryots who are, as the Government themselves are aware, in a pitiable plight. Provision is also not made for any constructive scheme for the economic relief of the people.

Coming to some of the important departments of the State, I am sorry to find that, under "Medical, Public Health and Sanitation", adequate provision has not been made for a large number of lady doctors. The total number of lady doctors in the State is now very small and in view of the large number of women patients who resort to the hospitals, it is highly necessary that their number should be increased. In the General Hospital itself, there is urgent need for the appointment of a lady doctor. It would have been therefore in the fitness of things if provision had been made for strengthening the staff of lady doctors. The general public would also have been gladder if a larger allotment had been made for Ayurveda.

Under "Public Halth" we note that provission has been made for the continuance of the intensive vaccination campaign started in Kumbhom last. This is as it should be, But, why it has been decided to abolish the hookworm campaign, about the usefulness of which so much has been said, one fails to understand.

With regard to Agriculture and Fisheries, the policy adopted by the Government to become a member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is one that will be appreciated by all, in view of the advantages that the State is likely to derive from such a membership.

Coming to Industries, the total provision made is, though more than the actuals of 1108, less than the Budget estimate for 1109. This cannot be said to be satisfactory. One of the most important departments of activities that stands in need of further development, in view of the low economic condition of the people, is, in my humble opinion, the one connected with Industries, and a larger allotment for the expansion of the existing Industries and the establishment of new ones would certainly have been appreciated by the people. No doubt, provision is made for the continuance of some of the minor Industries started by the Department. But more remains to be done. In Travancore, as in many of the other countries, the most important problem that now agitates the minds of the people is their economic condition. It is a truism to say that the development of industries will go a long way in improving the economic condition of the people. The Government at one of the budget sessions of the Legislative Council have declared it as their policy to promote cottage industries. But no scheme has heen launched in connection with such a policy. It is admitted on all hands that there is considerable scope for the starting of several new cottage industries and the development of many

[Srimati T. Narayani Amma.]

existing industries. In his illuminating Report on the Census of 1931, the Census Commissioner himself has drawn prominent attention to some of them. Is it not possible, I ask, Sir, to draw up a scheme, whereby, with a system of subsidy or other means of encouragement, there might be a network of cottage industries in the State? I emphasise this point particularly because women could make a notable contribution to such a scheme of things. I am not divulging any domestic secrets, when I say that in many households women have now plenty of leisure to be utilised for doing some small industrial work. In these days when the unemployment problem has affected the educated women also, any well—considered scheme of domestic industries would in every way be advantageous. If the Government think that in this matter the initiative ought to be taken by the people, I am afraid that under existing conditions it will not be a practical proposition. And hence it is that I strongly plead for the introduction of some scheme under which, without being called upon to invest much capital, every member of a household can engage himself or herself in some profitable home industry. If such a thing is accomplished, the economic condition of many families will be considerably improved, and the problem of unemployment also will, to a considerable extent, be mitigated. I fully trust, Sir, that this question will engage the earnest attention of the Government.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The time at our disposal is limited and there are members who have not yet spoken. I notice attempts are made by many members to catch the eye of the Chair by rising from their seats. Many points have been raised. I am sure the House will agree with me in thinking that there is very little use in repeating the same facts and the same arguments. New points are welcome. But all the same I may tell the House that the members will adopt the salutary rule of making their speeches as brief as possible. It will be of immense advantage.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): സർ, ഈ സഭയുടെ ആലോചനക്കു വിഷയമായിരിക്കുന്ന അടുത്തവർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് ഒരു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ നിലയിൽ ആലോചനയോടും, ചുമതലാബോധത്തോടുംകൂടി രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണെന്ന് പറയാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ല. പ്രസ്തുതബഡ്ജറ്റ് ഒരു അക്കൌണ്ടാഫീസ്സർ രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു എനിക്കു സധൈര്യം പറയാൻ കഴിയും. എന്നാൽ ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് ഒരു അക്കൌണ്ടാഫീസ്സർ രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ബഡ്ജറ്റെന്നല്ല കാണേണ്ടതു്. ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ധനകാര്യദർശി രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റാണെന്നാണ് അടയാളം വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് മനസി

ലാക്കേണ്ടതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർജനതയുടേയും രാജ്യത്തിന്റേയും സ്ഥിതിയെ നല്ലവണ്ണം മനസ്സിലാക്കിയല്ല ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി പ്രസ്തുത റിപ്പോർട്ട തയ്യാറാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതിനു കാരണവും ഉണ്ടെന്നുതന്നെയാണു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി ഈ ബഡ്ജററ് രൂപീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് യാതൊരു പ്രതിഫലവും കൂടാതെയാണ്. (ചിരി)

ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറിക്കു ശമ്പളമുള്ളതായി അതിൽ ഞാൻകാണുന്നില്ല. ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ അക്കൌണ്ടാഫീസ്സറാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് മാത്രമാണു് പ്രതിഫലംകൂടാതെ തയ്യാറാക്കിയ ബഡ്ജററാണെന്നു് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. കൂടാതെ ഈ ബഡ്ജററ് തയ്യാറാക്കിയതിനു് അക്കൌണ്ടാഫീസർക്കു ഒരു ആണറേറിയംപോലും കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഞാൻ കാണുന്നില്ല.

ഈ ബഡ്ജററിനെപ്പററി പൊതുവെ വിമർശിക്കാനാണ് ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്. ഒരു കർഷകന്റേയും ഉൾനാട്ടുകാരന്റേയും നിലയിലാണ് ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതു്. എനിക്കുള്ള സമയം പരിമിതമാണ്. ഏതായാലും എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ള സംഗതികളിലേക്കു ഞാൻ നിങ്ങളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ക്ഷണിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഈ ബഡ്ജററിനെപററി വിമർശിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുമ്പോൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതികളെപ്പററിയുള്ള പലരൂപങ്ങളും എന്റെ ഹൃദയത്തിൽ ഞാൻ കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിൽ ചിലതിനെപ്പററിമാത്രം പ്രസ്താവിക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. അതിൽ ഒന്നാമത്തേതു് വമ്പിച്ചമാസപ്പടിയും വാങ്ങി പലവിധമായ ആയുധാദികളുടെ അകമ്പടിസേവയോടുകൂടി ഒരു കൂട്ടർ ഭരണചക്രത്തെ മുൻപോട്ടുനയിക്കുന്നു. വേറൊരുഭാഗത്തു നോക്കുമ്പോൾ കാണുന്നതു് ഉടുക്കുന്നതിനു വസ്ത്രമില്ലാതേയും, കിടക്കുന്നതിനുസ്ഥലമില്ലാതേയും, കുടിക്കുന്നതിനു കഞ്ഞിയില്ലാതേയും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുന്ന ഒട്ടനവധിസാധുക്കളെയാണ്. വേറെ ഒരു വശത്തു് വലുതായ ഭാരം ചുമലിൽവഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് മുൻപോട്ടുപോകുവാൻ യാതൊരു നിവൃത്തിയുമില്ലാതെ വീണും, എഴുന്നേററും കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന ഒരുകൂട്ടം ആളുകളെയാണ് പിന്നീടു ഒരു കൂട്ടർ, രാത്രിയും പകലും എല്ലുമുറിയെ അദ്ധ്വാനിച്ചു് തങ്ങൾക്കു ലഭിക്കുന്ന ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ തുച്ഛമായ വിലകൊണ്ടു് തങ്ങളുടെ അഹോവൃത്തി കഴിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ ആകാശത്തേക്കുനോക്കി മിഴിച്ചുനില്ക്കു

[Mr. N. E. Varughsee]

ന്നു. ഏവംവിധങ്ങളായ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ സ്ഥിതിയെശരിയായി കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി ഈ വിധം ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റ് രൂപീകരിക്കയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഈ നാട്ടിലെ കർഷകന്മാരുടെ നിലയേയും സ്ഥിതിയേയും പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറാ ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോ ശരിയായി മനസ്സിലാക്കീട്ടില്ല. ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽതന്നേയും അതിനെപ്പററിയഥാൎത്ഥത്തിൽവേണ്ടവണ്ണം ധരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ സങ്കടപൂർവം അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനു പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന അധഃപതനത്തിന്റെ ഭയങ്കരത്വത്തെപ്പററി ൧൯൩൧ൽ സെൻസസ്സ്കമ്മീഷണർ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ൧൩൦ വശത്തു താഴെപ്പറയുന്നവിധത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു:—

> "The depression seems to have almost reached its climax in the early part of 1931. The prices of all commodities have stumped heavily. The fall have been much heavier in the prices of raw products which form the bulk of exports from Travancore than in those of imported manufactured goods. The prices of paddy, cocoanut products, pepper, ginger and other articles produced by the ordinary cultivators have dropped by 40 per cent. or even more. The rubber industry has practically been paralysed. Wages have gone down and unemployment has increased. Trade has diminished in volume and value. Money has become scarce and banks have reached the rock bottom of their resources. The people are abandoning the luxuries and are finding it difficult to provide even for necessities."

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ തൽക്കാല അവസ്ഥയെപ്പററി ശരിയായി വിവരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണം വേറെ ഇല്ലെന്നാണു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നത്. മുൻപിലത്തെക്കാൾ എത്രയോമടങ്ങു ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തിലാണ് ഇന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നുള്ളതിനു ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടു സാക്ഷ്യംവഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ മുമ്പു നാല്പതു ശതമാനമായിരുന്നതു് ഇന്നു് എൺപതു ശതമാനമായി വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണു. ഈ അവസ്ഥക്കു എന്താണ് ഒരു പരിഹാരം. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ ഈ അധഃപതനസ്ഥിതിയേവർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു പലകാരണങ്ങളുമുണ്ടു. സിലോൺ ടാർപ്പിഡോ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ വഞ്ചിയേമുക്കുന്നതിനായി വേണ്ടസാമഗ്രികളോടുകൂടി മുൻപോട്ടുപാഞ്ഞുവരുന്നു. ഇതു ഭരണമേധാവികളോ ഗവണ്മെൻറാകാണുന്നുണ്ടോ ഇല്ലയോ? കണ്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ തീർച്ചയായും വഞ്ചിയെ അതു് മുക്കും അല്ലങ്കിൽ വഞ്ചിയുടെ അടിത്തട്ടുപൊട്ടും. ഈ രണ്ടവസ്ഥയും നേരിടുന്നപക്ഷം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ ഭാവി എന്തായിരിക്കുമെന്നാലോചിക്കുക! ഒരുപക്ഷേ വഞ്ചിമുങ്ങിപ്പോയാൽ അമരക്കാർ കഴക്കോലും എറിഞ്ഞിട്ടു ചാടിഓടിപ്പോകുമായിരിക്കാം. തിരുവ

താംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ എവിടെ പോകും? അവക്ക് യാതൊരു ഗതിയുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു സിലോൺ ടാർപിഡോയുടെ ആക്രമണത്തെ എതൃക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ സവ്വശക്തികളും പ്രയോഗിക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ വളരെ ശക്തിയോടുകൂടിയും വിനീതമായും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞതു മറെറാന്നുമല്ല സിലോൺ കൊപ്രാ ഇഡ്യയിൽ വന്ന് തിരുവിതാംകൂർ കൊപ്രായെ അധഃപതിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനേപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറു വേണ്ടതുഗ്രഹിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ശക്തിയോടുകൂടി അതിനോടു പോരാടണം.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററിയാണ്. സർ, കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ആരംഭകാലത്തു ഇങ്ങനെഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതിനെപ്പററി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ ആഹ്ളാദമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ആദ്യകാലത്തെ ഡയറക്ടർ വേണ്ടതുശ്രമം ചെയ്യുകയും എല്ലാഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലും സഞ്ചരിച്ചു വേണ്ടുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങളെ അതിലേക്കു ഉത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്തിരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു എനിക്കും അനുഭവമാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴാകട്ടെ അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഉണ്ടെന്ന് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ വളരെ ചുരുക്കം ആളുകൾക്ക് മാത്രമേ അറിയാൻ പാടുള്ളു. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു പലരും എന്നോടു ചോദിക്കാറുണ്ട്.

ഒരു കർഷകനെൻറനിലയിൽഎനിക്കു പ്രധാനമായി പറയാനുള്ളതു് ഈ വക സംഗതികളായതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻഇതിനേപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്.

സർ, തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഒരു കർഷകരാജ്യമാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ജീവനാഡി കൃഷിയാണ്. കൃഷിയെ പരിപുഷ്ടമാക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു സൃഷ്ടിച്ചിട്ടുമുണ്ടു. ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ ഉൾനാട്ടിലെ കർഷകർക്കുകൃഷിസംബന്ധമായ വിജ്ഞാനങ്ങൾ നൾകുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു എന്തു് പ്രയോജനമെന്നുഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ കർഷകന്മാരായ ഉൾനാട്ടുകാർക്കു പ്രയോജനകരമാകത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ആക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്ന് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara*): Sir, I do not congratulate the Government or the Financial Secretary for presenting to us a balanced budget. By a clever manipulation of accounts in the Account Office, it is quite possible for them to make both ends meet.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not know if you are justified in saying manipulation.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara*): Sir, I say by a legerdemain in the Account Office.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I rule that the word 'legerdemain' is more objectionable.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara*): It is also possible for the learned Financial Secretary to make a fine speech beginning with an exhortation on economic depression and ending with an assurance that our present financial position is unquestionably sound. I say that it would have been better expressed if the Financial Secretary had said that "All is right with the world while God is in heaven. We are not going to do anything for you; you may take care of yourself." But I ask the Government whether they have followed any sound financial principle in preparing this budget. Sir, we all know that the usual method of preparing a budget is to ascertain the needs and requirements of the people and find money to meet them. To me it appears, Sir, that this is a miserable miser's budget; a budget of drift and routine. It has not provided adequate funds for nation-building activities. It has not allotted any substantial amount for reproductive purposes.

Sir, I represent an agricultural constituency. My constituents and their brethren all over the country are in need of immediate relief. They are the persons who are hit very hard. The value of agricultural products has fallen so low that it is not even sufficient to meet the cost of cultivation. Their indebtedness has increased to an abnormal extent; their lands are sold in court auction for nominal prices: their lands and chattels are sold by revenue authorities for arrears of land tax. Big *jenmies* ruthless money-lenders and corrupt officials harass them with impunity. Our ryots are reputed for their proverbial patience. They may consume their own smoke without grumbling. But I assure the Government that discontent on account of acute economic distress is rampant in the country.

Sir, another problem which requires immediate solution is the problem of unemployment. There are several thousands of people, both educated and uneducated, who are now without work and they are on the verge of committing suicide on account of abject poverty and penury. Under the circumstances, I ask the Government in all seriousness what have they done for their amelioration. Our Government have issued a Press Communique recently which contains a catalogue of measures to relieve the distress of the people. A perusal of this list will provoke our laughter. The abolition of the pleadership

class, the appointment of the Education Reforms Committee and the registration of a few acres of land at Konni for a few individuals are the sorts of relief given to the suffering millions of Travancore.

We will see what other Governments have done for helping the ryots in their countries. The Madras Government have remitted Rs 60 lakhs in land revenue. The Mysore Government have decided to appoint a Committee to enquire into the nature and extent of the indebtedness of the people and to suggest ways and means to relieve them. The State of Bhavanagar, to which my learned friend Mr. Asan has referred, has set a splendid example to other States. The Japanese Government have calculated the cost of production and fixed the price per bushel of rice and have undertaken to purchase the whole quantity of rice and export them to foreign countries. Germany also fixed the cost of agricultural produce and they have undertaken to distribute liberal loans to ryots for nominal interest. So also the attention of other Governments is engaged in devising substantial measures for relieving the indebtedness of the agriculturists in their countries, but this Government is gloating upon a nominal, balanced budget. We all know that the budgets of several thousands of families in Travancore are in hopeless deficit. I draw the attention of Government to take effective steps to relieve the sufferings of the ryots.

I venture to make one or two suggestions to improve the miserable condition of the people. The first thing I would suggest is to conduct a comprehensive economic survey to find out the extent and enormity of rural indebtedness in the country.

Secondly I would suggest to organsie villages on economic basis. Government should undertake to start Panchayats in all *pakuthies* of the State. Local Panchayats, if properly worked, would help to improve their wealth, increase their literacy, promote civic life among them and encourage cottage industry.

Public works must be undertaken on a larger scale Now the Government have been spending huge sums of money for public works in one or two centres. All our public works activities are concentrated at Trivandrum, and Pallivasal. Water Works, Rubber Factory and Electric Supply are laudable schemes. But they should be extended to the benefit of all people in Travancore. Public works such as opening of roads, digging of canals and construction of bridges and buildings should be undertaken by the Government in all important places in the State.

Government should see whether it is possible to cultivate tobacco in this country. It would have been a great relief to the agriculturists if crop-planning system of cultivation is introduced here.

Another suggestion I have to make is that factories for large scale production are to be established at suitable centres in the State. This will give employment to the unemployed and improve their financial

[Mr. A. Easwara Pillai.]

condition. Organisations of trade depots and appointments of trade agents without sufficient industrial activities will not be advantageous to the country. Advertisement without adequate supply will be a failure. Organisation of factory industries for paper, rubber, sugar etc., will go to solve the acute problem of unemployment satisfactorily. To industrialise the country, Government should prepare a programme of planned economy of the resources of the State.

Organisation of a department for commerce is highly necessary. All development departments should be amalgamated and brought under the control of a Development Commissioner.

There should be countinuity of policy and co-ordination in working up these departments. The Sinking Fund for Railway can be safely utilised for these nation building activities.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): Sir, the presentation of a surplus budget in a period of acute economic depression is a paradox. There is no correspondence between the economic condition of the people and the state of finances of the Government. Government are trying to raise more revenue than is needed to meet the demands of the administration. There is absolutely no justification for taking a pie more than is needed for the administration, at a time of economic distress.

Coming to the Budget proposals, I am afraid there are no special features in it, as distinct from the features of the budget for the previous year, indicative of the economic condition of the people. The discussion of the budget proposals will be largely dominated by two problems, I mean the question of remission of land tax to land holders and the question of larger relief to the agricultural class. Government were pleased to grant a remisssion of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on wet lands during this year. But, Sir, Government have not even provided for the same small measure of remission during the coming year. Of course, Government have recognised that depression exists even now and that the prices of commodities are very low. The Financial Secretary, in his speech introducting the Budget, says that this state of affairs has been taken into account in framing the Budget proposals. But, Sir, I fail to see any tangible evidence of this sympathy on the part of the Government towards the agricultural population who have been hit most severely by economic distress.

Coming to the question of larger relief to the agricultural class, it resolves itself into two heads, *viz.*, the question of improvement of prices of commodities and the question of indebtedness. I can well understand that our Government individually, by unilateral action, cannot effectively deal with the problem of improving the prices of commodities. But, Sir, our Government can do much in collaboration with the other States and the Government of India. They can take such steps as are calculated to improve and raise the prices of the articles produced in the State. Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai

gave specific illustrations as to how the prices of certain commodities could be improved. I mean rubber and cocoanut. The budget does not contain any proposals for improvement in this direction. Nor does the Government appear to have invited the co-operation of other States or the Government of India in this direction. Coming to the question of indebtedness, it will be admitted that the burden of their debts is pressing very heavily on the ryots. Mr. Damodaran Asan referred to the Bhavnagar Scheme of State liquidation of debts; and reference was made by some other member to the setting up of conciliation Boards to solve the problem. Our Government have to seriously consider schemes of this nature and solve the problem without delay. Otherwise, the problem will grow to alarming proportions and it will become impossible for Government to tackle it.

Now I shall make a few observations about some of the proposals adumbrated in the speech of the Financial Secretary. First of all, I shall refer to the question of the diversion of the Railway Sinking Fund. We shall accept the interpretation of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Legal and Constitutional Adviser to His Highness the Maha Raja in this matter and accept the position that there is no legal obligation on the part of our Government to take over the Quilon-Shencotta Section on payment of the capital cost. It does not *ipso facto* follow from this position that we should decide *now* that the line shall not be purchased after the year 1945. There is no justification for rushing to the conclusion just now that, because the line is working at a loss, it will not be remunerative after 1945. Conditions may improve to a great extent and the working of the line may then prove to be very remunerative. We cannot say what exactly will be the economic condition of the State or the condition of the money market in 1945. It may be quite feasible or expedient to take over the line after 1945. What I suggest is that it is premature now to decide that we shall not purchase the line after 1945. We can defer the consideration of the question until 1945. I should not, however, be understood as suggesting that the schemes for which the Sinking Fund is diverted are unimportant. The Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme for which the Fund is mainly diverted is full of possibilities for the economic regeneration of the State. I suggest that this scheme should be financed by loan funds. This is the opportune time for floating loans. You might know, Sir, that the Government of India have been steadily lowering their rate of interest on the loan funds raised by them. They have recently reduced their rate of interest to 3½ per cent. from 6½ per cent. which prevailed about three years ago and yet their floatation was successful. We can safely take the cue from the Government of India and float a loan on a 4 per cent. basis for financing the Pallivasal Scheme. I am sure it will be successful.

Coming to the revenue side, Government propose to raise a sum of Rs. 4·05 lakhs by way of toll revenue. Sir, I should say that this is an ugly feature of the Budget. Last year, during the Budget debate, Government gave an assurance on the floor of this House that they

[Mr. S. Chattanatha Kadayalar.]

would seriously consider the question of abolition of toll gates. Instead of abolishing the gates, Sir, Government propose to establish more gates. I must say, Sir, that this House should not be treated in this fashion by the Government. I hope that Government will see their way to abolish the toll gates.

There is a provision in the Budget for the extension of the Alleppey Pier. Last year, Sir the Financial Secretary, in his budget speech, said that shipping facilities at Alleppey had been very much impaired owing to accretions of sand and that it was proposed to extend the pier at a cost of Rs. 80,000. Government obviously took that decision last year and I cannot see why they have not yet put the work through. The Financial Secretary, in his speech, this year, says that the extension of the pier is being taken up in 1110, as if to suggest that the decision has been made only now. The economic value of restoring shipping facilities at Alleppey does not appear to have been duly appreciated by the Government. Once shipping is diverted from Alleppey and established elsewhere it will be difficult to regain it. I hope Government will take up the work immediately in all seriousness.

Sir, there is evidence in the Financial Secretary's speech of a State policy of industrialisation of the country. I refer particularly to the passage wherein he envisages the possibility of establishing a paper factory in the neighbourhood of Alwaye. I trust that the Government will pursue the matter further and see their way to establish a factory at an early date or make it possible for a syndicate to establish one at no distant date.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): Sir, to a keen and serious student of the economics and finances of this State, the speech with which the Financial Secretary presented the Budget for the next financial year on last Tuesday, is really a promising one. Unlike on other occasions, he has made an honest and sincere attempt to consider the possibilities of the Budget as an instrument of economic policy of the State. Although he failed miserably to attempt to discuss what he was doing for the development and maintenance of trade and commerce of the country, he has, in unmistakable terms, Sir, told us, what part Government is going to play in the future industrial utilisation of the vast raw materials of this country.

Four years ago, the Travancore Banking Enquiry Committee pointed out to the Government the possibilities of opening a Rubber Factory in the State and I am happy to see to-day that the Government have decided to open such a factory. This decision on the part of the Government, Sir, drives away the old *laissez faire* or "let go" policy; and I am sure this is the beginning of a series of industrial activities and undertakings on the part of the Government. The possibilities of establishing such industries as pottery and ceramics, paper and rope making and the manufacture of vegetable ghee, margarin desiccated cocoanut and soaps are enormous in this country. But the forward move on the part of the Government in this new industrial policy entirely depends upon the success of the proposed

[Mr. K. C. Karunakaran]

factory. I venture to suggest that every possible care should be taken by the Government in regard to the four well-defined aspects of any factory industry, *viz*., the location and the laying out of the factory, the purchase of raw materials, manufacture and marketing.

The decision of the Government not to purchase the Shencotta-Quilon Railway is a very wise step indeed. Those of us, who have studied the nature of the region along which the line passes through, must have realised that to purchase this line means committing a financial blunder of the first magnitude. I am aware that a section of the Press and some of my friends here, in this House, have already attacked the decision of the Government in this respect. And to them I can only point out that, if they had studied closely the topography of the places through which this line passes, the nature and volume of the human and goods traffic on this line and the enormous cost of mainteinance and up-keep of this line and the other various connected matters, they would have become convinced that to purchase this line is to purchase a white elephant or a dead horse.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You need not answer the members and Press.

**MR K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): Two members raised this question and I am mentioning that, Sir. My friend Mr. Thanu Pillai put a question when Mr. Parameswara Aiyar was discussing this question of the Shencottah-Quilon Railway line. He asked whether there is a separate depreciation fund set up for this purpose. Sir, I admit that the Railway is of the nature of a commercial undertaking. But there is much difference between this railway administration and the ordinary commercial administration.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESWARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Is it the member's view that interest should continue to be paid and that the railway should never be purchased?

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): Yes, Sir, and this should be treated just as England treats her national debt, the principle being that interest should be continued to be paid till the time the line is purchased. But more details about the depreciation question, I expect to be answered by the Financial Secretary. Even in case there is depreciation, Sir, there are renewals of permanent way and rolling stock more often than one can anticipate. But at the same time I want to point out, unlike in other commercial undertakings, the railway undertaking is a peculiar one in this way, that it has to provide renewals both for permanent and running stocks so that even admitting that there is a depreciation fund, this depreciation must be used for the renewals of those permanent and running stock.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether the member has any audited figures to come to the conclusion that the railway can never be a line of profitable undertaking?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You need not answer that question Mr. Karunakaran.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): The country must congratulate the Government on their wise and business-like decision in this matter and it cannot but feel ever grateful to Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer for what he has done in this connection.

I must sincerely congratulate the Government for the ways in which they intend utilising the sinking fund amounting to 69 and odd lakhs of rupees. The Financial Secretary told us that Rs. 5 lakhs has been set apart for irrigation purposes.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): In what way they were pleading this expenditure to be met from· is it to be earmarked from the Sinking Fund or the general revenues?

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): Sir, the decision of the Government to set apart 5 lakhs of rupees for the Irrigation Fund is indeed very desirable. For years past, the country was pleading to Government for ear-marking more and more funds for the development and improvement of the means of Irrigation.

The Quilon-Trivandrum Railway was constructed partly through borrowed capital and Government have made 14·59 lakhs of rupees by the issue of debentures. The Financial Secretary told us that Rs. 4·95 lakhs has been added to the debenture loan sinking fund; and as a result of this we find that the Government can fully pay off its debt now at any moment. That means, so far as the capital outlay of the Quilon-Trivandrum line is concerned, our Government is debt free. Some one raised the question yesterday that it would have been better for the Government not to have this fund set apart now towards this fund and Government could have waited till 1941. This criticism can be answered by a simple instance. If a debtor pays his debt to his creditor before the debt matures, the debtor's credit *ipso facto* gets enhanced. What is true of individuals, Sir, is also true of Governments in this respect. This is also another wise decision on the part of the Government, for which the Government fully deserves the country's appreciation.

During the discussion on the Pallivasal-Hydro Electric Scheme in one of the former Councils, I remember to have said that the Government will be obliged to raise a loan before the completion of the scheme. The country is now fortunate, Sir, that it has now 60 and odd lakhs of rupees for this gigantic and useful scheme, which is going to revolutionise our agricultural and Industrial methods.

An efficient and up-to-date agency to deal with the growing and complicated economic problems relating to our trade, commerce, tariffs, statistics and labour has become a necessity in our country to-day. The

insufficiency and unreliability of our present statistics and the unscientific methods of its collection and compilation, more particularly relating to our various economic activities, have been pointed out to the Government many a time in and outside the Legislature. I am happy to see from the budget that the Government have now decided to depute a candidate for training under the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics at Calcutta, and I confidently hope, Sir, that, on his return, the Government will establish an efficient and proper agency to deal with our growing internal and external economic problems.

It is gratifying to note, Sir, that we have become a member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. During and after the War, the propaganda machinery of the Government become an important one in every advanced and progressive countr If I had time, I would have pointed out from the Government documents published by the Government of Ceylon what they are doing by means of propaganda against our interests. Sir, it is necessary to strengthen the Publicity section attached to the Secretariat.

When the Financial Secretary's exposition of the facts and figures was complete, the surplus of Rs. 2·06 lakhs proved to be considerably more than the public has been expecting; in fact, the country, Sir, was prepared to face a deficit budget. Every country today is attempting its level best to increase the purchasing power of its people. The only way in which the budgetary policy can increase the total available volume of purchasing power is not by means of a surplus, but by budgeting for a deficit and financing and the difference between revenue and expenditure either by the creation of a legal tender currency or by borrowing in such a way as to increase the total volume of credit outstanding. I am certain, Sir, neither of these will appeal to our Financial Secretary.

For the moment, however, Sir, the more important part of the Governmental policy should be to increase the productive capital of the country. If industry and trade were booming, this task would lose its urgency. But in the existing and peculiar circumstances, it has the double merit of being worth doing for its own sake and also of contributing to the restoration of that balance between the capital and consumption industries, the maintenance of which is one of the most essential conditions of prosperity.

The Government policy has always played a large part in the activities of the capital industries of the State and its responsibility for them is undoubtedly growing day by day. If the Financial Secretary would recognise that responsibility and absorb some of the idle savings of the Government and of the country in increasing the capital equipment of the country, he would make a far more important and potent contribution to our economic recovery and afterwards to our economic stability.

[Mr. K. C. Karunakaran.]

Sir, if the estimates and anticipations of the Financial Secretary are not upset by any unforeseen events, I am confident.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Your time is up.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*); Sir, I wish to say a few words about the conversion of the Railway Sinking Fund. My friend Mr. Karunakaran just now said that we must congratulate the Government on the step they have taken in regard to the question of the purchase of the Quilon-Shencotta Railway.

Sir, I do not want to dogmatise. I only wish to emphasise that, from the facts that have been placed before the House, one certainly cannot accept the soundness of the step taken by Government. The Railway was opened by the South Indian Railway Company Ltd., under agreement with the Secretary of State for India who acted on behalf of the Travancore Government. The Travancore Government, we are now given to understand, were not till recently in a position to know where exactly they stood and what their liability or their obligation was. They say that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar interceded on behalf of the Government and induced the Government of India to accept the position that the Travancore Government is not under any liability to purchase the railway. The Government were not aware of the extent of the liability or the correct interpretation of the agreement to which they have been a party. This admission on their part also inclines me to doubt very much whether they are even now in a position to say exactly where they now stand. Apart from this, let me now see what our losses are on account of the Railway. We have invested about 80 lakhs of rupees on the Railway from Quilon to Trivandrum.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*):- Now the cost is Rs. 53 lakhs.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*); I speak of the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway as it is at present, inclusive of the extension from Chackai to Thampanoor. I am not speaking of the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway as it was half a dozen years ago. What is it that you get in return for this investment of Rs. 80 lakhs? We get nothing and further we have to pay about half a lakh or one lakh of rupees annually to cover the full interest on the outlay for the Shencotta Quilon line. Thus on account of the Railway from Shencotta to Trivandrum we lose interest on the investment of Rs. 80 lakhs and pay in addition about a lakh annually. I wonder what my friends coming from outside Trivandrum, who object to the expenditure of public funds incurred in connection with the Trivandrum Water Supply scheme, have to say to this. The interest on 80 lakhs at say, 5 per cent. would be about 4 lakhs. This together with the amount we pay from year to year to make up the full amount of interest on the capital outly for the Shencotta-Quilon line would be about 5 lakhs. This is our annual lo Government admit that we are liable to pay this amount year aft

year. The Financial Secretary has not explained how we can avoid this continuing loss. Cannot the Railway be taken over and run by our State? What will it cost? That is the question which the Financial Secretary has to answer. I want the House to consider these things. Is it not possible to work the Railway at a profit or at least at less loss than now? In this connection I have to ask the Government whether they have given up all ideas of constructing more railways in the State. The railways in the State may, I think, be taken over by the Government and worked by a Department of the State.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): Suppose we take this railway directly under our control, can we be independent of the Railway Board?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum - Rural*): That is a subsidiary matter. My question is whether the State is not competent to run the railways. Expenses for the whole South Indian Railway, I am told, are calculated and distributed uniformly over the whole length of it, the Travancore Section bearing its share. Is it quite just and equitable to us? Cannot our portion of the railway be run at less cost? I hope the Financial Secretary will make a clear statement on the matter.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Sir, the Budget estimates presented by the Financial Secretary show a surplus of Rs. 2·60 lakhs. It is gratifying to note that the Financial Secretary has presented a surplus budget in these days of acute economic depression, which, in his own words, is described as unprecedented alike in its extent, its duration and its intensity. This practice of presenting surplus budgets, has been going on for the last so many years and it has been commented upon as being no indication of the prosperity of the State. Anyhow funds have been made available in this budget, from the Railway Sinking Fund, for being utilised under various items. But one fails to see adequate attention being bestowed upon nation-building departments. What I would submit is that more amounts ought to have been allotted, at least for granting agricultural loans especially to the impoverished ryots, for promotion of industries and improvement of agriculture and so on. In these directions, the Financial Secretary's statement has fallen short of our expectations. Of course, there are some redeeming features in the budget such as the rubber factory, the aid proferred to the sugar industry, the irrigation branch and the proposal to open a paper factory at Alwaye or Thattakad. The proposal to depute a Special Officer to Calcutta for training in the compilation of statistics is an attempt in the right direction. It was only in the last session of the Assembly that the Government Benches admitted that their statistics in regard to the actual rubber-producing area are incorrect. So the representation from this side of the House has been accepted by the Government and it is a wise step. At this time of financial stringency and world wide economic depression, I would suggest that it is absolutely necessary to make an enquiry into the actual conditions prevailing in the rural parts of the State to ascertain the actual extent of indebtedness of the agriculturists, just as it has been done in Mysore. A

[Mr. Abdur Rahiman Sahib]

committee of officials and non-officials should be appointed to go into the whole question and submit a report. Some years ago a resolution was moved in this House that an economic survey should be conducted. That is an important point for consideration by the Government. It was only in the last session of the Assembly that a resolution was passed to abolish the export duty on copra; and the Chief Secretary said that correspondence is going on regarding this matter and even reminders have been sent to the Government of India and that something will be done as early as possible. There is no reference at all with regard to that in the Budget speech.

Another most important matter that is to be considered by Government is that the pages of the Gazette are swelling with notifications of revenue sales and I understand that a recent circular has been issued, to do away with the notifications of the sale of properties for arrears of tax. That is not a happy state of affairs at all. Under Section 34 of the Revenue Recovery Regulation, a notification in the Gazette is absolutely necessary. It may be that in most cases the tenants may not be aware of the date of auction. As far as possible, ample opportunity and time should be given to the tenants to get the arrears cleared. The sale of properties should only be the last step. It is very hard that the properties are sold without giving even ample notice. I would once again urge that the resort to sell should only be the last step after exhausting all other remedies for realising the arrears.

It is gratifying to note that funds are provided to improve the Alleppey Pier. But what about the Trivandrum Port? The Trivandrum Port is becoming more and more popular and useful. The number of ships that anchor at the port is on the increase. There have been so many representations by the press, drawing the attention of Government to the fact that it is highly necessary to improve this port also in the interests of internal trade of the State. What is urgently required, at this time of depression, is to improve the commerce, industry and agriculture of the State.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Sir, it is a pity that we members on this side of the House are not in a position to share the optimism and the high hopes entertained by the Financial Secretary in his estimate of the financial transactions for the coming year. Well, Sir, it is also a pity that, in these advanced times when new theories of taxation and public expenditure are resorted to in all the countries, we in Travancore are very very backward in framing our budget estimates. Sir, in civilised countries, any Government that have got the interests of the people committed to their charge at heart, frame their budgets mainly with a view to ameliorate the condition of the people, and to increase the material and non-material conditions of the people. But here in Travancore we do not find any such thing on the part of the Government in framing the budget. Well, Sir, the old theories of taxation and public expenditure are all

exploded. In a system of sound finance, taxation is understood to be only a transfer of resources; and the main objects of the framers of the budget and the financiers is to put an end to the problem of poverty and unemployment, to relieve agricultural indebtedness and in one word to increase the economic condition of the people. Such a view, I am sorry to say, has not been taken by the Financial Secretary or by those who are responsible for framing the budget. Well, Sir, it is also a cardinal principle of modern finance that the best balance has to be struck between the dis-utility of taxation and the utility of spending. What is it that we find in our budget? Well, I do not say the Government, for the coming year, have imposed any new taxation, except of course opening some new toll gates in certain branch roads. But whatever it is, taxation is not to be condemned if the funds raised by the taxation are properly spent, if those funds are spent for the economic development of the country, for increasing the earning capacity of the people. In that case nobody will grumble against taxation. But we do not see any progressive views being adopted by our Government in our new budget. Well, Sir, just take one or two instances. It is said, in the Financial Secretary's statement that one important variation, according to him, is the diversion of the Sinking Fund for purposes other than that for which the fund was originally intended. Well, Sir, in regard to this question it is my humble view that ourGovernment have not followed a sound policy. In matters of this nature, especially with regard to big schemes involving capital expenditure, to take a short range view is very very suicidal. In such a scheme involving capital expenditure, we ought to take a very long-range view. Well, Sir, the framing of budget annually is given up in other places. They now have even quinquennial budgets. In order to wait for results for a substantially longer period, we find budgets are being framed and the transactions are spread over a very long period. Now according to the old agreement it appears that we are to purchase the line by the year 1950. Now we are only in the year of grace 1934. Hence, several years we have to wait. We do not know what will be the financial position of the country a few years hence. Probably the conditions may change. The economic depression may cease and the finances of the Government may be more sound and then it will be more profitable to purchase the line, that is to exercise the option that is vested in us under the agreement. I cannot understand why the Government have taken such a decision all of a sudden. I am sorry to say that the door has been shut once for all. That option which was vested in us till now has been taken away. Our activities in the matter of railway construction are not going to stop with the Trivandrum-Quilon and Shencotta-Quilon lines. We have got other schemes in hand, for instance the extension of the line from Trivandrum to Nagercoil and that will make probably the line more profitable. There is the other line that is already surveyed and the arrangements will have to be made. That is the extension of the line to Ernakulam. Probably with the development of the Cochin Harbour, the line that is proposed to be

[Mr. Pacode A. Narayana Pillai.]

opened up to Ernakulam will make even the existing lines more profitable. Now Sir, all hopes of further advance in this direction have been frustrated by the Government taking all of a sudden, rather precipitately, this decision.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*: Cannot the Government float a loan?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Yes, Sir, certainly. What I mean is that the option to purchase the line has been put an end to.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Does the member say that the option is taken away?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): No, the Sinking Fund is to be utilised for other purposes; so if we are inclined to purchase the Railway by the year 1945, that fund should not be utilised for other purposes.

Government have already taken the decision that they are not going to exercise the option. That is what I find from the Financial Secretary's statement.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Will the member be pleased to read out that portion?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): I shall just point out that portion.

**DEPUTY-PRESIDENT**: Please mention the page.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilvaankod*): Page 2 of the Financial Secretary's statement reads thus:—" Thanks to the representations made by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Legal and Constitutional Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja, on behalf of this Government, the Government of India have accepted the above views ".

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): What does " the above views " indicate?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Just a few lines above he states:—

> " Subsequent investigations into the matter of our liability in connection with our Shencotta-Quilon line, have, however, disclosed that our liability is only for under-writing the guaranteed interest on the capital raised for the construction of the State Section of the Railway and not for the repayment of the capital and that, if and when the Government of India exercise the right to purchase the line, the Travancore Government, while having the option to purchase the section, will be under no obligation to do so."

Then further down, the views of the Government are given.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, I wish to know from the member whether it is the option that will be exercised by the Government.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Yes, it is the option. By this what I mean is that Government will not be in a position to exercise the option. I do not doubt that for a moment,

When Government proposed to divert the sinking fund for purposes other than that for which it was originally intended, it is quite clear that the option is still there. Well, Sir, it would have been far better to wait for some time more, say for better times, and then to come to a decision on this important matter. Anyhow, I am sorry to state that Government have taken a very unwise and rather precipitate action in the matter, in diverting the funds for other purposes.

Then, Sir, another point that I have to bring to the notice of this House is,—of course we have been crying hoarse,—the very costly system of administration that we have in Travancore over it. Well, Sir, with regard to British Indian Budget, the nationalist ranks in British India are however attacking the defence expenditure, the army expenditure that the people there have to meet. Here in Travancore, Sir, fortunately we have no such big item of Army expenditure, but in the place of a foreign garrison in the country, we, in Travancore, have an army of foreign officers garrisoning the country. It is high time, Sir, for us to make a departure from this policy. We have to depend upon our own resources, intellectual as well as otherwise. Well, Sir, some time ago when this new policy of bringing in very costly officers from outside was launched, we thought that at least with regard to our economic problems, we will have some salvation.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You have had enough time, Mr. Narayana Pillai.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): One minute more, Sir. I am sorry to say that after having waited for some months, we do not find our economic position and our financial condition has been advanced even an inch further.

Then with regard to the Army expenditure. Just as the Army expenditure in British India and other countries is the least reproductive, the various items of duplicated expenditure in Travancore that are being made year after year towards meeting the cost of the administration are also the least reproductive from the people's standpoint. Very little is being provided for nation-building activities, for social services and for other purposes which would enhance the people's financial condition.

Well, Sir, so far as the nature of the Budget is concerned, I am not prepared to say that it is the people's Budget. It is conceived and framed not in the interests of the people. Of course, there might be some truth in the learned Financial Secretary supporting his speech by saying that our financial condition is unquestionably sound. It may be so from Government's standpoint.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kaikulam I*): Sir, at the outset, I must observe that what the Financial Secretary has stated, *viz.*, that our financial position is 'unquestionably sound' and that the budget presented before the House is a surplus one is not correct. I do not wish to dwell at length on all the points, because many of my friends have touched some of those that I had wished to dwell upon.

[Mr. K. R Elenkath.]

Sir, when I was discussing the Budget last year, I prophesied that some of the items which were estimated to bring increase of revenue were going to be proved false. Especially with regard to customs, I said, we were going to have a deficit budget. I emphasised the fact that, when the earning capacity of the people and their spending power were on a low ebb, it was not wise to expect an increase under the head of customs. Sir, this prediction has come to be true in that the revised estimate of the current year shows a diminution of two lakhs in the customs revenue.

With the short time at my disposal, I shall turn over the pages of the Financial Secretary's speech and make observations while passing from department to department leaving of course the minor departments for want of time.

Coming to the Land Revenue Department, I find that the increase in income estimated is that to be derived from the additional taxation. We passed a resolution in this Assembly of last year that 25 per cent. of the land tax should be remitted and Government ordered that 12½ per cent. may be reduced. No provision is made for the coming year in the budget on that account for the revenue expected is greater than the budget and revised estimates for the current year which include also a large amount of arrears collected.

Coming to the Settlement Officer, I find no provision is made for him in the next year's budget. I would like to know whether Rs. 17,700 and odd which the Government spent on the Special Officer and staff is to go without any advantage to the country. We, in south Travancore, are labouring under a vexed system of land tenure known as *Oodukur*. Not many months ago the Government took the initiative in calling together a meeting of land-holders to discuss the question. A Committee was appointed and very recently they have submitted a report. Sir, we have made definite suggestions in the report as to the ways and means for abolishing this system and have also suggested the appointment of a special officer to carry out the work which, we have urged, should be completed before the next census operations commence. I would earnestly appeal to the Government that a Special Officer be appointed to work out the scheme submitted by the Committee. So, I think, that amount provided for the Special Officer for the current year will have to be spent next year though no provision is now made for the said officer in the coming year's budget.

Next, coming to the Excise, I have to express my emphatic protest against taxation on beedi tobacco. Beedi-making is an industry which is very popular among the economically backward people; the general mass of the people have been put to very great hardship and loss by the introduction of the system of license fee for beedi tobacco. Instead of effectively checking the tobacco coming into the State by stealthily avoiding duty, the Excise Department has thought it fit and wise to impose a duty, from every person with whom or every house

or shop where beedi tobacco is found. This shows that the Department is not efficiently running or at least not capable of effectively checking smuggling. I could not, Sir, but make that observation.

Then coming to the Audit and Accounts, I find that a strengthening of staff has been proposed. Of course the staff has to be strengthened but for an effective check of misappropriations etc., a receipt account and audit system as I have suggested at the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee has to be introduced. With regard to defalcation cases, Section V of the Account Code—Vol. I clearly sets down the procedure to be followed in the matter of defalcation by heads of departments and offices. We don't see that adequate punishments are meted out to the real culprits in such cases. The Code very specifically states the procedure to be adopted in such cases towards the realisation and recovery of the amount misappropriated from the officers responsible for the amount. In any case Government should not be a loser. Let anybody be at mistake. Government should see that he is properly dealt with and the money due is realised immediately from the head of the institution rather than allowing the matter to be under long correspondence as is being done with regard to the defalcation in the Science College.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I wish to know whether there is any case pending in regard to that matter. I wish to know whether there is any case going on in any court.

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): There is, Sir, a case going on in the court.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, another matter of importance which I have to bring to the attention of this House is that there is a general feeling in the country—and many of the newspapers have given vent to it that there is not only corruption in many of the departments but rampant immorality especially among certain responsible officers in the Education Department. I should say that no action is being taken by the Government against such officers. Sir, in these days when high culture and advancement has become the common property of the people of this country, people would not tolerate immorality in the society and especially among high officials whom they look up to as models of perfection. Sir, let them be at least as moral in their dealings as the ordinary man in the lower ranks of society. If these matters at least are not seriously dealt with, Sir, I ask how the Government can command respect of the people. There were days, Sir, when immorality was shunned by Government and officers were very seriously dealt with at the least suspicion of it. One of our Professors, Mr. Muthukumaraswami Pillai, was removed from the Education Department when there was the least suspicion of his moral character. I urge upon the Government the necessity for dealing with such people in the manner deserved.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: 'Immoral' is a very elastic word, Mr. Elenkath.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Yes, Sir, and I mean the worst of its type.

Then coming to the Industries Department, it is seen from the Budget that they are attempting to do something for the industrial development of the State. They do not give the actual figures with regard to the results of the various activities mentioned and one reading the speech of the Financial Secretary from outside the State will think that wonders are being worked here, while we within the State fail to see anything worth mentioning. The Government are not ashamed to make the Financial Secretary state in such a document as his budget speech that "the carpet making looms in the School of Arts have been repaired and got ready for work."

As regards the Co-operative Department, I should like to make a few observations especially in respect of the proposed temporary staff of 8 Co-operative Inspectors for whom provision is made in the next year's budget. The provision is, of course, made temporary; but I ask, Sir, whether this is essential. If the provision is essential, then I would say that it is inadequate. In the annual Administration Report of the Department for 1108, it is stated that, out of 1,759 Societies audited in the year, only 852 Societies have been audited by the Inspectors of the Department. There are at present 27 Inspectors or so and they have been able to audit only about half the number of Societies. Nearly half the number of societies had hitherto been audited by the Supervisors of the Unions. The Registrar says that now they have refused to send their Supervisors to help the Department in this work. This attitude of the Unions is due to the Registrar's unsympathising attitude towards the non-official co-operators. When his sole interest and activity ought to have been directed towards the betterment of the movement, he gives vent to his personal prejudices towards certain individual co-operators and unnecessarily interferes in their functions as co-operators.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You cannot, Mr. Elenkath, attach motives to persons in this respect.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): In my constituency, Sir, due to the interference of the Registrar who, disregarding the bye-laws, encroached on the powers of the Committee, an influential committee member of a bank was forced to resign his seat in the committee.

Then, Sir, coming to the Land Mortgage Bank, the reduction of interest to 6 1/2 per cent is indeed commendable. The interest can still be reduced to 4 per cent. or even 3 per cent. for at this time of economic depression the most fertile land fails to bring an yield to the value of 3 per cent. on the capital. Even at 3 per cent. it will yield good profit to the bank. I should like to bring all these facts before the Government for their serious consideration.

Now, Sir, with reference to the P. W. D., which is a most important branch of the administrative machinery of the Government, I have to point out to the House and the Government that the budget estimate

for the next year for expenses for improvement of communication etc., is Rs. 28,81,900, whereas the revised estimate for the same is Rs. 32,72,400. This difference of nearly Rs. 4 lakhs we cannot look at with any amount of satisfaction ; for the Government has applied its axe where it ought not to, especially at this time of acute economic depression. To this extent the needs of the rural areas will have to suffer. In this respect the Government cannot excuse itself. Then again even out of this scanty amount, Rs. 1,03,464 is to meet the charges for electric installation of Government buildings etc. It has to be noted that last year only Rs. 62,800 was spent under this head.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Mr. Elenkath, your time is up.

**MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*) : സർ, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികളെപ്പററി നല്ലതുപോലെ അറിയുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത ഒരു വിദേശീയൻെറ മുമ്പാകെ നമ്മുടെ ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ആ ബഡ്ജററു സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതായാൽ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഒരു ശ്രീഭാഗ്യംതേ നാടുതന്നെയാണെന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകാനിടയുണ്ടു. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടത്തെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ നല്ലതുപോലെ അറിയാവുന്ന ഈ നാട്ടുകാർക്കാകട്ടെ, ആ അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടാകാനിടയില്ല. ൧.൩൦ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ നീക്കിയിരിപ്പുള്ള ഒരു ബഡ്ജററാണിതു്. ഈ നീക്കിയിരിപ്പു വരുത്തുന്നതിനുമുൻപു് പല കാര്യങ്ങളും അദ്ദേഹം നോക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. ഒന്നാമതായി ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കഷ്ടസ്ഥിതിയെപ്പററി അദ്ദേഹം ആലോചിക്കണം. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംമൂലം ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ എത്രമാത്രം ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി ശരിയായവിധം നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ഇടയിൽനിന്നും വരുന്ന ഞങ്ങളെപ്പോലെയുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു് അവരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളും കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകളുമെല്ലാം നേരിട്ടു കണ്ടറിയാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണം, കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാലാവധി നീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കണം, കരിങ്കൃഷിനിലങ്ങൾ പന്ത്രണ്ടാംതരത്തിൽനിന്നും പതിമൂന്നാംതരമാക്കികൊടുക്കണം, എന്നെല്ലാം ജനങ്ങൾ സങ്കടം പറയുമ്പോൾ, കരം ഈടാക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു കർക്കശമായ കൎന്നനടപടികൾ നടത്തുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഇതെല്ലാംകൂടി ആലോചിച്ചാൽ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കർഷകന്മാരുടെനേർക്കു യാതൊരു സ്നേഹവുമില്ലെന്നു തീർച്ചയായും പറയാൻകഴിയും. നാല്പത്തയ്യായിരം രൂപാ കഴിഞ്ഞ ആണ്ടിലെ കടിശ്ശികഇനത്തിൽനിന്നും കൎന്നനടപടികൾ നടത്തി ഈടാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. ഇപ്രകാരം കൎന്നനടപടികൾ നടത്തി സാധുക്കളായ ജനങ്ങളുടെ പക്കൽനിന്നും കരം ഈടാ

[Mr. K. M. Krishnan.]

ക്കുന്ന നയം തീരെ അനാശാസ്യമാണ്. ഡിമാൻറുനോട്ടീസുപടി ഇനത്തിൽതന്നെ എത്ര വമ്പിച്ച ഒരു തുകയാണ ഗവമ്മെൻറ് ഈടാക്കി വരുന്നതെന്നുള്ളതോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇതിൽപരം സങ്കടകരവും കഷ്ടതരവുമായ ഒരു നടപടി ജനങ്ങളുടെമേൽ ഗവമ്മെൻറിനു ചെയ്യുവാൻ കാണുമെന്നുതോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ ജനങ്ങളെ ഇടിച്ചുപിഴിഞ്ഞു കരം ഈടാക്കുക എന്നുള്ള നയം വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണെന്നുള്ള ഒരു വിചാരമെങ്കിലും ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി അവർകൾക്കുണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ ഒരു വിചാരം അദ്ദേഹത്തിനുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ, നിശ്ചയമായും അവരുടെ സംരക്ഷണത്തിനും അവരുടെ ദുരിതനിവാരണത്തിനും ഓരോ സാംഖ്യകൾ ഉത്തവണത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കൊള്ളിക്കുമായിരുന്നു: അതു ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല.

നമ്മുടെ മുമ്പാകെയിരിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജററു നോക്കിയാൽ പല ഇനങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള ചിലവുകൾ കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാൻകഴിയും. ഉദാഹരണത്തിനായി ചില സംഗതികൾ ഞാൻ പറയാം. ചില ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്ത വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കായി ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ പണം കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനെപ്പററി പല മെമ്പറന്മാരും ഇവിടെ സംസാരിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ആ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ, പോലീസ് അസിസ്റ്റൻറു സൂപ്രണ്ടുദ്യോഗം എല്ലാംതന്നെ നിറുത്തൽചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ് എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്ത ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ നിറുത്തൽചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ ഏതാണ്ട് ആറുലക്ഷം രൂപയോളം നമുക്കു ലാഭംവരും. കഴിഞ്ഞയാണ്ടിലും ഈ ആണ്ടിലും ആയി സൃഷ്ടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന രണ്ടുദ്യോഗങ്ങളും നിറുത്തൽചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. ഗയിം വാർഡൻ, ഗസ്റ്റ് ഹൌസ് ഡയറക്ടേസ് എന്നീ രണ്ടുദ്യോഗങ്ങളും വെറും അലങ്കാരത്തിനുവേണ്ടി മാത്രം സൃഷ്ടിക്കപ്പെട്ടവെന്നല്ലാതെ അവകൊണ്ടു സ്റ്റേററിനു വലിയ പ്രയോജനമൊന്നുമില്ല. ഗസ്റ്റ് ഹൌസിൻെറ ഭരണം ഏതു തരത്തിൽ നടത്തിയിരുന്നുവെന്നു നമുക്കെല്ലാവക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. മുമ്പിലത്തെ ഭരണംകൊണ്ടു പറയത്തക്ക യാതൊരു ദൂഷ്യവും നമുക്കു കാണാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. എന്നിട്ടും ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ പുതിയതായി സൃഷ്ടിച്ച്, ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽനിന്നും പിരിഞ്ഞ ആളുകളെ വീണ്ടും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ വയ്ക്കുന്നത് വാസ്തവത്തിൽ വളരെ സങ്കടകരമാണ്. ജനങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോൾ അനുഭവിച്ചുവരുന്ന കഷ്ടതകൾക്കിടയിൽ ഇമ്മാതിരിയുള്ള പുതിയ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ സൃഷ്ടിച്ച് ഗവമ്മെൻറു പണം ചിലവാക്കാതിരിക്കുവാൻ ഗവമ്മെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൧൧൦൮-ലെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ടു ചില സംഗതികൾ നമുക്കു കാണാൻ കഴിയും. Clay Deposits-നെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള പരിശോധനകളെല്ലാം തോന്നയ്ക്കലും സമീപസ്ഥലത്തുമാണു നടത്തിയതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് വലിയ പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടായില്ല എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, അതുനിമിത്തം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഒരു വലിയ സംഖ്യ ചിലവും വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ൧൧൦൮-ലെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഇങ്ങനെയാണു പറയുന്നതു്.

"The investigation of China clay deposits at Thonnakkal and its neighbourhood, and of the Uranium bearing green mineral at Kuttakuzhi and prospecting of mica near Vamanapuram were done by him during the year."

ഇതുകൊണ്ടു് ശരിയായി ആലോചിച്ചും വേണ്ട കാര്യപരിപാടി തയാറാക്കിയുമല്ല ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു പ്രവേശിച്ചതെന്നു കാണാൻ കഴിയും. കൂടാതെ, തെങ്ങിൻകരുപ്പട്ടിയിൽനിന്നും പഞ്ചസാര ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ചില പര്യവേക്ഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തുകയുണ്ടായി. കുറെ കൂടുതൽ പണവും സമയവും ഇതിനുവേണ്ടി ചെലവുചെയ്തുവെന്നുള്ളതിൽ കവിഞ്ഞൊരു പ്രയോജനവും അതുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഇതേ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഇങ്ങനെയാണു്.

"Investigations on cocoanut jaggery conducted last year were continued this year also. The chief handicap in the way of utilising it in the manufacture of sugar is its very high cost and the difficulty of obtaining it in large quantities. From enquiries made it is learnt that it is not likely that cocoanut jaggery can be had at a price comparable with that of palmyra jaggery and it is doubtful whether, under the circumstances, one will be disposed to entertain much hope of obtaining a reinforcement of raw material from this quarter for the manufacture of sugar."

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് Land Mortgage Bank നെപ്പററിയാണു്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ കടത്തിനു് ഒരു നിവാരണമുണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതിനാണല്ലോ Land Mortgage Bank സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. നേരെ മറിച്ചാണു് അനുഭവം. ഒരു വസ്തുവിൻെറ ചാർജ്ജു തീർക്കുന്നതിലേക്കു വേണ്ടി ഒരു കടത്തിനപേക്ഷിച്ചാൽ രണ്ടു കൊല്ലത്തോളം അതിനെപ്പററി നടപടികൾ നടത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞശേഷം "അപേക്ഷ താലൂക്കിലേക്കയച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്ന ആണ്ടു ഇന്നമാസം ഇത്രാംതീയതിയിലെ ആ വസ്തുവിൻെറ കടമെല്ലാം തീർത്തതായ ഒരു ഒഴിവുമുറി ഹാജരാക്കിക്കൊള്ളണം" എന്നു നോട്ടീസു് അയയ്ക്കും. ഒഴിവുമുറി കിട്ടേണ്ട വസ്തുവിൻെറ കടം തീർക്കാനാണു പണം. ആ പണം കിട്ടാതെ അതിൻെറ ഒഴിവുമുറി ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതു് എങ്ങനെയാണു് എന്നു് മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) അങ്ങനെ ഒരു നോട്ടീസ് കാണിക്കുവാൻ തയാറുണ്ടോ?

**MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*) : ഒരു നോട്ടീസു ഞാൻ കാണിക്കാം.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): സാധാരണയായി അങ്ങനെ നോട്ടീസുകൾ കിട്ടാറുണ്ടോ?

**MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി നിർബന്ധമായി ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ആ നോട്ടീസു കാണിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ തയ്യാറാണ്. ജനങ്ങളുടേ സഹായത്തിനു മററുവിധത്തിൽ പണം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കഴിയുകയില്ലെങ്കിൽ ചില കാര്യങ്ങളെങ്കിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്താൽ മതിയാകുമായിരുന്നു. പുകയിലകൃഷി നടത്തുവാൻ ജനങ്ങളെ അനുവദിക്കുകയോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറുതന്നെ നടത്തുകയോ ചെയ്താൽ ആ ഇനത്തിൽ ഒരു നല്ല ആദായം ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും ലഭിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ വേണ്ടുംവണ്ണം പതിയുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): Sir, I shall minimise my time, if you kindly allow me to speak in Malayalam.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You raised that point on some former occasion. But now you are permitted to speak in Malayalam.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): Thank you, Sir.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: May I say that the member is not quite in order if he thanks the House.

**MR. M N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): സർ, കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലവും മലയാളത്തിൽ പ്രസംഗിക്കണമെന്നെനിക്കാഗ്രഹമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അന്നത്തെ എൻെറ അപേക്ഷ വിഫലമായിപ്പോയതേയുള്ളു. അപ്പോൾ ഞാൻ മലയാളഭാഷയുടെ നിർഭാഗ്യത്തെപ്പററി എന്തൊ ചിലതു സംസാരിക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങി. അതു് അസംബ്ലിനടപടികൾക്കു വിരുദ്ധമാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിനാൽ, ഇന്നു മാതൃഭാഷയായ മലയാളത്തിൽ സംസാരിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്കനുവാദം തന്ന പ്രസിഡണ്ടിനോടു നന്ദിപറയുന്നതും കൗൺസിൽനടപടിക്കു വിപരീതമായിവന്നേക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. എങ്കിലും മലയാളഭാഷയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി ഒരു കൃതജ്ഞത പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Go on with your speech, Mr. M. N. Nair.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): സർ, ബഡ്ജററിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം ഏററവും ചുരുക്കമായിപ്പറയാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു.

സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംമൂലം സകല ഗവൺമെൻറുകളും അവരവരുടെ ബഡ്ജറ്റുകൾ വരവു ചെലവുകളെ സമീകരിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കാൻപോലും വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലത്തു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ധനകാര്യമന്ത്രി നമ്മുടെ മുമ്പാകെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ വർഷാവസാനത്തിൽ ൨,൬൦,൦൦൦ ത്തിൽപരംരൂപാ മിച്ചംവരുമെന്നുകൂടി കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ തീർച്ചയായും സന്തോഷിക്കാനേ അവകാശമുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ മിച്ചംവരുത്തുന്ന ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെപ്പറ്റി രണ്ടു വിധത്തിലുള്ള അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ നാം കേട്ടുകഴിഞ്ഞു. മിച്ചംവക്കുന്നതാണു ശ്ലാഘനീയമെന്നൊരുകക്ഷിയും കടംവാങ്ങിയും വേണ്ടകാര്യങ്ങൾക്കൊക്കെ ചെലവു ചെയ്യണമെന്നു മറ്റൊരു കക്ഷിയും. എന്നാൽ ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെ ശ്ലാഘിക്കേണ്ടതു അതു മിച്ചത്തിലോ കടത്തിലോ അവസാനിക്കുന്നതെന്നു നോക്കീട്ടല്ല. ചെലവുകളെ ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിൽ ചുരുക്കി വരവിൽ ഒരു മിച്ചം കാണിക്കുന്നതു് അശേഷം ശ്ലാഘനീയമല്ല. മിച്ചമാണെങ്കിൽ അതെങ്ങിനെ വരുത്തി, കടമാണെങ്കിൽ അതെന്തിനുവേണ്ടിവരുത്തി എന്നു നോക്കീട്ടാണു് ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെപ്പറ്റി അഭിപ്രായം പറയേണ്ടതു്. സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളുടെ സംരക്ഷണത്തേയും ഐശ്വര്യത്തേയും മുൻനിറുത്തിയാണോ ബഡ്ജറ്റു തയാറാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതെന്നാണു് പ്രധാനമായിനോക്കാനുള്ളതു്. ആ തോതുവച്ചുനോക്കിയാൽ ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ശ്ലാഘനീയമായി വളരെയൊന്നും കാണാനില്ല. എന്നാൽ മാമൂൽ അനുസരിച്ചു് മിച്ചംകാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റു് ഹാജരാക്കിയതിൽ നമ്മുടെ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി നിശ്ചയമായും ശ്ലാഘനീയൻതന്നെ. ഇങ്ങനെയല്ലാതെ ഇതിനു മുമ്പുള്ള ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിമാരും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. എന്നാൽ കാലംമാറുംതോറും ഭരണസംബന്ധമായ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾക്കും മാറ്റംവന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. സമാധാനസംരക്ഷണത്തിനും സിവിൽഭരണത്തിനും മറ്റും പണം ചെലവിടേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യം തന്നെയെങ്കിലും അതുകൊണ്ടു തൃപ്തിപ്പെട്ടാൽ മതിയാകുന്നതല്ല. രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ശാശ്വതമായ സാമ്പത്തികാഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണു് കൂടുതൽ പണം ചെലവാക്കേണ്ടതു്. പണ്ടത്തെപ്പോലെ സിവിൽ ഭരണം നടത്തുന്നതോ, നികുതിപിരിക്കുന്നതോ, അതുപോലെയുള്ള മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലോ അല്ല നമ്മുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ ഇന്നു പ്രധാനമായി പതിയുന്നതു്. രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ഐശ്വര്യത്തേയും രാജ്യവാസികളുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തേയും രക്ഷിക്കുകയും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യാനുതകുന്ന കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു്, വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു്, ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു്, സഹകരണഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു്, ഹെൽ

[Mr. M. N. Nair.]

ത്ത് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളാണ് ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കു പ്രധാനമായി വിഷയീഭവിക്കുന്നത്. ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾക്ക തിരുവിതാംകൂർഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഇന്നും അപ്രധാനമായ ഒരു സ്ഥാനമേ കല്പിച്ചുകാണുന്നുള്ളു. ആണ്ടുതോറുമുള്ള വരവിൽ ഒരു ചെറിയ അംശംമാത്രമല്ലാതെ ധാരാളം പണം അവകൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കൊള്ളിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങനെചെയ്തിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ പൊതുജനക്ഷേമത്തിനുതകുന്ന കൃഷിവാണിജ്യവ്യവസായങ്ങൾ രാജ്യത്തിൽ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ച് ജനങ്ങളെ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംനിമിത്തമുള്ള ദുരിതങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു രക്ഷിക്കാമായിരുന്നു. രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ഐശ്വര്യവർദ്ധകമായ ഇത്തരം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളോടുപോലും ഇന്നു ജനങ്ങൾക്ക കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതൽ അതൃപ്തിയാണ് ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ കാർഷികവ്യവസായോല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്ക ശരിയായ വിലകിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള കമ്പോളങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ട്രെയിഡ് ഏജൻറിനെ നിയമിച്ചതിലും നമ്മുടെ കുടിൽവ്യവസായ ഫലങ്ങളെ വില്പനക്കായി പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സെയിൽസ്ഡിപ്പോ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തായതിലും ഈ സഭയിലെ ബഹുമാന്യ അംഗങ്ങളിൽ ചിലർ അതൃപ്തി പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞു. അതുപോലെതന്നെ കാർഷികരാജ്യമായ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഒരു കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററിയും ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾകേട്ടു. ഈ അതൃപ്തികൾക്കൊക്കെയുള്ള കാരണം ഇവയുടെ ആവശ്യകതയെപ്പററി അംഗങ്ങൾക്ക ബോദ്ധ്യമില്ലാഞ്ഞിട്ടല്ല, ഇത്രനാളായിട്ടും അവയെക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രയോജനം പറയത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ അനുഭവപ്പെടായ്കയാലാണ്. രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ഐശ്വര്യത്തിനുതകുന്ന നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തുന്നതിനാവശ്യമുള്ള പണം ലോഭംകൂടാതെ നീക്കിവയ്ക്കാതെ മാമൂലനുസരിച്ചുമാത്രം ബഡ്ജററുതയാറാക്കിയാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവികൾ വിചാരിച്ചാൽപോലും ഒന്നുംസാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. ഒരു മാന്യമെമ്പർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ ഈയാണ്ടത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഒരു ചെറിയമാററം കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപ്പതനം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇന്നും കഠിനമായിത്തന്നെനില്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്ന് ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി സമ്മതിച്ചതുതന്നെ ഒരു "ഭാവിശ്രേയഃപിശുനശകുനമായി" ഗണിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിനേയുംകൂടികരുതിയാണ് ഈ ബഡ്ജററ് രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നു. ശ്രീമൂലം സഹകരണജാമ്യബാങ്കിലെ പലിശ ൭½ ശതമാനത്തിൽനിന്നും മേലാൽ ൬½ ശതമാനമായി കറച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത് കർഷകരെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള

ഒരു ആനുകൂല്യംതന്നെ. ആലുവായിലോ തട്ടയ്ക്കാട്ടോ ഒരു കടലാസുനിർമ്മാണശാല സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും ഭാവിയിലേ പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുകയുള്ളുവെങ്കിലും നല്ലതുതന്നെ. എന്നാൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് ഒരു moratorium തന്നെ നടപ്പാക്കി ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം തീരുന്നതുവരെ അധമർണ്ണന്മാരുടെ കടത്തിനായി അവക്കുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളെല്ലാം വിററെടുക്കുന്നതിന് ഉത്തമർണ്ണന്മാക്ക് അവകാശം കൊടുക്കുന്നനിയമങ്ങളെ എല്ലാം നിറുത്തിവെയ്ക്കണമെന്നുപോലും കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജററുകാലത്തു ഒരു മാന്യമെംബർ ഒരു പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു വാദപ്രതിവാദംചെയ്ത അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള കൃഷിവ്യവസായവായ്പകളുടെ തവണകൾ ഈടാക്കുന്നതിനും നികുതിപിരിക്കുന്നതിനും ഉള്ള കാലാവധികൾ നീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിൻെറ അത്യാവശ്യകതയെപ്പററി ധാരാളം പ്രതിവാദിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു. ഇന്നു കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുപോലും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. കരം കൊടുക്കാത്തവരെല്ലാം രാജ്യഭരണസംബന്ധമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ യാതൊരറിവുമില്ലാത്തവരാണെന്നു ധരിക്കരുതു്. ഏതാണ്ടു നാലഞ്ചുകൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പു് തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ വർഷംപ്രതി പതിനഞ്ചും ഇരുപത്തിയഞ്ചും മുപ്പത്തിയഞ്ചും ലക്ഷം രൂപാവീതം മിച്ചം വന്നുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നിട്ടും പതിവുപോലെ കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ ഈ രാജ്യവാസികളിൽ ആരുംതന്നെ വൈമുഖ്യം കാണിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുപോലും യഥാർത്ഥമായ വൈഷമ്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ളകാര്യം അറിയേണ്ടതാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം ൧൨½ ശതമാനം ൨൫ ശതമാനം എന്നീക്കണക്കിൽ കരംകുറക്കുന്നതിനും കരത്തിനുള്ള കാലാവധി നീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും സമ്മതിച്ച ഗവൺമെൻറു് ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ആവക യാതൊരാനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്യാതെ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം ഇപ്പോഴും കഠിനമായിത്തന്നെ നില്ക്കുന്നുവെന്നും അതിനേക്കുറിച്ചു് ബഡ്ജററു് രൂപവൽക്കരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നും പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിൽ ആത്മാർത്ഥതയുണ്ടോ എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു.

ചെലവു ചുരുക്കുന്നതിനായി ഈ അടുത്തകാലത്തു് ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു്, ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ 'Penny wise and pound foolish' എന്നു പറയുന്നതരത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു വ്യയന്യൂനീകരണംതന്നെയാണ്. കരക്കുടിശ്ശികക്കായി ലേലത്തിൽ വില്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളുടെ എണ്ണം ക്രമാതീതമായി വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ഗസററിടുന്നതിനുള്ള

[Mr. M. N. Nair.

ളുക ലാഭിക്കുവാനായി മൂന്നേക്കറിൽകുറഞ്ഞ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിനുവന്നാൽ ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതില്ലെന്നു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ നിശ്ചയിച്ച ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു് നാട്ടിനെപ്പററിയും ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ധനസ്ഥിതിയേപ്പററിയുമുള്ള തെററിദ്ധാരണ എത്ര ഭീമമാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞറിയിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടില്ല. ഈ നാട്ടിലുള്ളവരിൽ മിക്കവൎക്കും വിശേഷിച്ച് താഴ്ന്നപ്രദേശത്തു താമസിക്കുന്നവരിൽ ആൎക്കുംതന്നെ മൂന്നേക്കർവിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള പുരയിടങ്ങൾ ഉള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിവില്ല.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): മൂന്നേക്കറിൽ കുറഞ്ഞസ്ഥലമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു് മെമ്പൎക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): എനിക്കു നിശ്ചയമില്ല. കോട്ടയംതാലൂക്കിൽ കുമരകം എന്ന പ്രദേശമാണ് എന്റെ സ്വദേശം. അവിടെ മൂന്നേക്കറിൽക്കൂടുതൽ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള വസ്തുക്കൾ ആൎക്കുംതന്നെയില്ല. പുഞ്ചപ്പാടങ്ങൾ കാണും. ഇങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കെ മേലാൽ കരക്കുടിശ്ശികക്കുള്ള ലേലപ്പരസ്യങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും ഗസററിൽ ചേൎക്കേണ്ടയാവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാവരും. ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിനുവരുമ്പോൾ കരക്കുടിശ്ശിക കെട്ടിവയ്ക്കുന്നവരിൽ അധികവും ആ വസ്തുക്കളുടെ ഈടിന്മേൽ പണം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളവരാണ്. അതിനായിട്ടാണ് അധികമാളുകൾ ഇപ്പോൾ ഗസററുതന്നെ വരുത്തുന്നതു്. ഈ ആവശ്യമില്ലെങ്കിൽ മേലാൽ ഗസററുവരുത്താൻ ആളുകൾ ചുരുങ്ങും. അതും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു നഷ്ടമാകും.

ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും അനുഷ്ഠിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മറെറാരു വ്യയന്യൂനീകരണവിദ്യ ഒന്നു, 0 0 0 രൂപയോളം ചെലവുചെയ്തു നിൎമ്മിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ക്ഷേത്രപ്രവേശനക്കമ്മിററിറിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ പ്രതികൾ ജനപ്രതിനിധികളായ ഈ സഭയിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടാ എന്നുവച്ചതാണ്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): ഈ സഭയിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾക്കു സിവിൽലിസ്റ്റ് കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): അതുമില്ല. അതാണു മറെറാരു വ്യയന്യൂനീകരണം. ഇതിന്റെ കൈ ഫലമെന്താണ്? ക്ഷേത്രപ്രവേശനകമ്മിററിറിപ്പോർട്ട് കാണാതെതന്നെ പത്രങ്ങളും മററും കമ്മററിഅംഗങ്ങളേയും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനേയും കുററപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു തന്നെ. ഈവക ലാഭങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വമ്പിച്ച ശമ്പള

മുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ മുറയ്ക്കു മുറയ്ക്കു നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി ഇന്നലെ എൻെറ പല സ്നേഹിതരും പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അതെപ്പററി കൂടുതലായി ഒന്നും പറയുന്നില്ല. ഒരു കാൎയ്യംമാത്രം പറയാം. തിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാരായി ഇവിടെ ഇന്നുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ പലരും പുറമേയുള്ളരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അവൎക്കും ഇന്നുള്ളതിൽ വളരെ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളം കിട്ടുമായിരുന്നു. അതിനാൽ വിഷമംകൂടാതെ ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു വഴി നാട്ടുകാരെത്തന്നെ ഇവിടത്തെ സൎവ്വീസിൽ നിയമിക്കുക എന്നതാണ്. പുറത്തുനിന്നും ആളെടുക്കേണ്ടിവന്നാൽതന്നെ ആ ജോലിക്കു കൊള്ളാവുന്ന തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാർ പുറത്തുണ്ടോ എന്നാദ്യം നോക്കണം.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Your time is up

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery cum Peermade II*): സർ, തങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികൾക്കു ശരിയായ ആഹാരംകൊടുക്കാതെ കഠിനമായിപ്രയത്നിപ്പിച്ചും എടുക്കാവുന്നതിലധികം ഭാരം വഹിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു സുഖമായി ഊണുംകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന അച്ഛൻെറയും അമ്മയുടേയും അവസ്ഥയാകുന്നു ഞാൻ ഈ ബഡ്ജററുകൊണ്ടു കാണുന്നതു്. ഈ നയം തുടൎന്നുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നപക്ഷം ഈ കുട്ടികൾ ജോലിചെയ്യുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ ഒടുവിൽ മരിച്ചുപോകുമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഈ മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാർ അറിയുന്നില്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ധനസ്ഥിതി ആശാസ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ് ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രിട്ടറിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായം. എന്നാൽ സാമ്പത്തികവൈഷമ്യം വളരെ ദുൎവ്വഹവും ദുർഭരവും ആയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുംകൂടി അദ്ദേഹം തൻെറ പ്രസംഗത്തിൻെറ ഒരുവശത്തു സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ മഹാരാജാവിൻെറ വാത്സല്യഭാജനങ്ങളായ പ്രജകളെ—കഴുതകൾക്കു തുല്യമായ ഈ ജനങ്ങളെ—ഒരു വാഹനത്തിൽ പിടിച്ചുകെട്ടി അവൎക്കു യാതൊരു സംരക്ഷണവും നൽകാതെ അതിനുള്ളിൽകയറി ഇരുന്നു സുഖിച്ചുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ആ വണ്ടിയിൽ മലയിലേക്കു പോകുമ്പോൾ ആ വാഹനം കുഴിയിൽവീണ് അതിനകത്തുള്ളവർകൂടി ആപത്തിൽ അകപ്പെടുമെന്നു ധരിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ബംഗാൾ ഗവൎണ്ണർ, ഒരിക്കൽ ഉത്തരേൻഡ്യയിൽ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംകൊണ്ടാണ് 'terrorism' എന്ന ഭയങ്കരാവസ്ഥ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഒരു പൊലീസുകമ്മീഷണർ ഈ സഭയിൽത്തന്നെ ഒരിക്കൽ ഇവിടത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിൻെറ ശക്തികൊണ്ട് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ കള്ള

[MR. R. Raman Pillai.]

ങ്ങളും കവർച്ചകളും വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നുവെന്നും അതിനെ അമർച്ചചെയ്യുവാൻ പൊലീസുസൈന്യത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ആളുകളെ ചേർക്കണമെന്നും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതായി ഞാൻ ഓർമ്മിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈവിധത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു രാജ്യഭരണം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുകയാണെങ്കിൽ തീർച്ചയായും പതിനായിരത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ലാത്തികളെ അന്യരാജ്യത്തുനിന്നും വരുത്തേണ്ടഭാരം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ നമ്മുടെ വനങ്ങളിൽ പ്രത്യേകം അന്വേഷണംനടത്തി അവകളെ ശേഖരിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടെങ്കിലും വരും. ഈ നാട്ടിലെസ്ഥിതിഗതികളെപ്പററി അറിഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നവർ ഇപ്രകാരം അനങ്ങാതിരിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

ദിവാൻ സർ. പി. രാജഗോപാലാചാരി അവർകൾപോലും മണ്ടനാണെന്നു കാണിക്കത്തക്കവിധം അന്നദ്ദേഹം തീരുമാനിച്ചതും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയതും എല്ലാം ഇന്നു മാററീട്ടുണ്ട്. എനിക്കങ്ങനെ തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം ഒരു ബുദ്ധിമാനായ ദിവാൻജിയായിരുന്നു എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

സമ്പാദിയായിരുന്ന ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കാലംകഴിഞ്ഞു; സമ്പന്നനായിരുന്ന ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കാലവും കഴിഞ്ഞു; വിററുതിന്നുന്ന ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കാലമാണിതെന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകുന്നു. ഒരു നിശ്ചിതകാര്യത്തിലേക്കായി ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള സിങ്കിംഗ്ഫണ്ട് വേറൊരുകാര്യത്തിനായി വിനിയോഗിക്കുവാൻ തുനിയുന്നു. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ അതു ഭോഷത്വത്തിൻെറ ലക്ഷണമാണെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകാലത്ത് ആ തുകയത്രയും ഭൂസ്വത്തുജാമ്യബാങ്കിൽ നിക്ഷേപിച്ചു കുറഞ്ഞപലിശയ്ക്കു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യുകയായിരുന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരുന്നത്. ബഹുലാഭകരമായി കരുതിവരുന്ന ഹൈഡ്രോ എലക്ററിക് സ്കീമിലേക്ക് ആ പണം ചിലവഴിക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു നന്നാണെന്നു ചിലമെമ്പറന്മാർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. തങ്ങളുടെ മക്കളെ കൊന്നിട്ട് എന്തിനാണു അവർക്കുവേണ്ടി മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാർ പുതിയപുതിയ സ്വത്തുക്കൾ സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നത്. മുമ്പു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കരംതന്നെ കൊടുക്കാൻ വിഷമിക്കുമ്പോൾ കൂടുതൽ കരം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു. തീപ്പെട്ടിക്കു കരം, ബീഡിക്കു കരം. നമ്മുടെ ഭരണയന്ത്രം എണ്ണക്കുരുക്കളിൽനിന്നും എണ്ണ ഊററിഎടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു ചക്കുപോലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെപക്കൽനിന്നും ഞെക്കി

എടുക്കാവുന്നിടത്തോളം കരം വസൂൽചെയ്യുവാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. ഒരു പോലീസുകമ്മീഷണൎക്കുപകരം മൂന്നു പോലീസു കമ്മീഷണൎമാരാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ നമുക്കുള്ളതു്. ഒരു ദിവാൻജിക്കുപകരം രണ്ടു ദിവാൻജി ഇപ്പോഴുണ്ടു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ ഒരു പ്രൈവററുസെക്രട്ടറിക്കുപകരം രണ്ടുപേർഉണ്ടു്. എന്തിനാണിവൎക്കെല്ലാം ഇത്രവളരെ ശമ്പളംകൊടുക്കുന്നതു്. ഇരട്ടിയും മൂന്നിരട്ടിയും ശമ്പളം ഇപ്പോൾ ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കു കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡയറക്ററർ ഠോരാ ഒരു പേഴ്സനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറും ഒരു മാനേജരുംകൂടെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നിട്ടും ഒരു ഡിപ്യൂട്ടിഡയറക്ററരെ കൂടി കൊടുക്കണമേ എന്നു എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഗുണദോഷിക്കുന്നു. പൊലീസുകമ്മീഷണരും എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻഡയറക്ററും അവരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിനു തക്കവണ്ണം വേലചെയ്യണം. രണ്ടിലധികം ഡയറക്ററർമാൎക്കുള്ള ശമ്പളമാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനു തക്കവണ്ണം അവർ ജോലിചെയ്യണം. കാൎയ്യക്ഷമമായി ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രാപ്തിക്കുതക്കതാണല്ലോ ശമ്പളം. അതിനാൽ പേർസനൽഅസിസ്റ്റൻറും ഡിപ്യൂട്ടിഡയറക്ററും കൂടാതെതന്നെ അദ്ദേഹം സംഗതികൾ നടത്തണം. ഡർബാർഫിസിഷ്യനെ ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം വന്ന ഉടനെ എനിക്കു ഞാൻതന്നെ മതി സഹായിക്കാൻ ആരുംവേണ്ട എന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചു. വളരെ ചെറുപ്പമാണദ്ദേഹം. ഇതുപോലെ ശേഷിയുള്ളവരെത്തന്നെ നിയമിക്കണം.

എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്യൂട്ടിഡയറക്ററുദ്യോഗം നിൎത്തൽചെയ്തു എന്നു കാണുന്നു. അതുപോലെ ഡിപ്യൂട്ടിഡർബാർഫിസിഷ്യൻസിനേയും നിറുത്തൽചെയ്തു എന്നുപറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കുള്ള തുക മുഴവനും ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചേൎത്തുകാണുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): വേറെ ഒരു correction slip കൂടി അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*). ഭാഗ്യദോഷത്താൽ അതെനിക്കു കിട്ടീട്ടില്ല.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*): Sir, the other day the Financial Secretary was very boldly and proudly proclaiming to us that the financial condition of Travancore was unquestionably sound. He is our best financier but he has no control over the finances of the State. Our Financial Secretary is growing wiser but whether his experience with the people of the country and the proceedings of the two Chambers and the Press weighed with him is doubtful. He has unconsciously made the statement that the economic condition and the

[Mr, A. Easwara Pillai.]

indebtedness of the country is great. Sir, the agricultural indebtedness of the country is great. Our country is drifting rapidly into poverty and indebtedness. Though our Government are aware of the fact from the reports of the several committees, we do not find any remission to relieve the agriculturists from their distress.

A word about the Medical Department. The medical institution of our State is far from satisfactory. Sir, we have the best hospitals in our State. We have *vaidyans* and *vaidyasalas*, recognised and unrecognised institutions in the State. The General Hospital, the Women and Children's Hospital and the Ayurvedic Hospital in the Capital are housed conveniently in beautiful buildings; and we have specialists, the Nose Specialist, the Eye Specialist and many other specialists. The Surgeons are many. Yet the work is not at all satisfactory. Sir, I may, in this connection, refer to two medical institutions in South Travancore, the Salvation Army Hospital at Nagercoil managed by Dr. Noble and the London Mission Hospital at Neyyoor managed by Dr. Somerwell. Sir, I am surprised to find that these two hospitals are thriving very well. They conduct more operations than all the hospitals of our State put together. They cure more diseases and treat more persons than our doctors and our specialists.

Sir, one word about the Agricultural and Fisheries and Industries Departments. They are also not working satisfactorily. The experts serve merely as ornaments to the State. Those experts in the department sleep after a heavy repast in their capital couches. They do not care whether the people prosper or not. Sir, I say that, if they cared a bit, they could have worked wonders and blessed this narrow strip of *Srivazhuncode* with peace and plenty and be blessed.

One word about the Public Works Department. I am surprised to find that in the Public Works Budget for South Travancore comparatively a small allotment is made this year, and I do not know how the Executive Engineers of our Division will cope with the situation.

A word about taxation and I have done. Sir, the attitude of Government towards taxation seems to be not commendable. We cry for reduction in taxation, but Government propose to open more toll gates all over Travancore, and it seems to me that Government want to crush the agriculturists out of existence. Sir, I wish to enter my emphatic protest against the attitude of Government in introducing new toll gates in South Travancore. We had no notice of this sudden venture for taxation. The Finance Committee, I understand, was not consulted. The people were not intimated. We had no notification in the Gazette also. I wish that these new toll gates will be abolished.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** If the speeches are short, more people will be able to speak.

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): Sir, I have gone through most of the speeches delivered by the Financial Secretary, during the past dozen years and more in presenting the annual budget; but I am sorry to say, Sir, that the speeches follow the same pattern and consist of the re-arrangement of arithmetical figures rather than the enunciation of any financial or economic policy. And the present financial statement is no exception. The Financial Secretary was at pains to convince the House that we are having a surplus, and that our financial position is unquestionably sound; but we have seen that during the many years past the reserve fund which has been maintained to meet any possible emegency has been undergoing a steady diminution. This reminds me of the old story of slaying the goose that lay the golden egg. Some years ago the Government was able to realise large sums in the shape of *taravila* on land, the sale of timber and the collection of import and export duties. But these sources have failed, and I fear that they are not going to yield much in future years. Further, Sir, these surpluses constitue a grave wrong to the tax-payer. It means that the Government are taking much more from the people than what they actually want for carrying on the administration of the country. As the late Mr. Gokhale used to remark in his budget speeches, a taxation, so forced as not only to maintain a budgetary equilibrium but to yield a surplus as well in a year of extraordinary depression and suffering, is against all accepted canons of finance.

It was Burke, I believe, who said that all Government is a device to take out money from the pockets of the people and distribute it among the officers. In Travancore, the Government is doing what is exactly injurious to the permanent welfare of the ryots. Our revenue is Rs. 2,32,93,000 and the expenditure on salaries, allowances and pension comes to about one crore of rupees. The people ask for irrigation channels, roads, bridges, drainage works, good drinking water and subsidies for cottage industries. But all that has been a cry in the wilderness. Take, for instance, the department of Agriculture and the department of Industries. The total expenditure on the former is Rs. 1,36,000 odd and on the latter Rs. 1,63,000. Of these, Rs. 39,000 odd and Rs. 54,000 odd are set apart for establishment. The amount that is devoted to the encouragement of agriculture and industries, as grants in-aid and subsidies, is only Rs. 1,768 and Rs. 15,000 respectively. We have been looking forward for an advanced industrial life which was being dangled before us by Governmet but the result hitherto obtained during the past twenty years is abolutely disappointing.

At present life seems to be worse than death. The bulk of His Highness' subjects go without food and clothing. Money is scarce. The towns keep up an artificial prosperity; but the country at large is in furnace of despair. The only class of people who are well-off is the officials. The pay which they draw regularly from Government is having a greater purchasing value than before. But they seem not to be alive to the suffering of the people.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You have got only two minutes. If you have got any proposal to make, please do. We are at the fag end of the discussion.

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*) : Yes, Sir, the appointment of a Standardizsation Officer is nothing more than an eye-wash. The officers have an *esprit-de-corps* ; and a Secretary to Government who rose to his present position from an original clerkship is constitutionally unfit to take a bold and progressive view of reform. Why should the Government fight shy of taking the non-official element in determining such questions ? Anyhow, Sir, the pruning knife must be applied. Why should the Government fight shy of our proposals ? Ours is a small State. We cannot afford to pay more than Rs. 500 or Rs. 700 for the heads of our departments. I am sure that, if the matter is tackled honestly and with patriotism, large sums that are now disbursed as salaries can be considerably reduced and the amount so liberated may be utilised for works of a reproductive character in agriculture and other industries.

We have reached the bed-rock of taxation in the country. The direct and indirect taxes that have been imposed operate heavily one the masses. It is high time, therefore, Sir, that we explored the possibility of adding to our resources without imposing, at the same time, any additional burden on the land and the agriculturists. One question of supreme importance that cannot be ignored or allowed to wait any longer is the revision of our trade agreements with the British Government. The present arrangement is not only inelastic, illegal and antiquated, but highly detrimental to our resources. They tremendously affect the natural expansion of our revenues in the most legitimate direction.

**MR. J. M. JOSEPH** (*Nominated*) : The Budget speech of the Financial Secretary ends in a note of satisfaction and assurance that the "financial position of the State is unquestionably sound". This is intended by him perhaps to give assurance to and dispel the fears of some people who seem to think that all is not well with the Travancore finance and that the State coffers are being depleted. The Budget put forward is a surplus one which is welcome. Credit balance in accounts at the end of a month or year, whether of an individual or a family or a business concern, is always taken to be a desirable and commendable thing. If that be so, I do not know why this surplus Budget should be criticised on that ground. But at the same time, I am afraid, if the Financial Secretary had brought out a deficit Budget, there will be people to cry "ho, murder, murder." So that in my opinion, Sir, this House will be a double-edged sword with reference to the Budget, cutting this way and that way.

The Budget forecasts a progressive administration. So far it is very welcome. The progressive features of the administration indicated in the Financial Secretary's Budget speech are to send a man to Calcutta for training in the compilation of statistics with a view probably

to organise a Statistical Department, creation of a separate Irrigation Department, development of Sugar Industry, establishment of a Rubber Factory and increased allotment for the amelioration of the depressed class people. These, in my opinion, are encouraging features in the Budget.

There are also things which are defective in the Budget. I may ask what the Government propose to do for sanitation especially in the villages. Has that problem been tackled? What about the question of supply of good drinking water which has times without number been brought to the notice of this Assembly? It is necessary that Government should show some tangible interest in this direction. Sir, I do not wish to refer to the question of substantial relief to the suffering agriculturists which has been urged upon the attention of the Government by almost every member. If I do so, I shall only present the sorry spectable of flogging a dead horse. But I come to the question of the wants of Nanjinad from where I come. One of the needs in that part of the country, Nanjinad, is the want of marketing facilities for their commodities. The Economic Enquiry Committee pointed out that by way of giving facilities the transport rates must be made cheaper and it has also suggested that the way to do it is to extend the Railway line from Trivandrum to Nagercoil and if possible to the eastern frontier. Now the transport rate works at As. 8 per ton—a mile by carts and As. 6 by bus. If it is on railway line it works out at only one anna so much so that if the railway line is extended as I said, from Trivandrum, to Nagercoil, and if possible to the eastern frontier, it will bring some profit to the people living in Nanjinad. If Government pleads inability to meet this demand financially for want of funds, I would suggest that a debenture loan be floated for that purpose and the capital lying idle here and there, will I believe, be forthcoming. I bring this fact to the earnest attention of the Government and request them to carry out this railway extension to the profit of the people.

My second point is about the allotment of grant-in-aid to the aided educational institutions by the Government. From the Budget I find that Rs 12,000 is provided for the grant-in-aid institutions. Last year also the same was the same figure.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Is it Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 12 lakhs?

**MR. J. M. JOSEPH** (*Nominated*): Rs 12 thousand for the Boys' English Schools. Either the Travancore Government is at a stand-still or the schools are at a stand-still. So far as this grant is concerned the Travancore Government is not at all progressive. I earnestly plead for more liberal grants being given to these aided institutions. Proper check and control may be exercised upon these private institutions. I have no objection. So long as it is reasonable and in keeping with the perestige of these institutions and so long as it takes the form of advice and guidance, it is quite welcome.

[Mr. J. M. Joseph]

Then there is another matter which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government. In these days of great economic depression, poor teachers who work in the private institutions are compelled by Government to retire at the age of 55. The Managers of Schools are willing to retain them. Without showing any consideration for the efficiency or health of these teachers, the rules governing the question of retirement are applied against them very rigorously. Teachers who are working efficiently and who are up to the mark in their work are forced to retire from service. There is great heart-burning on account of this. I would bring this matter to the pointed attention of the Director of Public Instruction, who has shown so great sympathy and solicitude for the private institutions, by recommending a grant up to 75 per cent of the deficit. If that is so, here is a matter that deserves his attention. Once more I say there is a good deal of heart-burning in the country about this. In the case of Government teachers they have got pensions. It may be asked whether these private school teachers have not got provident Fund. Yes, but it may come to at the most Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000. If he has got three daughters the whole money will be spent in their marriage as dowry, etc. But in the case of pension it will last long, or at least so long as the man lives. I bring this matter to the earnest attention of the Government.

I have to say one thing more There are villages in South Travancore which are in urgent need of good drinking water. This was pointed out even in the last session. But I find that no adequate provision has been made even in the next year's Budget to meet this need in South Travancore. On sanitation I do not speak. What is the sanitary condition of the villages especially in Nanjinad and what steps have Government taken to meet this need ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : In case speeches are finished in five minutes I am prepared to allow three more people to speak. I would now call upon Mr. Sankaran to make his speech.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : Sir, the Budget, as has been said by several members, is not a novel one. It is of the old stereotyped method. From several departments certain amount of income is derived and for certain others the amounts that come to the treasury are expended. But the sad feature of the Budget is that, as was anticipated by some of us, Government have not declared any definite policy which they intend to pursue in the coming year. The two aspects which are outstanding and which would draw the attention of any member who takes a keen interest in the administration of the country are the prevailing economic depression and the acute unemployment. Unemployment can be divided into two classes, one among the uneducated sections and the other among the educated sections of the people. It cannot be denied that there is a lot of unemployment

among the educated classes. There are a good many Colleges and High Schools in our State. Year after year they are turning out a lot of graduates and undergraduates. But the scope for employment or for absorbing an appreciable number of them into our services is very limited. That is a matter which the Government should take into consideration. The fact that a good lot of our young men who are turned out of Colleges are without any employment is a very serious matter which should engage the earnest attention of the Government. They have absolutely no means to pull on with their lives. That is the root cause of all the unrest and political troubles that we see today. Until the Government are in a position to arrive at a satisfactory solution of this problem or until these people are given some work, they will be creating trouble. That is no fault of theirs. They cannot be expected to remain idle.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether he is of the opininon that all the political and social troubles are due to the unemployment of these young men ?

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): My own impression is that one of the most important reasons for all the political, social and economic troubles in the country is the want of emplopment among the educated section of our population.

Another point to which I want to draw the attention of the Government is that there is an attempt in some official quarters to get the retirement age extended. Those people who get into service want to stick on there as long as they can. That is a very sad spectacle. Government have already fixed the retirement age.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Is there any basis for the member's statement ? Is the member prepared to make himself responsible for the statement ?

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): My own impression is that ; and I have read it in some papers that a Government servant has actually applied to Government to get his retirement age extended. It is on that that I base my statement. I do not say that Government have passed any orders on that. It will really be a sad feature if that attempt succeeds.

Then, the question about the unemployment among the uneducated is also a matter that has to be taken into consideration. The Financial Secretary says that under P. W. D. a greater amount has been set apa.t for the coming year than in the previous years. My own view upon the matter is that, even though the total amount allotted under the P. W. D. comes to Rs. 60 lakhs and odd, the major portion of that amount is to be spent on the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme, Rubber Factory and some other capital works. These capital works cannot give employment to the people living in different parts of the country. My suggestion is that if some capital works such as the opening of the Quilon-Ernakulam and the Trivandrum-Nagarcoil railway lines are started, the people of all parts of the country may get some sort of employment.

[Mr. K. Sankaran.]

And unless these two questions are dealt with by the Government, there is no scope for the salvation of the people of this country.

Another point on which I wish to make an observation is the prevailing economic depression which almost all the members have dealt with. My own observation about that is that any amount of remission cannot be adequate to relieve the sufferings of the people of the country. My suggestion is that some committee, like that appointed by the Mysore Government, must be appointed to make a thorough investigation into the needs of the suffering ryots of the country and to suggest effective and radical measures by which the grievances of the ryots may be reduced.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Ten minutes more will be available; and with the leave of the House, I may mention that in conformity with Parliamentary practice the youngest member, so to speak, may be allowed an opportunity—I mean Mr. Thiraviam Nadar. Before I call upon Mr. Nadar, I may request Mr. Madhavan Pillai or Mr. Narayana Pillai, who both belong to the same party, to speak, not that all the members of the party are not entitled to speak. They may agree among themselves and one of them may speak.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): These are not party questions.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I know that: but to be fair, I want to give an opportunity to one of you. Any gentleman may come forward.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Sir, the Financial Secretary has as usual presented a budget which for the time being is called surplus. Whether it is surplus or deficit, it remains to be seen only after 12 months. Whatever that be, I am not concerned with surplus or deficit, but whether Government would run or not. But I am sure that the Government is sure to run on the present lines so long as the present officers exist. I want to say only a few words on one particular point which another member has already referred to and disposed off as belonging to North Travancore. I mean, Sir, the cardamom estates and the additional taxation that is going to be placed on the cardamom estate owners. It may be noted that many of the cardamom estate owners belong to British India and not to Travancore. There are also so many Travancoreans who are cardamom estate owners and it would be an additional burden on them if such taxation is placed on them. The present state of affairs does not warrant any additional taxation. Further in the Kanni *Elam* tract there are a lot of acres of surveyed lands which, somehow or other, the Conservator does not agree to dispose of. That is to say a large area surveyed some years ago were cultivated by cardamom ryots under *Kuttagapattom* tenure given to the Todupuzha people. The Conservator says that only those portions which have been occupied long ago and which are now not occupied by the Cardamom ryots could be given for *Kuttagapattom* for 20 years and that at the rate of 4 rupees per acre. Now, if all these

surveyed lands in the Kanni *Elam* tract are leased out to the land-holders and others there, it is a source of decent revenue to Government and it is an income to the public also. I know, somehow or other, the Forest Department are not willing to part with the Kanni *Elam* lands. The general complaint is that they do not know how to realise the dues from the *Kudiyans*, who have no permanent right over the land and hence the lands cannot be proceeded with under the Revenue Recovery Regulation. It is only a *Kuthagapattom* arrangement and they give an agreement to Government. If they do not pay their *Kuthagapattom* in time, it is very difficult for the department to realise the dues. They have to go to the Civil Court or to some other officer to realise the dues so much so the Forest people find it extremely difficult to give the lands on *Kuthagapattom*. But they have to be given to the public and some method of easy collection of the revenue has to be found out if that is the difficulty. There is another thing in the Financial Secretary's speech. He expects a capital revenue of Rs. 1 lakh by disposing of Government lands next year. Government are considering perhaps the disposal of Mannan Kandam. As Mr. Parameswara Aiyar has pointed out, this is not the time to dispose of Government lands and naturally there are talks also recently that the Mannan Kandom is set apart for high officials and influential people. If that is so, I have absolutely no objection; the land may be disposed of even now. I understand that they are to be sold to certain officers.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Is not the member attributing motives?

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): No; certainly not; I said so, because they are the only people who have money now.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I am asking Mr. Narayana Pillai whether he is attributing a wrong motive to the officers.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Not at all; far be it from me, Sir. What I meant was, they are the people who have got money now so that they can purchase.

There is one other point which I want to bring to the notice of Government and that is the development of a sanatorium in Devicolam taluk. I have sent in interpellations and resolutions some time ago about that, but somehow or other they do not come forward. My point is this. There are something like 25,000 acres of land in the Devicolam taluk, between a height of 3,500 and 7,500 feet and this land, so far as I know, is suitable for being converted into a sanatorium.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Is not Muttukuzhi a better sanatorium?

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): That question does not arise, Sir.

Most of the members on this side of the House and almost all the members on the other side might have visited Devicolam and it must have been visited also by almost all circuiting officers, so much so the climate of the place is well known to all. My point is that a small sum,

[Mr. K. A. Narayana Pillai.]

if such a contingency arises, may be spent and a competent officer may be deputed to investigate whether that place could be developed into a sanatorium or not.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Tiraviam Nadar will now speak.

**MR. S. TIRAVIAM NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*): Sir, before commenting upon the statement of the Financial Secretary, I shall mention what ought to be the Financial Secretary's speech' The Financial Secretary's speech ought to be a statement in the Assembly showing the material resources ——

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not think you will be in order, if you say what the Financial Secretary's speech ought to be. You are at liberty to make proposals. You are to concern yourself with the facts and arguments contained in the Financial Secretary's speech and not to tell how speeches are to be prepared.

**MR. S. TIRAVIAM NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*) By saying what his 'speech ought to be,' I mean what his proposals ought to be.

I should give an account of the receipts and expenditure of the year and suggest means as to how these receipts and expenditure ought to be met with. For example, so far as receipts are concerned, it ought to give whether these receipts ought to be increased or ought not to be increased and whether they can be increased or they cannot be increased. With regard to public expenditure, it can be classified under different heads; such as whether the expenditure is normal or abnormal, whether a particular expenditure can be avoided or cannot be avoided, or whether a particular expenditure is desirable or is not desirable. Under these various heads, the public expenditure of the State can be classified; and so far as the material resources of the country are concerned, whether these resources can be increased by additional means and by provision of additional grants in the Budget. By resources I mean nation-building resources.

Then coming to the Financial Secretary's statement itself, I find no considerable grants provided for nation-building purposes, but I only said 'no considerable.' Considerable provisions are not made probably because the Financial Secretary thought that the means that the Government has at its disposal cannot be sufficient for undertaking these progressive policies by Government.

With regard to public expenditure, as I said, they may be classified in the first instance into abnormal expenditure and normal expenditure. Examples of abnormal expenditure are those incurred in connection with the Pallikettu and the Viceroy's Visit.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not think you are in order.

**MR. S. TIRAVIAM NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*): I only quote examples.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You proceed with the other aspects of the Financial Secretary's speech.

**MR. S. TIRAVIAM NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*): Whether they can be called abnormal or not——

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** If you have got any other point, you may develop that.

**MR. S. TIRAVIAM NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*): That is a point on which I would speak.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** I do not allow you to do so.

**MR. S. TIRAVIAM NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*): Then coming to the avoidable and unavoidable expenditure, I may say, all the temporary offices and all temporary staff may be abolished and as a tentative measure the State can work without these temporary staffs. For example, the temporary Munsiffs' posts may be abolished. I see many of the Munsiffs sitting quiet without doing any work. They come at 12 o' clock and go out at 3 o' clock. The posts of temporary additional second judges may also be abolished. In some of the places, for example, Nagercoil, it is 2 months since there is no District Judge and nobody has yet come.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether the member is aware of the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commissioner in regard to the establishment of more courts.

**MR. S. TIRAVIAM NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*): I am aware of that.

Then coming to Temporary Sirkar Vakils' posts, they may also be abolished. There are only 70 or 80 Government cases and these cases are handled by the Sirkar Vakils. I may even suggest that all the Sirkar Vakils' posts may be abolished and Government cases may be conducted by engaging private vakils.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether he is aware that even now members of the Bar other than Sirkar Vakils are employed to conduct Sirkar cases?

**MR. S. TIRAVIAM NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*): I am aware. All the cases may be done so. It may avoid so much expenditure and so much waste of money collected from the taxpayers.

Secondly, I may suggest that the Sanskrit College may be abolished. Education, according to a learned writer, ought to be a continuation of a reproductive process. Sanskrit is understood by certain sets of people which, in the light of the learned author, cannot give any reproductive process to any body in the world or in any State.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Has the learned member studied Sanskrit?

**MR. S. TIRAVIAM NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*): Whether I have studied or not is not the point. It is a dead language which is of no use anywhere in the world.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): May I ask the member whether the study of Sanskrit will not develop knowledge of Ayurveda?

**MR. S. TIRAVIAM NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*): It may or may not develop.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): If it develops knowledge of Ayurveda, is it not reproductive study and, as such, real education?

**MR. S. TIRAVIAM NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*): For that purpose, so much outlay of money is unjustifiable. Public money need not be spent for that purpose. Sanskrit College and its staff merely form a machinery to prevent the Sanskrit language from being swept off from the face of the earth.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Does the member want the Sanskrit language to be swept off from the face of the earth?

**MR. S. TIRAVIAM NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*): My point is that the expenditure of a large amount of public money is not necessary for this purpose.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Your time is up.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I shall first thank the Honorable members for their valuable criticisms and suggestions on the budget. Several points relating to the various departments of the State service have been touched upon in the course of the general discussion. But unfortunately, there is hardly time for me to dwell on all of them.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: As for that, I may tell the Financial Secretary that the Chair is prepared to give him all legitimate indulgence. (*Laughter.*)

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): In regard to specific criticisms against the working of particular departments, the Heads of the Departments concerned will reply at the time of the voting of the demands for grants. I now propose to confine myself to one or two points of general importance. The most important point raised in the course of the general discussion of the budget was in regard to the utilisation, for other purposes, of the Sinking Fund created in connection with the Quilon-Shencotta Railway line.

The capital cost of the line now stands Br. Rs. 138·77 lakhs. The present contract with the S. I. R. Company will expire in 1945 and it is likely that by that time the capital cost may go up to about Rs. 145 lakhs. There seems to be a misapprehension on the part of the Honorable members that Government have finally given up the idea of purchasing the line. When the Quilon-Shencotta line was opened in 1902, Government were under the impression that they were not legally liable to purchase the line. Their idea at that time was that their obligation in the matter was only to guarantee the interest on the capital outlay.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Is not that guaranteed interest to be paid to the debenture holders in England?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The guaranteed interest is payable to the debenture holders in respect

of the debentures raised for the construction of the line and to the Secretary of State for India in respect of the advances made by him from time to time.

**MR. A. S DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): What is the rate of interest?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The capital provided by the Secretary of State for India carries interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. while the interest on the debentures varies from time to time. At present it is 3 per cent. The advances made by the Secretary of State towards the discharge of the debentures carry interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): My question was whether the debenture holders were not in England?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The debenture holders are all in the United Kingdom.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know the amount carrying interest at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., the amount carrying 3 per cent. and the amount carrying $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The capital provided by the Secretary of State for India amounts to Br. Rs. 83·32 lakhs and on this sum interest is payable at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The subsisting debentures amounting to £ 2,87,126 carry interest at 3 per cent. Two sums of £49,149 and £29,517 which represent the advances made by the Secretary of State towards the discharge of the debentures carry interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know the total of these figures?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The total comes to Rs. 138·77 lakhs. The exchange rate for purposes of calculation of interest has been fixed at 1 sh. 6 d. per rupee. The member himself can make the calculation.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The Financial Secretary should stop with the figures used for the exchange ratio. He was not in order in saying that the non-official member could make the calculation himself.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): But unfortunately, I cannot make any calculation just now.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum–Rural*): Is there any depreciation fund?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): There is no depreciation fund and that is one of the reasons why the capital increases from year to year.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): So, am I to take it that as the value of the material diminishes the capital increases?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Unfortunately, that is the position.

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

Sir, to continue what I was saying, the Quilon-Shencotta line was opened in 1902: and then the Government were under the impression that they were not under an obligation to purchase the line. Naturally therefore no Sinking Fund was created at that time. But as a result of certain correspondence which the Government had subsequently with the Agent of the S. I R. Company, there arose a mistaken idea to the effect that the Government were legally liable to purchase the line in 1945. Consequently a Sinking Fund was created in 1912.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Is there any record to show how the mistake arose in 1912?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The mistake arose, as I have just explained, as a result of some correspondence between the Government and the Agent of the S. I. R. Company.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Was there any revision of the agreement in 1912?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): No. To begin again, the line was opened —

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know—

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, shall I go on answering these questions now and begin my speech after finishing them all?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The questions should be answered so far as they are relevant: and relevancy is a matter for the Chair to decide. But the Financial Secretary is bound to answer only such questions as I permit.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Finaancial Secretary to Government*): I am prepared to answer evey one of the questions.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha II*): I may be permitted to make a suggestion, Sir. If the Financial Secretary is allowed to go on with his speech, there may be no necessity to put many of these questions. The questions may therefore be reserved to the end of his speech. Let us first hear him out.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The suggestion, of course has been made in a very amicable spirit. Therefore, although technically the member was not in order in making the suggestion after I have given my ruling on the matter, I am prepared to take the suggestion into consideration. There appears to be considerable force in that suggestion. Almost all the non-official members have spoken on the Budget. Time allows only the Financial Secretary to reply from the official side. If he is questioned at every stage, it is likely to cause some inconvenience. Anyhow, for the sake of convenience, he may be allowed to finish his speech: and questions to him may be reserved till he finishes his speech.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): In 1912, as a result of some correspondence between the Government and the S. I. R. Company, a mistaken impression arose that we were legally liable to repay the capital outlay on the Quilon Shencotta Railway in 1945 and a Sinking Fund was created. The Fund now stands at Rs 69·43 lakhs. Recently the mistake was disclosed, and the whole subject reviewed in the light of fresh correspondence with the Government of India. As a result, it has been established that there is no legal obligation on our part to purchase the line, although the option to do so or not rests with us. This is the present position. Government have not yet finally decided whether they should purchase the line or not. We have time enough to consider that question. If when the time comes for our option to be exercised in 1945, it is found that it is really advantageous to Government from a financial point of view to purchase the line, it will not be difficult for us to raise the necessary funds.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Am I to take it that, as time goes on, the capital outlay necessary for the purchase of the line will increase and we will have to guarantee interest on such increased outlay?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): If the receipts from the working of the line are not sufficient to meet the interest charges on the increased outlay, we will have to make up the deficit.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): That is not my question at all. The member told us—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Please put your question you need not explain.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Unless I explain, Sir, my sentence would become a very involved one, and I may not be clear.

There is the initial investment on the line. The line has to be repaired periodically and maintained in good condition. The cost of repair is also being added on to the capital outlay, so that, as time advances, the capital also increases.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I think the member gave an answer. He said that the Travancore Government will have to do that only when the receipts from the Railway line are less than the expenditure. He said something to that effect.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Am I to understand that we shall have to guarantee the interest not only on the amount till now spent but also on the amount to be spent hereafter on repairs, etc?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The question of this Government having actually to make any payment on account of interest arises only when the net revenue receipts are not sufficient to meet the interest charges.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I should like to explain my question.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT You have sufficiently explained your question, Mr. Thanu Pillai, and I consider that the answer given by the Financial Secretary is clear enough.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I shall try to explain still further, the point raised by Mr. Thanu Pillai. The Capital generally bears the cost of new works, additional rolling stock, plant and machinery, etc., while Revenue bears the cost of repairs and restorations. There is thus every likelihood of the Capital increasing from year to year. That is why I said that it is likely that the Capital cost of the line may go up to Rs. 145 lakhs by the year 1945.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know the initial outlay on the line?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I do not remember the exact figure but I think the initial outlay was about Rs. 113 lakhs.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether, as the capital outlay increases, our liability increases?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes. If we want to purchase the line, we will have to pay up the whole capital cost as it would then stand.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Have we not got to pay interest?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): So, if the rate of interest in England rises, we have also to pay a higher rate of interest?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes. That is so.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether Government have investigated sufficiently into the matter to come to the definite conclusion that this line will be a losing concern under any circumstance?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not allow that question in this form. If you omit the word 'sufficiently', I shall allow it, because 'sufficiently' is a matter of opinion.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I will substitute the word 'properly' for 'sufficiently'.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): We have the option of purchasing the line or not in 1945 according as at that time it is found to be a profitable or a losing concern.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether there is any means by which the Government can know if it is a losing or gaining concern?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): We are trying to ascertain it.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): We are not auditing the figures.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): There are other means of ascertaining whether it is really profitable to purchase the line or not.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rurai*): Is there any limit beyond which the capital outlay should not go?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): May I know from the member whether there is any method of escaping from the liability to pay interest?

**MR. R NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): We have guaranteed the interest. It is not always that we have actually to make up the guaranteed interest.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether we have to surrender the sovereignty over the land over which the line runs if we do not purchase it?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): So long as the line is worked by the S. I. R. Company, the present arrangement in respect of soverignity will continue.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know from the member whether the receipits from the Quilon-Trivandrum line are being appropriated towards the payment of interest.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes, they are being appropriated.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trlvandrum-Rural*); May I know the loss to the Government?

**MR. R NILAKANTA HILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): During the last 5 or 6 years, they have not been making any demand.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum.Rural*): May I know what the loss to our Government is on account of the outlay on the Quilon-Trivandrum line at a reasonable rate of interest?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Reckoning 4 per cent. interest on the outlay cn the old Quilon-Trivandrum line, the annual loss to Government is a little over Rs. 2 lakhs.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): What is the outlay?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It is about Br. Rs. 54 lakhs.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): What is it that we get?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): For the first half year of 1933, we got about Rs. 6,000 and odd.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Do we take the Quilon-Trivandrum line under a separate agreement?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): There is already an agreement in respect of the Quilon-Chakay line. As regards the extension from Chakay to Thampanur, the matter is under correspondence.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not allow that question because Mr. Nilakanta Pillai was just going to refer to another important matter.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know the rate of interest?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: My observation with regard to Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai applies to Mr. Thanu Pillai also.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): We have spent Rs. 26 lakhs and odd. For the last half year we got Rs. 6,000.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): For the Quilon-Trivandrum line we have spent about Rs. 80 lakhs. So we are losing the interest.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): We are not at present getting full interest on this capital.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum Rural*): May I know from the member whether Government have ever considered the possibility of working this whole line by the State?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): That question could be considered at the time of the expiry of the present contract.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Has the Financial Secretary or the Government access to the Railway accounts relating to the Shencotta-Trivandrum line?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): No, we have no access.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Am I to take it that Government are depending entirely on the figures supplied by the Railway Company?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes, on figures supplied by the South Indian Railway Company audited and certified by the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, S.I.R.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Have the Government considered the possibility of the State working this railway?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It is too early now to consider that question.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): What about the Quilon-Trivandrum line?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): This line is also worked by the S. I. R. Company as part of the main line.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): There also we have no access to the accounts?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : No.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : So far as the railway is concerned, we have to accept the accounts furnished by them. Is it our position?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : It is a matter of inference. So, the Chair does not allow the question.

**MR. K. R. ELANKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know from the member whether, if any discrepancy is brought to the notice of the Government, they will write to the Imperial Government and get the matter settled ?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know what Government have done in the matter of the Station Master at Quilon being given only Rs. 75, while in the accounts his salary is shown as that of a First Class Station Master ?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): If the member is prepared to make a definite statement, the necessary action will be taken.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : A statement was actually made in this House some time before.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : That question has already been answered at the time.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether Government will examine the whole question and arrive at some definite decision whereby they can save the growing loss on account of the railway ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I do not allow that question because of the word "growing" occurring there. It is a matter of opinion. If the question is put in another form, then it may be considered.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : I may submit that I used the word because of the admitted increase in the expenditure on account of the capital outlay and the interest we have to pay on the outlay as found from time to time. That is why I said that the loss is growing. I wanted to know whether there is any proposal before the Government to go into the whole question and arrive at some decision whereby the Government may save this growing expenditure.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : In the light of the explanation which he gives us as to the idea of the meaning of the term 'growing' you may answer the question.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : All proposals for expenditure charged to capital on the Quilon-Shencotta line are first referred to this Government and it is only with our approval that the expenditure is actually incurred.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): With regard to the second point, may I know whether our Government can disallow any item of expenditure, which, the Railway Company or the Secretary of State says, is necessary for the continuance of the line?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The question asked is different from the question that has already arisen.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether our Government is in a position to disallow any item of expenditure which, the Railway Company or the Secretary of State says, is necessary for the further working of the Railway?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): If it is unnecessary, we can record our protest in the matter.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will it have any effect?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: A very large number of questions on this point were allowed and answered. I think that that aspect of the matter has been sufficiently explained by the questions put and answers given. The Financial Secretary may proceed.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir,—

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): About the diversion of the Railway Sinking fund, nothing has been said.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai is not in order. It is for the Financial Secretary to Government to meet any argument which he thinks necessary to meet. A member is not at liberty to talk when another member is talking.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I am prepared to accede to the request of Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**; If the Financial Secretary thinks any further argument is necessary, he is at liberty to put it forward.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The appropriation of the Sinking Fund has already been referred to in my speech introducing the budget. I had then stated that out of the sinking fund balance of Br. Rs. 69·43 lakhs, a reserve fund, amounting to Br. Rs. 59·48 lakhs had been constituted to be drawn upon in case of absolute necessity for financing the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme. This is not, however, to be taken as meaning that the reserve fund will be immediately utilised for the Pallivasal Scheme. It is only in case of extreme necessity that the reserve fund will be actually drawn upon. Meanwhile, in accordance with the suggestions made by several members of the House on previous occasions, it is proposed to finance the Pallivasal Scheme from the loan funds with the Government. Government may even go in for a public loan if a real necessity arises.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the Financial Secretary assures on behalf of Government that this reserve fund will not be utilised for any other purpose except for the purpose as detailed in the Budget and that only when it is absolutely necessary and when there is no other go.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) I believe I have mentioned that specifically in my speech.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Apart from the mention in the Budget speech, may I know whether the Financial Secretary can make a definite and specific assurance on behalf of Government that this reserve fund will not be used for any other purpose ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not allow the Financial Secretary to answer that question ; because such an undertaking by him does not come within our purview at this stage.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : Has the Government considered the question of further extending the railway line within this State?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Any further railway extension can be considered only after the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme is completed, because there we have a commitment to the extent of Rs. 70 lakhs. We have already commenced the work and we are bound to find funds for the same.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know whether, at the time of agreement with the Secretary of State, there was a Sirkar Vakils' Department under the Government of Travancore ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : That question does not arise.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : What is the exact legal position of the Travancore Government in this business?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Government are not legally liable to purchase the Quilon-Shencotta line, although they have the option to do so.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): Am I to take it that we would be able to purchase the line, if we want, in 1945?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Certainly, if we are prepared to pay.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Is there any means of destroying the railway line?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** ; I certainly prohibit that quesstion being asked.

The Assembly adjourned at 5.18 P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
*Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.*

# PROCEEDINGS
# OF
# THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

## FIRST ASSEMBLY.

## THIRD SESSION.

*Monday, the 30th July 1934/15th Karkatakam 1109.*

The Assembly met again in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the clock, the President presiding.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

*Education Reforms Committee Report.*

41. *MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have accepted the proposals of the Educational Reforms Committee *re* aided schools?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): Government have accepted some of the proposals of the Education Reforms Committee *re* aided schools, some are under correspondence with Government and some have been accepted and adopted by the Director of Public Instruction himself.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): May I know from the member the approximate number of applications received from aided school teachers for appointments in departmental schools?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): I am afraid, I cannot give the number because the member has not specified the time during which the applications were received. But I may say that a large number of applications were received.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): May I know from the member the number of applications that were received at least after the Educational Reforms Committee's Report was discussed in this House?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): I may inform the member that there have been hundreds of applications.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*) May I know from the member the number of applications that have been considered and appointments given?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): Such applications of teachers who were already in the waiting list have been considered.

G. P. T. 2158. 350. 13-2-1110.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member the nature of the recommendations that were accepted?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): That question is difficult to answer, because it relates to the aided schools; and the member wants the reforms relating to all the schools, whether aided or private. These are the proposals that have been agreed to by the Government.

The following reforms have been accepted:

(1) Co-education at the primary stage.
(2) Mixed staff in primary schools.
(3) Primary classes attached to English Schools.
(4) Endorsement of teachers' licenses.
(5) Abolition of incomplete and overlapping schools.
(6) Introduction of vocational bias schools.
(7) Increased inspection of schools.
(8) The appointment of trained teachers.
(9) A new type design for primary schools.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): May I know from the member whether the recommendations accepted are with regard to the aided schools?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): All the ones I have just specified relate to aided schools.

*Perumbavoor English Middle School.*

42. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there was any representation that the Perumbavoor English Middle School has no adequate accommodation;

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken and

(*c*) whether the Alwaye Executive Engineer certified that the school buildings are in bad condition and classes should not be held in it?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Additional accommodation will be provided when funds become available.

(*c*) No.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know from the member whether any private agency have applied to Government for taking over the school at Perumbavoor?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

*Registration jurisdiction over Malvannur.*

43. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any representation has been received that Malavannur should be taken back within the jurisdiction of the Kunnatnad Sub-Ragistry office; and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) In view of answer to part (*a*), this does not arise.

*Travancoreans treated at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Madanapalle.*

44. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they will lay on the table a statement showing the number of Travancoreans who were treated for Tuberculosis in the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Madanapalle, between the years 1104 and 1109 up to date (11-11-1109) and

(*b*) of these, the number cured, died and discharged?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) The information is not at present available but has to be obtained from the Sanatorium.

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*) May I know from the member how far the Government have progressed in their attempt to start a Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Travancore?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): A site has been inspected by the Darbar Physician, and, I believe, also by the Deputy Director of Public Health, and estimates were called for. A rough estimate has been prepared for opening a road to the particular site and it has been found to be too costly. No further action has been taken and there the matter stands.

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): May I know from the member in what part of Travancore that site has been selected?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is somewhere in South Travancore beyond Aramboly. A portion of the road to be opened will pass through British territory.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether the Government have received any complaint from the inhabitants of Nagercoil to the effect that, due to the absence of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium, patients affected by the disease are living in Nagercoil and thus spoiling the atmosphere there?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*); I have no information at present.

*Joint inspections by the Director and the Deputy Director of Public Instruction.*

45. ***MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of joint inspections conducted by the Director and the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, with the names of institutions visited, up to the end of Edavom 1109?

**MR R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Ten.

1. Alencode Primary School.
2. Kilimanoor Primary School.
3. Valakom Primary School.
4. Sadanandapuram Primary School.
5. Adoor Primary School for Girls.
6. Carmel Anglo-Vernacular School for Girls.
7. Kumarakam E. M. School.
8. Kottayam V. M. School for Girls.
9. Changanachery St. Berchman's College.
10. Pantalam Cherikal Primary School.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know from the member what was the purpose of these joint visits?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : The purpose of the joint visit of the Director and the Deputy Director was that they had to proceed to Kottayam to hold a Conference of the Inspectors. The same answer has been given in the last session of the Assembly also.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know from the member whether, during these inspections, the Director has called for records from the Assistant Inspectors or Inspectresses while camping in the T. B at Kottayam?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I simply came to Kottayam on my return journey. The Director did not call for any records either from the Assistant Inspector or from tht Assistant Inspectress.

*Kesavapuram Market.*

46. ***MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the income derived per annum from the Kesavapuram market in the Kalkulam taluk as shown by the figures for the last five years?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : A* statement containing the information is placed on the table.

*The Kallara market in Nedumangad taluk.*

47. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is a market at Kallara in the Nedumangad taluk known as "Kallara Market";

(*b*) whether anybody was conducting the market in the years 1106, 1107 and 1108 without licence; and

(*c*) what action the Tahsildar has taken for having conducted the market without licence?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) :

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The answer is in the negative.

(*c*) In view of the above answer, this question does not arise.

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* *Vide* Appendix .

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the answer to part (*b*) is that no market was being held there?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No, that is not the answer.

**PRESIDENT**: The question is whether the market was held *without a license.* The Honourable member must confine his questions to that aspect.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) May I know from the member whether there was license to hold the market for 1108?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No, the market was not held in 1108.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the market was held in previous as well as subsequent years to 1108?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The market was held in the years 1106 and 1107. As regards the year 1109, I have not got the information.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumagad*): May I know from the member whether Government intend taking any action for giving this wrong reply that the market was not held in 1108?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The reply is perfectly correct.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether, in case I am prepared to satisfy the Government with documents to show that the market was held in 1108 without license, the Government intend taking any action against the Tahsildar who allowed the market to be conducted without a license?

**PRESIDENT**: If the Honourable member has any accurate information he will do well to communicate it to the Government for necessary action.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, a word of explanation. The Kallara market was held for the last so many years in one of the most important places in the Nedumangad taluk. That market was held in 1108 also. Now the Government member says that it was not held. But, as a matter of fact, the market was held.

**PRESIDENT**: The Honourable member's question is whether the market was held without a license.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, it was held without license in 1108 and license for 1109 was given only very recently when the matter was reported to the authorities concerned that the market in that taluk was being held without a license and collections illegally made by the so-called contractors who conducted the market without license. I put the question to the member whether the member is in a position to do the needful in case the fact is brought to the notice of the Government that the market was held in 1108 without license.

**PRESIDENT**: Of course, Government are bound to do it.

*The Kallara market in Nedumangad taluk.*

48. ✱ **MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the "Kallara Market" in the Vamanapuram *pakuthi*, Nedumangad taluk, was held without license in the years 1105, 1106 and 1107;

(*b*) whether license was granted to the market very late in the year 1108;

(*c*) whether it was done so by the Tahsildar after having brought this to the notice of the Division Peishkar by any private individual:

(*d*) what action was taken against the Tahsildar in having permitted to hold a market against the provisions of the Markets Regulation and

(*e*) what is the amount of loss that Government have suffered for having held the market without license?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) No license was granted for the year 1108.

(*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) In view of the answer to part (*b*), these questions do not arise.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the higher authorities made enquiries to know whether the market was held in 1108?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It is after the enquiry that the answer is prepared.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know who made the enquiries?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commmissioner*): The Dewan Peishkar.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member the date on which the Dewan Peishkar made the equiry about it?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissoner*): After the receipt of the interpellation about the holding of the market.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member at least the date on which the Dewan Peishkar proceeded to the place where the Kallara market is held?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have no information.

**PRESIDENT**: I think the Honourable member had accompanied the Dewan Peishkar.

*The Satram at Vamanapuram.*

49. ✱ **MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many acres there are for the *satram* compound at Vamanapuram; and

(*b*) whether the *satram* compound at Vamanapuram is not situated on the bank of the Vamanapuram river as well as on the side of the M. C. road?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) 3·93 acres.

(*b*) Yes.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the Vamanapuram dispensary could be shifted to a portion of the *satram*?

**PRESIDENT**: That is a new point, and so it does not arise. The Honourable member's question was only about the *satram*.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the whole plot that is set apart for the *satram* is required for that purpose?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That is a matter of opinion. I have not got the necessary information.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether there are any applications to register that extra portion set apart for the *satram*?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I claim notice.

*Accountants in Nedumangad Taluk.*

50. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many Accountants are employed in all the Pakuthi Cutcherries in the Nedumangad taluk;

(*b*) whether the Pakuthi Accountants are appointed for work in the Pakuthies;

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the affirmative, whether any of the Accountants are ordered to work in the Taluk Cutcherry;

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, how many Accountants are taken to do work in the Taluk Cutcherry, and

(*e*) the nature of the work for which the Pakuthi Accountants are taken into the Taluk Cutcherry?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*):

(*a*) 29.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) One.

(*e*) He is assisting the clerk in charge of the Land Revenue Section.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member the *pakuthi* from which the Accountant was taken to do work in the Taluk Cutcherry?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I claim notice.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether there was any substitute appointed in the place of the one Accountant who was taken to do work in the Taluk Cutcherry?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): There was no vacancy and so no substitute could have been appointed.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know how the tax collection work went on in the *pakuthi* in the absence of the accountant?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The work was carried on with the remaining *pakuthi* staff.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether there was any other accountant other than the one sent in that *pakuthi*?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): I cannot say.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether there are more accountants than one in one *pakuthi*?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): There are many *pakuthies* where there are more than one accountant.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether there were more than one accountant in the *pakuthi* from which he was sent?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not know from which *pakuthi* he was taken and so I cannot give an answer to that question.

*Industrial Research.*

51. ***MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any provision has been made by them for industrial research; and

(*b*) if so, what research works have so far been done?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLLI** (*Director of Industries*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) The question does not arise.

*Travancore and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.*

52. ***MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have considered the prospect of participating in the work of the Imperial Agricultural Research Council; and

(*b*) if so, what the decision they have arrived at is?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Government have decided to become a member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തിൽ ഈ തരത്തിലുള്ള റിസർച്ച് ജോലികൾ നടത്തുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : എന്തുതരം ജോലികളാണ് റീസർച്ച് വർക്ക്സിൽ നടത്തപ്പെടുന്നതെന്നറിയാമോ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : അതുകൊണ്ട് എന്തു നന്മയാണ് രാജ്യത്തിനുണ്ടാകുന്നത്?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : കൃഷിയെ നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ആലോചനകളാണ് അതിൽ നടക്കുന്നത്.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagadalli*) : അതിലേക്ക് ഏതെങ്കിലും വർഷത്തിൽ അയ്യായിരം രൂപയിൽ കൂടുതൽ ചിലവുവരുമെന്ന് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടോ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : ഇപ്പോൾ അയ്യായിരം രൂപാമാത്രമേ പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. വരാനുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റി അറിവില്ല.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : May I know from the member whether the results of the research will be held as a confidential document if we do not participate in the Council ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : We do not know.

**PRESIDENT** : What is it that the honourable member does not know ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : Whether the results of the research will be confidential or not, we do not know.

**PRESIDENT** . The Government member should be provided with the information.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) : Am I correct in inferring from the member that the different species of soils and seeds will be sent to the Research Institute for the purpose of making an inquiry and the result of such research will be communicated to the Government to the advantage of the agriculturists ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : What is expected is that the Council will help the Government to conduct research and the Council will also allot funds if we become a member of the Council.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) : May I know from the member with what object the research will be made ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : It will be made with the object of improving agriculture.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*) : Will any research be made with any particular interest to Travancore ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : If we ask for any research, they will do it for us.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : May I know who will represent Travancore in the Council ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : We have not yet decided.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : May I know when Government will decide that ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : We have only agreed to become a member. The membership has not yet been effected.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : Is it the intention of Government that the member selected will have technical qualification ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : That question has not been considered.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Urban*) : Does the Government expect sample soils to be sent for research ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : No.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*) : May I know whether there was a request from the Research Council to the Travancore Government to become a member of the Research Council ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : No.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : May I know whether this Council is a council of representatives or a council of experts to carry out research work ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : It contains experts as well.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*) : Now that the Government have become a member of the Council, may I know whether Government intend moving this Council to constitute a Cocoanut Committee on the lines of the Indian Cotton Committee ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : We propose to ask the Council about the cocoanut research.

**PRESIDENT** : We have conducted a research of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. We will proceed to the next question.

*Advertisement of Forest produce in Newspapers.*

53. ***MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) which forest produce the Forest Department is advertising in public newspapers ;

(*b*) which newspapers are favoured with such advertisements ;

(*c*) what the circulation of those respective newspapers is ;

(*d*) whether the Forest Conservator has recommended the publication of advertisements in respect of timber sales in public newspapers; and

(*e*) if so, what action the Government have taken on it?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The Forest Department does not generally advertise any forest produce in newspapers.

(*b*) and (*c*) In view of the answer to part (*a*), these do not arise.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) In view of the answer to part (*d*), this does not arise.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): പത്രങ്ങളിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതു് ആദായകരമാണെന്നു് ഗവൺമെൻറു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): ചിലപ്പോൾ അതു ആദായകരമായിരിക്കും.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): തടികളെ വില്ക്കുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു് പുറമേനിന്നും എന്തെങ്കിലും നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടോ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): അതിനെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കാമോ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): അന്വേഷിക്കാം.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): May I know from the member whether Government have faith in propaganda?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

*Sugar-cane cultivation in South Travancore.*

54. ***MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have ordered an enquiry to be made as to the prospects of sugar-cane cultivation in south Travancore; and

(*b*) if so, whether they have consulted the Agriculture Department on the matter before such orders were passed?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ എവിടെ എങ്കിലും കരിമ്പുകൃഷി നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടോ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : ചിലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വളരെച്ചുരുക്കമായി നടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : അവിടെ കരിമ്പ് കൃഷി നടത്തുന്നതിനെപ്പററി കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ആലോചന നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): കരിമ്പ് കൃഷി തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും നടത്തിനോക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) ; കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും കരിമ്പു കൃഷി നടത്തിനോക്കിയിട്ടില്ല.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*) : May I know the sort of inquiry that was made ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : We asked the Director of Agriculture and the Land Revenue Commissioner about it.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) : May I know the result of the report from the Director of Agriculture ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : Government decided not to proceed with the question for the present.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*) : May I know whether that decision has been based on the opinion expressed by the Director of Agriculture ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : The decision was arrived at after receiving the opinion of the Agricultural Director and the Land Revenue Commissioner.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know the reason why it was not proceeded with ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : Government did not consider it desirable to proceed with it.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know whether the Sugar Factory at Thuckala is suffering for want of supply of sugar-cane ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : No.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) May I know what was the basis on which the Government ordered an inquiry into the matter ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : It was on their own initiative.

*Journey of the Museum Superintendent to Cochin.*

55. ***MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Museum Superintendent made a circuit to Cochin to take over personally the giraffes or giraffe ordered for the Museum Department and were or was to be delivered at the nearest port;

(*b*) whether the circuit was at Government expense and

(*c*) whether the Superintendent could have avoided the circuit if he had enquired about the whereabouts of the giraffe earlier?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) & (*b*). Yes.

(*c*) No. All possible previous enquiries were made and the journey was found unavoidable.

**MR. M. K. MADHAAAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : ഈയിടെ വരുത്തിയ ജിറാഫിനെ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു് ഇറക്കാതെ കൊച്ചിയിൽ ഇറക്കിയതു് എന്തിനാണ്?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു് ഇറക്കുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ കൊച്ചിയിൽ ഇറക്കുന്നതു് സൌകൎയ്യമായതുകൊണ്ടു് അവിടെ ഇറക്കാൻ ഏർപ്പാടു് ചെയ്തു.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : ജിറാഫ് വരുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു് വൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ മുറിച്ചുമാറേറണ്ട ആവശ്യം എന്താണ്?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) ജിറാഫ് പൊക്കംകൂടുതലുള്ള മൃഗമായതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിന് സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിന് തടസ്ഥമായിക്കാണുന്ന വൃക്ഷങ്ങളുടെ കൊമ്പുകളെ മുറിച്ചു മാറേറണ്ടതായിവന്നു.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : അതുകൊണ്ടു് നഷ്ടമോ ലാഭമോ വല്ലതും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): വലിയ നഷ്ടവുമില്ല ലാഭവുമില്ല.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : അതിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി എന്തെങ്കിലും ചിലവുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): കുറെ ചിലവും വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : വൃക്ഷങ്ങളുടെ കൊമ്പുകൾ മുറിച്ചുമാററിയതിൽ വല്ല അപകടവും സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) ; അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): May I know from the member whether the Government have any more love for fresh giraffes?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** ((*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government have no special love for giraffe, but they may consider the purchase of one or two giraffes.

**PRESIDENT:** Government love all animals alike.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know from Government whether the cut branches of the trees were far higher than the giraffe?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

*Purchase of Giraffes.*

56. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Government had recently ordered for two giraffes for our menagerie;

(*b*) whether the order booked has been carried out; and

(*c*) what expenditure, if any, has been incurred by Government in that transaction?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No; the animals died during the voyage;

(*c*) The final accounts from the Banks, Transport Agents, etc., have not yet been received.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether Government will have to meet any cost at all in case the giraffe was not landed at Bombay alive?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government had already remitted the price of the giraffes. They were insured and Government could get back the money from the Insurance Company.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): May I know whether these animals were insured?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes; they were insured and the money paid is quite safe.

*Applications for Agricultural loans.*

57. ***MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there are applications for agricultural loans pending with the Kartikapalli Tahsildar;

(*b*) if so, the number of such applications; and

(*c*) how old the earliest of such applications is?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 20.

(*c*) The earliest of such applications was filed on 2-1-1109.

**MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*) : May I know from the member where the applications are now pending ?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : The application filed on 2-1-1109 is pending in the Division office for final sanction. Out of the 20, six have been disposed of, five were received only in Mithunam 1109. Some are waiting for clearance of encumbrances and the rest are in correspondence with the Division office.

*Extension of Railway to Ernakulam.*

58. ***MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the cost to Government of the survey of the Railway lines proposed to be opened from (i) Quilon to Ernakulam, and (ii) Mavelikara to Alleppey ;

(*b*) whether they have taken any further action in the matter of making the above Railway extensions ; and

(*c*) whether they have raised any debenture loan for he purpose ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) (i) Rs. 1,46,269-1-6 for the Quilon-Ernakulam line.

(ii) The line from Mavelikara to Alleppey is a part of the project from Mavelikara to Cochin. The cost of the survey from Mavelikara to Cochin is Rs. 29,635-20-8. Separate figures are not available for the portion from Mavelikara to Alleppey.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) No.

*Survey of the Quilon—Ernakulam Railway line.*

59. ***MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the cost incurred by Government for the survey of the Railway line from Quilon to Ernakulam ;

(*b*) the year when the survey was finished ;

(*c*) when the survey was started, whether it was not the idea of the Government to start the construction of the line soon after the survey was completed ;

(*d*) whether a communique was issued stating that priority will be given to this line over other lines contemplated for construction ; and

(*e*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, the reasons for not starting this work as yet ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Rs. 1,46,269-1-6.

(*b*) 1102.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) In view of the answer to part (*c*), this does not arise.

*The Quilon-Ernakulam Railway.*

60. *MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have decided to start the construction of the Quilon-Ernakulam Railway line in the near future ; and

(*b*) how the Government propose to raise the funds required for the purpose ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of the answer to (*a*).

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know from Government why this scheme was abandoned by the Government?

M. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The scheme has not been abandoned.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know why Government have decided not to start the Quilon—Ernakulam Railway in the near future, for I heard the member answering to part (*a*) of the question in the negative ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : For want of funds.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether Government cannot raise a loan for the purpose ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : Government did not consider it desirable to do so.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether Government have investigated the question of raising a loan in this matter ?

MR. T. C. THOMNEN (*Secretary to Government*) : No.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Have the Government considered the financial results of the railway contemplated from Quilon to Ernakulam ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : That has been considered.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Are the Government in a position to tell us whether the contemplated railway would result as a paying concern or would it be something like the Quilon—Shencottah railway ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : The construction would be a paying concern.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : May I know whether it was without any idea as to the possible advantage or disadvantage that the survey of the line was undertaken by Government ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : The survey was undertaken to find out whether it was advantageous or not.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know the probable cost of the railway from Quilon to Ernakulam ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) Rs. 1,84,76,407.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Is the member in a position to state the probable annual receipts from that railway ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know on what authority the member says that the railway would be a paying concern?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): That is the general trend of the report.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : May I know whether Government intend revising their views about this line in the light of the recent development of the Cochin Harbour ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : It will be considered.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : May I know whether it was part of the agreement of the Cochin Harbour Scheme that the construction of this railway should be undertaken ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*) : May I know whether Government have any constructive scheme regarding the laying out of new railways in the State ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : Not at present.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*) : Is there in Travancore any railway expert to give advice in these matters ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : No.

**MR M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*) : Do not the Government think it necessary ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : No.

*Kottarakara-Ernakulam Railway.*

61. ***MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the total amount estimated for opening the Kottarakara-Ernakulam or the Quilon-Ernakulam Railway line

(*b*) the preliminary works hitherto done or the action hitherto taken on account of the proposal and the amount hitherto spent on the same ; and

(*c*) whether they propose to begin this work and, if so, when ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) The total amount estimated for the opening of the Quilon-Ernakulam line is Rs. 1,84,76,407.

(*b*) No preliminary work has been done or action taken on account of the proposal and no amount spent on the same.

(*c*) Government have not decided the question.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know from the member whether the Government will consider the desirability of utilising the balance of the railway sinking fund for this purpose?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Government have decided not to utilise that fund for this purpose.

*Opening of the Virudunagar Railway line.*

62. ***MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): With reference to the answer given to a supplementary question to question No. 27, reported at page 216, Vol. I, Sri Chitra State Council Proceedings, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the result of the correspondence made by this Government about the loss sustained by the State on account of the opening of the Virudunagar line of the South Indian Railway;

(*b*) the action, if any, taken by the Government to make good the loss and the result thereof;

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the negative, the reason for the same; and

(*d*) the amount and nature of the loss?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The matter is still under correspondence with the Government of India and the Railway Administration.

(*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) In view of the answer to (*a*), these questions do not arise.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know from the member whether this is a recurring loss?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): I rise to a point of order. When one Government member is answering, are other Government members at liberty to instruct him, especially to claim notice?

**PRESIDENT**: Unless the President over-hears, he will not interfere.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): With reference to answer to part (*a*), may I know how long the matter has been under correspondence now?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): About a year.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether the Government raised any objection to the opening of the Virudunagar line or whether the Government, at the time the constructtion of the line was started, communicated their views on the matter to the railway constructing authority?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

*Issue of Certificates by Sub-Assistant Surgeons.*

63. ***MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that the Sub-Assistant Surgeons are competent to conduct post-mortem examination in murder cases;

(*b*) whether the Sub-Assistant Surgeons are at present competent to issue the ordinary Health and Age certificates;

(*c*) whether the Sub-Assistant Surgeons are at present competent to conduct inspection of school children; and

(*d*) if the answer to parts (*b*) and (*c*) is in the negative, the reasons for this distinction?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Higher education and better knowledge are considered necessary to issue Health and Age certificates and to conduct inspection of school children. In the case of post-mortem examinations, the certificates issued are scrutinised by the Darbar Physician and the issuer himself is subject to examination in the Courts.

*Roads in the Tiruvalla taluk*

64. ✻**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the respective lengths of the P. W. D. roads and the ryots' roads in the Tiruvalla taluk.

(*b*) the number of applications for ryots' roads to be taken up by the P. W. D. and the stages of enquiries in connection with the applications and

(*c*) the average gain to the Government per mile by taking up the ryots' roads?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) P. W. D. roads 158 miles. Ryots' roads 157 miles.

(*b*) Seven. Steps are in progress in respect of 2 cases to get the lands free of compensation. The remaining five are not cut according to the ryots' roads rules. So necessary instructions have been given to the ryots concerned to complete their roads as per the rules.

(*c*) The question of gain does not arise from the standpoint of Government.

*Memorial by All-Travancore Political Congress.*

65. ✻**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a memorial was submitted to the Dewan on the 2nd May 1934 by or on behalf of the All-Travancore Politicial Congress;

(*b*) if so, whether, in that memorial, the followiwg passage occurs:

"We beg leave in this connection to draw your pointed attention to the circumstance that gave a new turn to the agitation a few days previous to the recent Viceregal visit to this State. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and Mr. T. Austin conveyed to us through some of their visitors that Government was ready to redress our grievances if we would approach them in the proper spirit. These visitors were given to understand that, in case a few leading men of our communities

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

would address a confidential communication to the Dewan that abstention had ceased and that our communities had given up all attempts to approach the Paramount Power for the redress of their grievances, would undertake to influence the Joint Political Congress to call off the agitation and would present a memorial to His Highness the Maha Raja, our grievances would be redressed immediately. They were also told that proceedings initiated against individuals, institutions and journals in the course of the repressive policy adopted by Government would be dropped.

"Since abstention has naturally come to an end with the general elections under the reforms, there was no difficulty in admitting that abstention had ceased. But regarding the recourse to authorities beyond His Highness the Maha Raja, we had definitely made up our minds to represent our grievances to His Excellency the Viceroy. The meaning of insisting on this condition at a time when His Excellency was about to visit Travancore was clear to us. But since immediate redress was promised and since we had no desire to do anything without sufficient cause which would affect the prestige of the Government of our country, those leaders acceded to this condition also. The letter agreed upon was delivered. In fair reliance on the terms adumbrated during the negotiations which thus transpired, actuated by a desire to conform to the wishes of Government in that behalf and in the hope that an honourable settlement of the problem was at hand, Mr. E. J. John, the President of the Congress, issued an appeal to call off the agitation and to exercise restraint so as to facilitate the creation of an atmosphere conducive to the promotion of peace and quietness in the country. The Committee stepped in at this juncture to suspend the agitation on the expectation that the hopes raised during the negotiations would materialise.

"The memorial having been approved by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and Mr. T. Austin, permission was sought to submit it to His Highness the Maha Raja. Government thereupon insisted that a letter exactly similar to the one given to the Dewan should also be submitted to His Highness along with the memorial. All the conditions required of them were duly fulfilled, but the reply bore no reference to the negotiations that led up to the letters and the memorial. They were then consoled by the promise of a communique by Government within a fortnight announcing the settlement of the question. But nothing transpired. Date after date was fixed for the announcement until at last they were told that directly you, Sir, sssume charge as Dewan, the question would finally be solved. All that was required of one party having been honourably carried out, the failure on the part of the other—the Government—to make good the assurance has served to aggravate the feeling of discontent among the people and has led to the resumption of the agitation. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to approach you with the prayer for an immediate solution of the problem of our disabilities."

(c) if the answer to part (b) is in the affirmative, whether it is a fact that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the Legal and Constitutional Adviser, or Mr. T. Austin, the then Dewan, informed the abstentionists that, in case a few leading men of the Christian, Ezhava and Muslim communities would address a confidential communication to the Dewan that abstention had ceased and that the abstentionists had given up all attempts to approach the Paramount Power for redress of their grievances and would undertake to influence the Joint Political Congress to call off the agitation, their grievances would be redressed immediately;

(d) whether, as stated in the above passage quoted in part (b), Government promised the issue of a communique :

(e) whether Government would be pleased to place on the table, the letters referred to in the passage quoted in part (b) and the replies that were given; and

(f) the reply given by the Dewan to the deputation which presented the memorial to the Dewan at Munnar on the 2nd May 1934?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Government understand that there were some informal talks between Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar and Mr. Austin on the one hand and certain Christian gentlemen on the other hand. Government have seen a statement by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar setting out the gist of what took place and they see no reason to believe that it is not accurate. They are not aware of the gist of discussions with Mr. Austin. These discussions apparently culminated in a letter to Mr. Austin which was published in the Press. Government understand that there was not and could not have been any promise to redress the grievances immediately.

(d) Government have no information on this matter.

(e) As stated in the previous para, the letter to Mr. Austin had already been published in the Press. So far as the question relates to His Highness the Maha Raja, Government decline to answer it on the floor of the House.

(f) The Dewan did not make any formal reply to the deputationists beyond a few words of welcome while opening the discussion. The rest of the proceedings consisted merely of informal discussion in the shape of questions and answers touching upon the important issues raised in the memorial. Replies promised by the deputationists to some of the points raised by the Dewan are still awaited.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, with regard to part (a), may I know whether an advance copy of the memorial was submitted to the Dewan by the memorialists?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know, Sir, whether the Dewan consulted the Legal and Constitutional Adviser before he met the memorialists at Munnar?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice. I have no information.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*) (Deputy President): I rise to a point of order, Sir, whether a question can be asked as to whether the Dewan may consult the Legal and Constitutional Adviser to His Highness the Maha Raja.

**PRESIDENT**: The question is entirely out of order in-as-much as he is the Legal and Constitutional Adviser not to the Dewan but to His Highness the Maha Raja.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether, in view of the fact that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer was one of the persons with whom the representatives of the Congress had discussions, it could not have been possible for Government to know the exact situation with regard to these discussions by consulting Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, the answer to that question is that Government did not consult Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar because they did not think it necessary to do so.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the attention of Government was drawn to the newspaper report of the Dewan's speech in reply to the memorialists?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): As far as I know, there were several reports of the so-called reply by the Dewan to the deputationists in the newspapers.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether Government did not think it necessary to contradict many of the statements contained in the memorial?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government did not think it necessary to do so, but I hope that the answer to part (*f*) of the question will satisfy the Honourable member.

**EDAVANATT MR. S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): May I know whether there is a recognised political body known as the All-Travancore Political Congress?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUMJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Recognised by whom?

**EDAVANATT MR. S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): By Government.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether Government accept responsibility for what Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar did in this case?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government cannot accept any responsibility.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I take it, Sir, that Government are not concerned in what Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said or did not say to the abstentionists or their representatives?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think so. Government are not concerned with what Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said in his private capacity to the abstentionists or to other people.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know why Government took the trouble of answering the question in regard to the statement made by a person for whose statements Government do not accept any responsibility and in which Government have no concern?

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*) I rise to a point of order whether it is open to a member to ask why a question has been admitted and why an answer has been given to it.

**PRESIDENT**: That is clearly not allowable.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know, Sir, whether Government are in a position to inform the House as to their attitude in regard to the contention of certain people that they are aggrieved by reason of the constitutional reform?

**PRESIDENT**: I am afraid I must disallow that question also. It is asking for the opinion of Government.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know, Sir, whether Government, if they are so advised and if they take action in regard to the alleged grievances of some people, will try to ascertain public opinion before arriving at a final decision?

**PRESIDENT**; That also is out of order because it is a hypothetical question.

## Appendix.

(*Vide* Question No. 46.)

Statement showing the income derived per annum from the Kesavapuram Market.

| Year. | Income. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Ch. | C. |
| 1105 | 1,396 | 6 | 0 |
| 1106 | 1,123 | 11 | 0 |
| 1107 | 1,301 | 21 | 8 |
| 1108 | 1,103 | 22 | 8 |
| 1109 | 1,030 | 24 | 0 |

## ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

**PRESIDENT :** I have received a notice for the adjournment of the House to consider a matter of definite urgent public importance. The notice reads—:

> "I beg leave to move the adjournment of the business of the Assembly to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance namely, the serious situation arising out of the sanction given by the Governor and Secretary of State for Colonies to the new protective tariff affecting eggs, vegetables, animal and vegetable ghee, ginger, fish oil, edible oil except cod-liver oil, and betel leaves."

Well, I am prepared to admit this motion ; but, while doing so, I wish to convey a warning both to the member who has tabled it and to the other members who might participate in this discussion. Nothing on the floor of the House could be said or discussed in regard to the Ceylon Government. The discussion should be confined wholly and solely to the result of any action by the Ceylon Government so far as Travancore is concerned. To that extent, the discussion will be permissible. If, in the course of the discussion, it is seen that the Ceylon Government is brought into the picture, the Chair will rule such discussion out of order.

One other matter which I have got to inform the House is that I regard this as an important motion and I therefore expect the Government to be in a position to furnish as much information on the subject under discussion as they could conveniently do. The motion having been put into my hands just this morning and the Government member, whoever may be responsible for handling it, not being aware of this circumstance and not being in possession of necessary relevant facts and figures to make the discussion anything like useful, it will, I suppose, lose its efficacy and its importance if the Government should get up and say that they have no information nor anything to contribute to the discussion. I therefore propose to admit this motion but to fix it for discussion on Saturday next. In the interval I hope Government will arm themselves with the necessary statistics and place the case before the House as effectively as they can.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know how that will affect the time allowed for the voting on the demands for grants ?

**PRESIDENT :** It is entirely a matter in the hands of this House. If they are anxious that this discussion should be cut short, they can regulate the procedure accordingly but if they wish to drag it on to the fag end of five O' clock it is entirely a matter in their hands. I will not lay down any hard and fast rule in the matter. I simply would trust to the good sense of the House to keep the other important matter also in their minds when they are discussing this question.

The House will now begin the discussion of the demands.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : With regard to the adjournment motion, the Chair has not asked the leave of the House.

**PRESIDENT** : Nobody having got up in his place to oppose it, I took it that leave was granted. If the formality has to be gone through, I have no objection.

The question was put and leave was granted.

## VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

### DEMAND I—EDUCATION.

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 46,04,580 under Demand I— Education.

**Motion No. 1**

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery cum Peermade II*) : Sir I move to omit the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for Personal Assistant.

എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻഡയറക്ടരുടെ പേർസനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറിന് അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ൩,൬൦൦ രൂപായും കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടർക്ക് മൂന്ന് ഡയറക്ടരുടെ ശമ്പളമാണ് കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നത്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് ഒരു പേർസനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറിനെക്കൂടി കൊടുക്കേണ്ട യാതൊരാവശ്യവുമില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ നാലു ഡിവിഷൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരെയാണ് തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഒട്ടുക്കുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളെ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനായി നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് വർണ്ണാക്കുലർ മിഡിൽസ്കൂളിലും ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂളിലുമുള്ള അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ ഭരിക്കുന്നതിനും വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനുമുള്ള അധികാരം ഇന്നത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർക്ക് കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു തരക്കേടുമില്ല. മലയാളഭാഷാജ്ഞാനം ലേശവും ഇല്ലാത്ത ആളുകളെയാണ് നമുക്ക് ഡയറക്ടർമാരായി ലഭിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് മലയാളഭാഷക്ക് സാരമായ ദോഷം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. തമിഴ്ഭാഷക്കും അതുപോലെതന്നെ. മലയാളഭാഷാപരിജ്ഞാനമുള്ള ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെ എടുത്തു ഡയറക്ടരുടെ ആഫീസിൽ വച്ചാൽ ജോലിനടപ്പിന് വളരെ സൌകര്യമായി തീരുമെന്ന് പറയുന്നു. അതിന് ഒരു സീനിയർ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറെ നിയമിച്ചാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്ന് ചില സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. എന്നാൽ മലയാളഭാഷ അറിയാവുന്നവർതന്നെ മലയാളം ശാഖയെ പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ അതു നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഡയറക്ടരുടെ ജോലിനടത്തിപ്പിന് തടസ്സവും ഉണ്ടാവുകയില്ല. ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിനെ പേർസനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറാക്കി ഡിപ്പ്യൂട്ടിഡയറക്ടർ ഇല്ലാതെപോയ സങ്കടത്തിന് പരിഹാരവും ഉണ്ടാകും. ഒരു ഡിപ്പ്യൂട്ടിഡയറക്ടരെ കുറച്ചതുകൊണ്ട് തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവൺമെൻറിനുള്ള ലാഭം ൫൪൦– രൂപാ

[Mr. R. Raman Pillai.]

മാത്രമാണു. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആ എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറിനെ ഇല്ലാതാക്കിയാൽ ൩൬൦൦-രൂപാ ലാഭം കിട്ടും. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ കാര്യക്ഷമത പൊതുവെ നന്നായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും. അതിനാൽ പേർസനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറിനെ എടുത്തുകളയണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അസംബ്ലിയുടെ പര്യാലോചനക്കായി സമർപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, in suppoting this motion and demanding the omission of Rs. 3,600 for Personal Assistant, what I have to say is not to share with the arguments of Mr. Raman Pillai. I may at the very outset say that I quite disagree with him in his arguments for the omission of this allotment. His position is that there should not be a Personal Assistant on the salary provided for in the budget and that one of the Inspectors may be placed in his stead. My point is that this appointment is superfluous. I will point out, Sir, that, even in those days when there were no additional posts such as the Financial Assistant and other places such as Superintendents for strengthening the staff of the Director's office, this post of the Personal Assistant was not absolutely necessary. Last year, during the budget session when seconding a motion relating to this, that is, a motion which said that the Personal Assistant to the Director should not be kept in his office for a long time, I said :—

> "One main objection to a Personal Assistant being allowed to remain in office for more than five or six years is that an outsider who comes as Director is constantly in close touch with the Personal Assistant and, especially, when there is a Manager in the Office, almost all routine business is looked after by the Manager and the Personal Assistant gets good leisure to have frequent and close affinity with the head of the department.
>
> "One main objection that I would urge is that a teacher or headmaster who is junior to many of the headmasters will have as his ulterior motive, the stepping into the place of other headmasters and he gets better opportunities to come into close contract with the Director."

Sir, we have from practical experience found that what we members have prophesied come out to be generally true. Since this observation, Sir, one of the junior officers who was a Personal Assistant to the present Director has been unduly promoted over the heads of some of the senior officers. In reply to one of my interpellations yesterday, it was stated by the Director that one of the senior officers was unfit for the place. But that very same gentleman has been now entertained as Inspector in the leave vacancy created by Mr. Krishnan Nambiar. Sir, if we should view the position taken by the Director aright, it should either be that for favouring one of his favourites he has alleged a serious defect *viz.*, inefficiency in a senior officer or that once he has provided for the junior officer in his favour he does not look to the efficiency of the department. So I would say that the position taken by the Director yesterday when he replied to my interpellations

was not correct and that it did not come out of genuine conviction. Sir, now there is, as I said before, a Financial Assistant to look after the financial requirements of the head office. And the Manager and the Personal Assistant are relieved of a good lot of the work in the department, the strengthening of which was advocated because it was stated that the department is spending nearly half a crore of rupees annually. But that argument has no weight in the face of the fact that that work has been left to the care of a special officer. There is a manager on Rs. 120—175 to look after all routine business. Then we have to consider the fact that there is the inspecting staff which has been strengthened. Before the reorganisation, we had only an Inspector for English Schools, an Inspector for Vernacular Schools and an Inspectress for Girls' Schools. Now these have been strengthened by four Divisional Inspectors and an Inspectress. So the inspection work can be properly done and the Director has, we should think, entrusted it to proper men. So the Director's work is confined to a general supervision of the work done by the Inspectors whom he himself has chosen.

As to the question whether all these Inspectors are necessary or their jurisdiction is properly assigned, I will point out later on but not when speaking on in this motion. I can only say that if the Director can concentrate on his work, he can do the work in the office as well as attend to the work of general inspection very efficiently. We know that one of the former Directors, I mean, the predecessor of Mr.—Statham, Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar – was doing more inspection work than any Director. He visited schools even in far-off corners where no Director had ever gone. His zeal for the work was responsible for enabling him to find time for it more than any other Director. If the Director takes to the work keenly, he will be able to look to all the work and that more efficiently than, by sharing it with others. The Personal Assistant should not be an intermediary to judge the merits of the Director's subordinates in any way. For all these reasons, I think that this office of the Personal Assistant is absolutely unnecessary, especially in these days of economic depression, when we want money for other useful purposes.

**PRESIDENT**: Before I call upon the next speaker I venture to draw the attention of the House to the programme which I had laid out on the opening day of this Session as regards the time allowed to proposers and seconders of motions. In view of the fact that there are a large number of motions, I do appeal to the members to carry out the rules that I have already laid down, as far as possible. The honourable members will remember that the proposer has got ten minutes, while the seconder has only five.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Sir, my object in tabling a similar motion is to impress upon the Government the necessity for abolishing the Personal Assistant's post and creating in its place another occupied by a more responsible and more highly paid

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

officer and my reasons are these. Before the Education Committee's report was received by the Government and accepted and acted upon by them, the affairs of the Director's office were being managed by three officers—the Director, his Personal Assistant and the Manager. In regard to matters that directly concerned schools and teachers employed in schools, there were three officers who were better paid than the Personal Assistant and the Manager. I refer to the Vernacular Inspector of Schools, the English Inspector of Schools and the Inspectress of Schools. These were the three officers who were practically responsible for the transfer and appointment of teachers, for the issue of grant-in-aid to the various institutions and various other departmental matters relating to the institutions; and the Director had the power or the duty only to supervise in a general manner the work of these officers. For that purpose, there were allowed two officers, the Personal Assistant and the Manager in carrying on the work. If Government had accepted this scheme, far-reaching savings could have been effected in the Education Department. The three officers that I have just mentioned were practically in charge of the three sections of the Education Department so far as it relates to the entire Travancore State. These three posts were abolished and in their place there is only one place that is left and that is the post of the Director of Public Instruction. There is no other post created for the purpose of attending to these matters, which affect the State in its entirety. No doubt, there are four Division Inspectors created. These officers deal with matters that arise in their respective divisions in regard to the appointments and transfers of teachers, allotment of funds for the various grant-in-aid institutions and for the purpose of generally carrying out all the educational policy. The Director has now become solely responsible; but in the past there was the Deputy Director. By a general G. O. the Government have abolished the post of the Deputy Director while they allowed to retain all the re-organisation schemes which the Director and the Education Board had recommended. For the purpose of carrying on these schemes, it is not enough if one only is at the post. Some Honourable members said that an officer getting Rs. 3,000 must find time as big as his salary. The time or capacity to attend to these things does not depend upon the sum of rupees that a man receives. It depends upon the volume of work. In regard to these matters, it is not safe to entrust them to a junior officer of the status of a Personal Assistant. Under this motion I would bring to the attention of the Government the great danger that would be brought to the Education Department of the State in allowing these manifold duties to be attended to by the Director personally with the assistance of a junior officer like the Personal Assistant. I would rather say that the question of the appointment of the Personal Assistant should be done away with in order that we may have an officer of a higher status. It should not be the policy that, whatever dangers might arise to the educational system in Travancore, we may have at

least the saving of a few rupees. In order to prevent that, my suggestion is that the Personal Assistant's post should be abolished and that the post of another officer on a better pay should be created. I advocate this in the interests of the people in the State so far as education is concerned.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member what the member would recommend as the pay of the officer?

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*) : I leave it entirely in the hands of the Government. I am not concerned with the pay of the officer. What I am concerned with is the status of the officer. The only thing that I want is that an officer to whom matters of importance are delegated should be an officer of higher status.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*) : According to the member, what should be the pay of the Personal Assistant?

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*) : I am not going to accept that post. I am not in a position to say whether one pay would be sufficient or would not be sufficient. It depends upon the choice of Government and the decision that they may arrive at. I am not concerned with it. The only thing that matters to me is that the person appointed should be of a better status and should exercise greater power and that he must be paid better. If he is prepared to accept a lower pay, I have absolutely no objection.

**PRESIDENT** : Your time is up.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know from the member———

**PRESIDENT** : The member cannot ask a question when the other member is not in possession of the House.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, I oppose the motion. We all know that the suggestions which Messrs. Raman Pillai and Krishna Pillai wanted to bring to the notice of the Government were that, with the introduction of the various reforms on the lines of the Committee's Report, the work in the central office of educational administration has swelled considerably and that some place superior in status to that of the P. A. should be created and that a higher offfcer than the present Personal Assistant is necessary to deal with the increased volume of work.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): May I correct the member? I did not admit the necessity.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, when Mr. Raman Pillai suggested that the Inspectress of Schools who is getting the highest pay among the Inspectors may with advantage be taken to the Director's office for attending to the duties of the Personal Assistant, I thought that he was prepared to make that suggestion. Anyhow there appears to be some misconception about the items of work now allotted under the Reforms Scheme to the various offices created newly. For instance

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.]

as regards the Financial Assistant, it is clearly stated in the recommendation that such a post is created in the Director's office simply to avoid the huge wastage of money that is detected by the Committee as a result of their investigations. It is a department which spends one-fourth of the receipts of the State and I may say that the Government have also completely agreed with the framers of the report that such a post was highly necessary in view of the magnitude of the amount for the Department. My view with regard to the strengthening of the Inspectorate is that till now we were having two all powerful Inspectors, that is, Inspectors having jurisdiction throughout the State with regard to the English and Vernacular Schools. We have done away with them and in their places created Divisional Inspectors with their respective divisions and so the more important items of work that were being attended to by these All—Travancore Inspectors necessarily go to swell the work in the central office. In view of the very important fact that we are strengthening the Inspectorate by the creation of Divisional Inspectors, there should be somebody in the central office to help the Director in the discharge of his duties.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether the work in the central office increases in proportion to the number of schools or in proportion to the Divisional Inspectors?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, my position is this. Many items of more important work that are of a general comprehensive character that were done by these Inspectors have fallen to the lot of the Director and his office. That has nothing to do with the increase in the number of schools or anything like that. It is certainly true that we are passing through a time of financial stringency. But it is all the more the reason that every pie that is allotted to the department should be more usefully spent. This House was disposed to concede all this. Even last year when the desirability of creating these posts was discussed in this House, we pointed out that every pie that is spent on this Department should be made as useful as possible to the taxpayer and that, as such, such a post is necessary.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether he is of the opinion that the Deputy Director may be reinstated?

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Sir, the motion before the House has been brought by Messrs. Raman Pillai, Elenkath and S. Krishna Pillai with the best of intentions, *i. e.*, for effecting retrenchment without sacrificing efficiency. I would ask them to refer to page 32 of the Education Committee's Report wherein it is stated :—

> "The reduction, or the maintenance on an inadequate basis, of the directing and supervising staff, is a penny-wise-pound-foolish policy. A small increase in recurring expenditure on supplying an adequate headquarters and inspecting staff will, by increasing supervision and efficiency, save far larger sums of money to Government than the actual annual cost of the increased staff".

Sir, the percentage of total Government expenditure spent on direction and inspection in Travancore is low when compared with other States. In Madras it is 7·4, Bombay 6·1, Hyderabad 5·7, Mysore 7·4, Cochin 4·2 and Travancore 4·1. The Education Committee which was appointed in 1932, has recommended to effect the retrenchment in education expenditure and Mr. Statham, who was the chairman of the committee, has submitted his report after six months, that is, in June 1933. Government had to spend about Rs. 21,000 for the Committee and the Report was submitted to this House; and in the general discussion we had ample time to suggest further recommendations or to make alterations in the original recommendations. An advisory committee was also appointed by the Government to help Mr. Statham in that direction. It is only ten months since that some of the recommendations have been given effect to and Government have taken only a portion of the Report under consideration; and as a result of our agitation to abolish the post of the Deputy Director, Government have accepted it. According to me, the Personal Assistant is quite necessary. There are four Divisional Inspectors who are assisted by 32 Assistant Inspectors. Work in the head office must necessarily be very heavy and the Manager as well as the Personal Assistant may be required by the Director to help him in the immediate discharge of his business in the office. Before, there were Personal Assistants to the Chief Inspectors of English and Vernacular Schools and also to the Inspectress of Schools. That was abolished. Instead of two Personal Assistants who were in the grade of 125-175, we have one in the scale of Rs. 200 to 300 which is quite acceptable. As regards the Personal Assistant who is doing the work, he is also quite necessary. Mr. Statham is one of the most hard-working officers among the Heads of Departments. Whenever we go to the office, we find him in the office itself and sometimes he does not take holidays even on Sundays. With these words, I oppose the motion before the House.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Sir, I rise to oppose Mr. Raman Pillai's motion. I recognise that there is considerable force in the arguments advanced by Mr. S. Krishna Pillai in respect of the motion. I recognise, and I assure the House will recognise, that we are spending about Rs. 50 lakhs a year on Education and we have been spending that for a yery long time. I do not propose to examine the question whether Mr. Statham is industrious or not, for the obvious reason that it is wrong on principle either to congratulate or patronise or to condemn an officer. I am not concerned with personalities. That Mr. Statham is a man of very industrious habits, very hard-working and a very efficient officer, that is not a matter for me to argue. Sir, I propose to rest it on another basis altogether. We have been conversant with the benefits of division of labour in all matters. I have not forgotten the case of a good Ruler, Philip II of Spain, who was industrious. A great historian said that his industry was that of a clerk and not of a Ruler. I do not want Mr. Statham or his successors make themselves subject to such criticisms from anybody.

[Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai.]

The Director of Public Instruction has very heavy work to do. He must have help. It will be impossible for him to look after all the institutions in detail; and if he does so, or if any Director proposes to do so, he is bound to become useless as a Director. Apart from being that, I say, the Director, whoever be the person, should have an assistant in his office. This House was against the appointment of a Deputy Director on a very high pay. Government abolished that post. At the same time, Government have proposals to give assistance to the Director. I wish to impress upon the House the fact that, for a long time, the Personal Assistants, who were in the office, have not been able to do much in the way of shaping educational policies or to do anything for the encouragement of Malayalam literature or Tamil literature, the cause of which is very important in a country like Travancore. So that, Sir, if the Director is relieved of some work of this nature of looking after the details of significant and insignificant matters, if he is allowed to look into questions of policy for the whole department, to shape the different provinces of education in a proper manner, that must be to the advantage of the country.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know whether in other Departments such as the Land Revenue, where there is only one Head, they are not efficiently managing the affairs because they are not having Personal Assistants?

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Urban*) : To my mind that question does not arise as an analogy and therefore I do not propose to answer it.

One point I wish to impress upon the Government. Whether it is a Deputy Director or a Personal Assistant who is in the Director's Office, he must be a man who knows things, who can understand the wants of the Department and should not be one who cannot understand Malayalam or Tamil literature. Some kind of office experience will be good.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Is there such an officer in the State?

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Urban*) : Whether there is such an officer in the State or not is a matter for examination.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : Will the member definitely state whether he wants a Personal Assistant or a Deputy Director?

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Urban*) : I am not here to answer all questions. The object of language is to explain, and the language which I use, I think, is quite clear.

However because Mr. Narayana Pillai has some difficulty, I would explain. My point is this. There must be somebody in the office to help the Director. He may be a Personal Assistant or a Deputy Director.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilanankod*) : What designation would you give to that officer ?

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Urban*) : There is the Government to say that.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : What is the member's view of the matter ?

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Urban*) : I am not prepared to say.

**PRESIDENT** : You can't move him to answer. Leave him alone.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Urban*) : In the whole course of my public life, I have not taken up any personal matter. I have no person in my mind and I am really sorry that members of this House are putting questions of this nature, while others are attempting to develop this point. My point is this. The person who is there must be able to do a good deal of office work and must be able to understand what relevant things are and what irrelevant things are. He must be a person who knows the country and must be one who loves education for its own sake. It is not for me to suggest a name. Therefore I wish only to impress upon the House the necessity of placing a proper man there. Whether he is a Personal Assistant or a Deputy Director is a question for Government. Therefore I oppose Mr Raman Pillai's motion.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : Sir, I wish to speak a few words on this motion. The simple question before the House is whether, now that the Inspectorate reform has been accomplished, there is found to be the necessity, a great necessity of a co-ordinating officer, call him by any name, call him either Personal Assistant or Deputy Director or Superintendent or any other name which Government may easily find out but the only question is whether there is the necessity of a co-ordinating officer. If you admit that there is necessity of a co-ordinating officer, to leave a highly-paid officer like the Director to concentrate upon broad policies rather than routine work, if such a contention is admitted, I think there is the necessity of a co-ordinating officer other than the Director. If that is admitted, it does not at all matter by what name you call him. It is also necessary to point out in that connection whether that officer can be a petty officer as the Personal Assistant that used to be in his office or whether he should be a more responsible officer who may be trusted for something to be done fairly and not to the discredit of the department. That is a simple question. Well, Sir, I for one think that that officer who is to be entrusted with certain responsibilities, grave and serious responsibilities with regard to the administration of the department, to attend to routine administration, it would be good for the department, it would be good to the people at large. It will be good to the Education Department particularly if we put a man who can be expected to discharge his duties more responsibly, who will be more free from influences. If a Personal Assistant is allowed, he will be compelled

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

to be charged with a lot of routine work and this House will be echoing with the complaints of such an officer not in the very distant future. A Personal Assistant on the present grade with a lot of responsibilities will be a source for immense complaint, immense corruption and immense mis-utilisation of patronage. If it is so, I urge upon Government that, if there is the necessity of a co-ordinating officer other than the Director with regard to the routine work in the administration of the Department, I am emphatically of opinion that he must be a person higher in rank than the Personal Assistant. He need not be a person who draws a very high pay, as high a pay as the Director or the Deputy Director.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether he is for omitting the grant?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): No.

**MR. K. C. ABRAHAM** (*Kottayam II*): Sir, I oppose the motion with a few words. A few months ago, when the recommendations of the Education Reforms Committee were placed before this House, I think no one was more insistent than Mr. Statham himself for a Deputy Director; and this House, though it was well convinced then as now of the ability and capacity and enduring power of Mr. Statham, voted down that proposal and said no Deputy Director was needed for the Department. I believe that consistence may sometimes be cried down as the bane of little minds; but nevertheless it has virtues, and it seems to me that no new conditions have been superimposed on the Education Department of the State, in order to necessitate the appointment of another officer like the Deputy Director. Now the cry is made that we want an officer of a status higher than that of a Personal Assistant and less than the Director himself. No name is proposed to that officer. He is being described as a co-ordinating officer by some gentlemen and by others as a person not only to assist the Director in the routine work of the Director's Office but to be something like a helping hand in the shaping of the broad policy in the Department. All that I wish to say is that we must be consistent and we must be prepared to say that a spade is a spade always. In view of the capacity, efficiency and all that which we attribute to the Director, we were not prepared to vote for a Deputy Director then. No further conditions have, according to our view, been superimposed upon the Education Department of the State, just now to necessitate that appointment once again except it be for some consideration which the members are not prepared to vouchsafe to us. Therefore my submission is, in conformity with the policy which we enunciated some time ago, in keeping with the necessities of the Department, that we have to put down the Deputy Director-ship, as a few months ago we put it down. [Mr. K. R. Elankath : *Hear, hear*). According to the scheme before us, there is a Personal Assistant and I can well understand why that that Personal Assistant cannot now be allowed to go on assisting the Director in matters of departmental control. It was urged that there was so

much volume of routine work that the Director cannot properly get through. I think the Personal Assistant is looking to routine work and thereby assisting the Director; and the Director must look to the broad policies of the Department himself. The Personal Assistant is assisting him in routine work and I think he may be allowed to continue.

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): I do not think, Sir, there is need for a lengthy reply. I oppose the motion to omit the provision for the salary of the Personal Assistant. In doing so, I would just like to appeal to the members of the House who have supported the motion and ask them to realise that the work in the Education Department, whether you compare it with the Education Department outside the State or with other Departments inside the State, is very large indeed. I mean no reflection on my colleagues in the Government in other Departments, when I say that it is not fair to compare the Head Office staff of the Education Department with that of the Head Office staff of other Departments. The Education Department is dealing with nearly 4,000 institutions and with nearly 10,000 departmental subordinates. The Education Department is an exceptionally large department. Of necessity, routine matters must be very heavy especially at a time when large questions of policy are engaging the attention of the Department, particularly those arising out of the recommendations of the Education Reforms Committee

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): What is the work of the Manager other than routine work?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): I will deal with that question on the next motion.

The Education Department, some members may be surprised to hear, has over 9,000 departmental subordinates.

I do not believe that, even in a large province like Madras, there are over 9,000 subordinates working under the Director of Public Instruction and the House can very well imagine the immense routine work that arises merely on account of the personnel. There are 3,800 educational institutions under the Department. And, as was pointed out in the Education Reforms Committee's Report, the Head Office of the Education Department of Mysore has 5 officers to assist the Director, over and above a Manager and the Superintendents, and over and above two Divisional Deputy Directors, working over and above District Educational Officers and Assistant Inspectors. The State of Hyderabad, again, has 4 Assistants under the Director, over and above an Office Manager and Superintendents. I may add that the total number of children under instruction in Travancore is larger than in the two States of Hyderabad and Mysore put together I think there is very good reason for retaining the post of Personal Assistant in such a very large and important Department with a budget allotment of over Rs. 47 lakhs. I therefore oppose the motion.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): I demand a poll.

**PRESIDENT** : All right; we shall spend some time after the heat of the discussion.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

AYES.—2.

1 Mr. K. R. Elenkath.
2 Mr. R. Raman Pillai.

NOES.—42.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 ,, K. C. Abraham
3 ,, T. K. Alexander
4 ,, V. T. Chacko
5 ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar
6 ,, E. H. Francis
7 ,, Antony George
8 ,, K. George
9 Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony
10 Mr. M. Mahomed Haneef
11 ,, T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri
12 ,, N. John Joseph
13 ,, J. M. Joseph
14 ,, K. C. Karunakaran
15 ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri
16 ,, K. M. Krishnan
17 ,, K. P. Krishna Menon
18 ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai
19 ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai
20 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
21 Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman
22 Mr. E. K. Kunjuraman
23 ,, K. M. Kuriakose
24 ,, C. O. Madhavan
25 ,, K. Madhavan
26 ,, K. Mahomed
27 ,, K. A. Narayana Pillai
28 ,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
29 Srimati T. Narayani Amma
30 Mr. G. Nilakantan
31 ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai
32 ,, K. Padmanabhan
33 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
34 Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar
35 Mr. Kayalam Paramesvan Pillai
36 Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
37 Mr. K. Sankaran
38 ,, R. M. Statham
39 ,, T. C. Thommen
40 ,, G. B. E. Truscott
41 ,, N. E. Varughese
42 ,, T. K. Velu Pillai

NEUTRALS.—24.

1 Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai
2 ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan
3 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)
5 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)
5 ,, S. J. Nair
6 ,, T. C. Joseph
7 ,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
8 ,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
9 ,, T. Krishna Pillai
10 ,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
11 ,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai
12 ,, M. N. Nair
13 Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai
14 ,, Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
15 ,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
16 ,, Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
17 ,, V. Ramakrishna Panickar
18 ,, R. Sambasiva Aiyar
19 ,, M. Sivatanu Pillai
20 ,, A. Thanu Pillai
21 ,, S. Thiraviam Nadar
22 ,, P. K. Thomas
23 ,, V. K. Velappan Nair
24 ,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

The motion was declared lost.

**PRESIDENT** : Before I proceed to take up the next motion, I would invite the attention of the Honourable members of this House to a new machine which has been installed on the President's table —I refer to the bell, for the purpose of saving the lungs of the President for better purposes. (*Laughter.*) It has been considered advisable to instal this little machine on the table so that, when any member who is speaking is about to exhaust his time, the bell will ring. That merely gives him the warning that he is nearing the danger point. (*Laughter.*) And, after a reasonable interval, the Chair will ring the bell a second time. That means that the Honourable member, who is speaking, must resume his seat. There is no appeal against the decision of the bell. (*Laughter.*)

**Motions Nos. 2 and 3.**

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :

2. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for Personal Assistant.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI :

3. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for Personal Assistant.

**Motion No. 4.**

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*) : Sir, I beg to make the following motion :

*To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,100 for Manager.*

My object in tabling this motion is to urge upon the attention of the Government that the post of Manager is not necessary for the office of the Director of Public Instruction, and that it can, with advantage, be abolished. In the light of the discussion on the previous motion, I submit, my position has been made stronger. The post of Manager was created at a time when the Director had no Personal Assistant. It was urged, during the debate under the previous motion, that there was need for an officer of higher status than even the Personal Assistant to assist the Director. Now, the post of a Financial Assistant has also been created to assist the Director. He is also an officer of high status drawing a salary of about Rs. 200. There are also four or five Superintendents in the office. In addition to all these, there is no need for a Manager on a salary of Rs. 175. That is my humble submission. These are hard times, Sir, and Government will do well to abolish this post which does not seem to be very necessary. After all, what are the functions that are being discharged by this Manager ? He opens covers received in the office, and sends them up to the Director : and, after receiving them back, distributes them among the various sections. I know he is also attending to the visitors who want to see the Director and fixes up interviews. And, evidently because he has no work, he is entrusted with two minor sections dealing with typing, registering and despatching of communications. I submit, Sir, these functions can conveniently be taken over by the Personal Assistant or the Financial Assistant or both combined. My submission is that, in view of the hard

times, it should be the earnest endeavour of the Government as well as of the Heads of Departments to abolish all unnecessary posts and to retain only such as are absolutely indispensable. I submit that the Manager's post is not necessary for the office of the Director of Public Instruction, and can conveniently be abolished.

With these words, I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*) : May I ask whether, on account of the reorganisation in the Department, the work of the Head Office has not increased ?

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*) : The work has, no doubt, slightly increased; but the number of officers also has increased.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*) : Has there been only *slight* increase ?

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*) : There has been only slight increase.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : I agree with all that has been stated by my predecessor. He is quite right. There is a Personal Assistant to the Director, about whose functions we have heard enough under the last motion. It will be very easy for him, if necessary with the help of one or two clerks, to receive letters and distribute them among the various sections. The Manager's only function seems to be to act as a transmitting agency between the Personal Assistant and the Director or the clerks in the office. For this purpose, certainly we do not want an officer on the comparatively high salary of Rs. 175, especially, as was emphasised by Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai, in these hard times.

Further, to put it frankly, the main objection to keeping high-paid persons in offices in the central office is that they put on airs and easily become agencies of oppression and corruption. Even in regard to the present incumbent, there has been a lot of complaint. Probably, a better person may be available and may be selected. But, whoever be the person, the high-sounding appellation that he is the 'Manager' of the Director's office creates an impression in the subordinates of the Department that he is in a position of vantage. Sir, certainly, we do not want to increase the number of such demi-gods in such head offices and allow them to carry on their depredation easily and as they like. Therefore, it is better to get rid of such fellows and arrange for the work being carried on more efficiently, as was suggested by the mover, by the Personal Assistant or by the Financial Assistant or clerks. Sir, what is it that we find in the Secretariat, the chief office of Government? The Chief Secretary has no Personal Assistant or Manager under him. His work is being done for him by a Superintendent. That is all. The Director also can manage with his Superintendents. He has also a Personal Assistant and a Financial Assistant. I therefore support the motion for the abolition of the post of Manager in the Director's office.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery cum Peermade II*): എന്റെ മുൻഗാമി പ്രസ്ഥാവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിനേക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായി എനിക്കു് ഒന്നുംതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനില്ല. ഞാൻ ആ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I oppose the motion to omit the allotment for the salary of the Manager. I do not think I need add very much to what I have already stated in my speech under the previous motion.

It must be obvious that the work of the office of the Director is very heavy. The Department is very large, and several members have spoken sympathetically about the need for the retention of the post of Personal Assistant in my office. The post of Personal Assistant does not, by any means, do away with the necessity for the post of Manager. I do not know whether Honourable members think that the post of Personal Assistant has only been just now created. That post has been there for many years along with the post of a Manager. Their functions are entirely different. Both are very necessary.

One question has been rightly raised in this discussion, namely, whether the work of the Department has not increased as a result of the reforms. Obviously, it has increased very much. The mere creation of the four Divisional Inepectors with their respective quarter jurisdictions has brought into the head office a large mass of routine which, formerly, never came to the head office. All questions of inter-divisional transfers, promotions, appointments, etc., of officers getting salary of Rs. 25 and more, have now to come to the head office, matters which, obviously, formerly, were under the Inspector of Vernacular Schools, the Inspector of English Schools and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools. Correspondence and other work has, therefore, very largely increased in the head office, even independent of new schemes on account of the Report of the Education Reforms Committee. The office of the Direct or now remains, in its staff, exactly as it was before any reorganisation took place, with the solitary exception of the appointment of a Financial Assistant, a post the necessity for which was recognised by all the Honorable members of this House. He is an officer lent by the Account Officer, with special technical qualification, with special functions, namely to do internal audit and to scrutinise the income and expenditure of the Department, to concentrate attention on the very large amounts of the Education Budget.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Has he full work?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Certainly, he has; and it is getting fuller and fuller day by day.

Further, Sir, the Manager is not like the Financial Assistant or the Personal Assistant. He is not an officer assisting the Director in his work. He supervises the heavily worked office and is responsible per-

sonally for expedition of work and for keeping the work current without arrears. That is very important work. The post of Manager is therefore absolutely necessary.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

**Motions Nos. 5 and 6**

The following motions were not moved:

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI:

5. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,100 for Manager.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI:

6. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,100 for Manager.

***Motion No. 7***

**PRESIDENT**: I think the next item, Motion No. 7, is not in its proper place and should be ruled out. The obvious object of the member is to suggest that the Director should move the Government to reduce the fees in schools and colleges by 50 per cent. That can hardly fit in under the allotment of Rs. 8,480 for salaries. I would advise the honourable member concerned to shift the motion to its proper place. I shall have no objection to that being done.

I have got to make the same remark in regard to motions Nos. 8, 9 and 10. There also, the object of the members who have sent up the motions seems to be to suggest reduction of school and college fees under allotment relating to establishment. These motions also are not in their proper place and have to be ruled out. I shall have no objection to their being shifted on to their proper places.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Which is the proper place, Sir?

**PRESIDENT**: The allotment for schools and colleges.

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Motion No. 8 does not specify the object of the member.

**PRESIDENT**: I took it for granted that he also wants to deal with the reduction of school fees.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): My object in sending up the motion was entirely different.

**PRESIDENT**: I have made a special appeal to all members that they should be good enough to specify their objects.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): This motion of mine was sent up before that circular was received.

**PRESIDENT**: Then, I shall make an exception in your case and call upon you to make the motion.

***Motion No. 8***

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറിനത്തിലേക്കു ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ൨൦,൦൦ൻ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും ഒരു രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അവ

തരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഒരു പ്രധാനസംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി ഈ സഭയെ അറിയിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപംകൊണ്ട് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഹൈന്ദവരുടെ അനദ്ധ്യായദിവസങ്ങളിൽ പലതിനേയും എഡ്യുക്കേഷൻഡയറക്ടർ അപഹരിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഓരോ കാലങ്ങളിലായി ഹൈന്ദവരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ ഹനിച്ചുവരുന്നക്കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു ഹൈന്ദവനായി ജീവിക്കാൻതന്നെ വളരെ ലജ്ജയായിരിക്കുന്നു. കറുത്തവാവു ദിവസം ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കു വളരെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒന്നാണ്. ആ ദിവസത്തെ ഇപ്പോൾ അനദ്ധ്യായദിവസമായി കരുതിക്കൂടാ എന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനിസഹോദരർക്ക് അവർക്കുള്ള സകല അവകാശങ്ങളും കിട്ടിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെ കിട്ടുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള അസൂയ നിമിത്തമല്ല അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്. അവരുടെ വേദപുസ്തകത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതു തങ്ങളെപ്പോലെതന്നെ തങ്ങളുടെ അയൽക്കാരനേയും സ്നേഹിക്കണമെന്നാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കുള്ള അനദ്ധ്യായദിവസങ്ങളെ എടുത്തുകളയാതിരിക്കണമെന്നുമാത്രമേ എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുള്ളു.

**PRESIDENT**: Order, order. I have tried to understand what the Honourable member has been speaking in Malayalam. He is trying to express his grievances on account of the cutting down of holidays. As I have already pointed out, that does not come under 'Establishment'; for, it is not the poor establishment that is responsible for that. I rule the motion out of order on that ground, and the Honourable member will have to find out some other appropriate head under which he may bring the motion. I have no objection to admit it waiving the usual two days' notice.

### *Motions Nos. 9 and 10.*

**PRESIDENT**: As I have pointed out already, motions Nos. 9 and 10 also are not in their proper places.

The following motions were not therefore moved.

MR. K. SANKARAN:

9 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,009 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

10 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,009 for establishment by Re. 1.

### *Motion 11*

**MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): എഡ്യുക്കേഷൻ ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകളുടെ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടിയിനത്തിൽ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ൩,൦൦൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും ഒരു രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

[Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastri.]

അധഃകൃതർക്കു എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഇന്നുള്ളതിനേക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായി ഉദ്യോഗപരമായ സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള വിവരം ഗവമ്മെൻറിനേയും ഡയറക്ടരേയും ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുവാനാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപംകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതു്. മലയാളം, ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്, സംസ്കൃതം എന്നീ ഭാഷകളിൽ സാമാന്യവിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയും പരിചയവും സമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അധഃകൃതസമുദായാംഗങ്ങൾക്ക് എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ ലഭിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥിതി തീരെ പര്യാപ്തമല്ല. പബ്ലിക്കു സർവീസിൽ ഇവരുടെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യവും കേവലം പിന്നോക്കമാണെന്നുള്ളതിന് യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. പുലയർ, പറയർ മുതലായവർ—

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): On a point of order, Sir. The member is discussing the necessity for the encouragement of Pulayas, Parayas and other depressed classes, in the matter of their education, under a motion for reducing T. A.

**PRESIDENT**: The Chair too had that doubt in its own mind. But, it occurred that, perhaps, from a far-fetched interpretation of the appropriateness of the motion, it might be suggested that, if the officers of the Department had toured properly, the needs of the depressed classes would have been met better (*Laughter.*) So, I wanted to give the member an opportunity to say what he has in his mind. After I have heard him more fully, I will give my ruling on the appropriateness of the motion under this head.

**MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): ഇപ്പോൾ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലും മലയാളത്തിലും സാമാന്യവിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയും സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകൾമാത്രമേ അധഃകൃതരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽനിന്നും ഉദ്യോഗാർത്ഥികളായി മുൻപോട്ടുവരുന്നുള്ളു. മലയാളം ഏഴും ഒൻപതും ക്ലാസുകളിൽ ജയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അപേക്ഷകരായ അധഃകൃതർ വളരെയുണ്ടെങ്കിലും സക്കാർ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ ചെറിയ ഒരുസംഖ്യക്കുമാത്രമേ ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നുള്ളു. ഒരു വിഭാഗമായ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ എങ്ങും അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ഒരൊററ സ്ത്രീക്കോ പുരുഷനോ പോലും ഇതുവരെ പ്രവേശനമോ പ്രോത്സാഹനമോ കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു പരിതാപകരംതന്നെ. അധികാരമുള്ള ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ സന്നിധിയിൽചെന്ന് അധഃകൃതരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസംബന്ധമായ കാര്യങ്ങളും സങ്കടങ്ങളും പറയുമ്പോൾ ഡയറക്ടരുടെ സന്നിധിയിൽചെന്നു ഈ വക സങ്കടങ്ങൾ അറിയിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നപതിവ്

സാധാരണമാണു്. ഡയറക്ടരോടു പറയുന്നതായാൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരുടെ നിയമനാധികാരത്തെ കുറിച്ചുപറയും. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു് അധികാരികളുടെ ഈ സമാധാനങ്ങൾ ഏതുപ്രകാരമാണു് അധഃകൃതർക്കു സഹായമായിത്തീരുന്നതെന്നറിയുന്നില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതി കൊണ്ടു ഇതരഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ കിട്ടിവരുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ഉദ്യോഗസൌകര്യം എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിൽതന്നെ നൽകേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള കാര്യമാണു് എനിക്കു പ്രധാനമായി ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡയറക്ടർ അധഃകൃതരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളിലും അവർക്കു ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം ചെയ്യുന്നകാര്യത്തിലും പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിലുള്ള മനസ്സും ശ്രദ്ധയും നേരേയായികാണുന്നില്ല. അധഃകൃതരുടെ യഥാർത്ഥമായ അവശതകളെ നേരിട്ടു ഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതിനു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു സൌകര്യം ലഭിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ദീനതകൾക്കനുസരണമായ സഹായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെൻറു ദാക്ഷിണ്യപൂർവം ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഫീസുസൌജന്യവുംമററും മേലും തുടരണം. പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളായ അധഃകൃതർക്കു് എഡ്യുക്കേഷൻഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ജോലിനൽകി സഹായിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസാസക്തിതന്നെ ക്രമേണ കുറഞ്ഞുപോകും. പഠിച്ചുജയിച്ചു മുന്നോട്ടുവരുന്നവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ അധികം തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മവന്നുകൂടുന്നതിനു കാരണമായിത്തീരുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതാണു്. അതിനാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു് മേലധികാരികളുടേയും ഗവൺമെൻറിൻേറയും ശ്രദ്ധ അധഃകൃതരുടെപേരിൽ സവിശേഷം പതിഞ്ഞു ഫലപ്രദമായി കാണണമെന്നുമാത്രമാണു ഞാൻ താല്പര്യപൂർവം പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതു്.

**PRESIDENT**: Order, order. I have heard the member at some length to be quite sure whether the indulgence which I allowed him is justifiable. I find he is entering into a general discussion of the educational policy of Government by claiming more appointments for this community or for that community. That is entirely out of order so far as this particular allotment is concerned.

Under the same head, there are also motions Nos. 12,13,14,15 and 16. Item No. 12 does not specify the object of the member. Of these five motions, No. 16 is for omitting the entire allotment for travelling allowance, and therefore will have precedence over the other motions. As it is already time for the House to adjourn for lunch, the House will take up motion No. 16 for discussion immediately after the House re-assembles.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M. and re-assembled at 2 P. M. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

*Motion No. 16*

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT :** The House will proceed to Motion No. 16 "To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for travelling allowances" by Mr. R. Raman Pillai.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): I do not move.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT :** Then Mr. Asan will move his motion.

*Motion No. 15.*

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : Sir, I beg to make the following motion :—

"*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 100.*"

My object in making this motion is to see that the expense for Travelling Allowances for the next year should not be more than what it was in the previous years. Until 1108, we find that it was only Rs. 2,000. In 1109 there was an expenditure of Rs. 2,500. In that year there was also a Deputy Director. I think that might be the reason for increasing the expenditure by Rs. 500. Anyhow the post of the Deputy Director has been abolished. In view of that fact, there is no necessity to sanction any amount more than what was spent during previous years. On that ground, I submit that so much amount should be reduced from the allotment of Rs. 3,000.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : I second the motion brought forward by Mr. Damodaran Asan. In view of the fact that there are a larger number of Divisional Inspectors and in the absence of the Deputy Director, I do not find the necessity for such a big amount as Rs. 3,000 for the Director as Travelling Allowance. I strongly support the motion of Mr. Asan.

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Sir, I oppose the motion. It is quite true that the post of the Deputy Director has been abolished and the amount of Rs. 2,500 was provided in the Budget at the time when there were the Deputy Director and the Financial Assistant. Now there is the Financial Assistant. He should go round and inspect the accounts of the various educational institutions and educational offices and for this purpose it is necessary that there should be a considerable allotment of Travelling Allowance apart from the amount that is set apart for the Director.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : May I know from the member whether the Financial Assistant has been going on tour this year and, if so, what was the expenditure this year for that purpose?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : The Financial Assistant has gone on tour this year. But I cannot give the exact amount. I think he has spent about Rs. 200 this year.

I oppose the motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Do you press your motion, Mr. Damodaran Asan ?

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : No, Sir.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motions Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 17.***

The following motions were not moved.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI ;

12. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR :

13 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

14 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 3.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

17 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,200 for office expenses and miscellaneous by Rs. 800.

***Motion No. 7.***

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : Sir, I beg to submit that, when motion No. 7 in the previous page under the head of salaries came up for consideration, the President ruled that the motion could not be made under the head of salaries and I was asked to transfer to the appropriate head and make the motion under it. Now the appropriate head under which my motion can be moved has come and I request that I may be allowed to move it as directed by the President.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Yes, you may do so.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : Sir, I beg to make the following motion :—

"*To reduce the allotment of Rs* 8,480 *for salaries by Re.* 1"

My object in making this motion is to urge upon the attention of the Director as well as the Government the necessity of giving some relief to the students who are anxious to proceed with their studies in these days of economic depression.

**MR P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Sir, I rise to a point of order. There is an identical motion, No. 19, by Mr. S. Nilakanta Pillai. That is a cut for the reduction of Rs. 10. Mr. Asan's motion is only for the reduction of Re. 1.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : Sir, I beg to submit that does not matter.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Mr S. Nilakanta Pillai's motion is under 'Direction.' Mr. Asan can speak in the discussion under that motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Mr. Asan's motion was permitted to be made under the appropriate head.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : But there is a motion by Mr. Nilakanta Pillai. Mr. Asan's motion comes under that.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I submit, Sir, that, when my motion came up, the President said that that may be transferred and moved under the appropriate head. Now the appropriate head has come. According to the direction of the President, I have asked for permission and the Deputy President has allowed it.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Whatever be the merits of the question, Mr. Asan's motion has been admitted and objections are taken only afterwards so that Mr. Asan may go on.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): The students in schools and colleges as well as their guardians are very anxious to see that the former complete their studies. The Financial Secretary has also admitted in his Budget Speech that the present economic depression is unprecedented in its intensity, extent and duration. The income under the head of fees in 1108 was Rs. 7·6 lakhs and examination fee comes to Rs. 1·4 lakhs. So the total income under fees was about Rs. 9 lakhs. If we reduce the income by 50 per cent., it will come to about Rs. 4½ lakhs. But there is another item in which there will be a saving as a result of reducing school fees. On account of half-fee concession, the Government are incurring a loss of Rs. 2·16 lakhs. If the fees are reduced by 50%, the concession will be reduced to 25% and so the loss under that would come to only half of Rs. 2·16 lakhs. Thus the loss will be only Re. 1 lakh and odd. With regard to the examination charges also, the expenses come to Rs. 67,000. I think a reasonable reduction could be made in the remuneration given to the examiners; and so the total loss, according to me, is only Rs. 2½ lakhs. The students who are studying in the schools and who would be benefited by this reduction is more than a lakh. So, if the Government grant this concession, more than one lakh of students will be benefited and it is their anxiety to continue their studies that prompts them to ask for this concession. So, my submission is that it is the paramount duty of the Government to reduce the fees in schools and colleges by 50 per cent. I may be asked how the loss could be made up. For this purpose, I would suggest a reduction in the salaries of the officers of the Education Department.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Does the member think that it is fair to reduce the salary of officers in the Education Department alone?

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): When we come to the other Departments, I would suggest for the reduction of salaries of officers in those departments. If I make suggestions for the reduction of salaries of officers in the other departments under this Demand, I may be ruled out of order. The amount for this purpose could be made up by reducing the salaries of the officers of the Education Department. On these grounds, I submit this motion for the consideration of the House.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, മി. ആശാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാനും ബലമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് മി. ആശാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതിൽ കൂടുതലായി ചില കാര്യങ്ങൾമാത്രമേ ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ഗവണ്മെൻറു എപ്പോഴും ലാഭം മാത്രംനോക്കുന്ന കച്ചവടക്കാരൻെറ നിലയിൽ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുകൂടാ എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. എല്ലാത്തരം സ്കൂളുകളിലും കാളേജുകളിലും ഉള്ള വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ഫീസിനത്തിൽ ൫൦ ശതമാനം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ധർമ്മബുദ്ധിയോടു ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കാൻ വൈമുഖ്യം കാണിക്കുന്നതു അശേഷം ആശാസ്യമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു നയമല്ല. ഇത്രയും പണം ഉപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് ക്ലേശകരമല്ലാത്തമാർഗ്ഗവും സൌകര്യവും ആകസ്മികമായി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ നിന്നുതന്നെ വ്യക്തമാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു സൌകര്യപ്പെടുത്തത്തക്കവണ്ണം അവിചാരിതമായി റെയിൽവെ സിങ്കിംഗ്ഫണ്ടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുണ്ടായ വ്യവസ്ഥാഭേദത്താലോ അഥവാ വ്യാഖ്യാന ഭേദത്താലോ മാററിമറിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇടയായ പ്രസ്തുതഫണ്ടിൽ ബാക്കിയുള്ളതു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പദ്ധതിഅനുസരിച്ച് പള്ളിവാസൽ ഹൈഡ്രോ ഇലക്ട്രിക്ക് സ്കീമിലേക്കു മുടക്കപ്പെടുത്തിച്ചുവച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണെന്ന് ആ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽനിന്നും കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ ദുസ്സഹമായ കഷ്ടത അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സംഗതികളിൽ ലാഭംമാത്രംനോക്കി ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതാണ്. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ഫീസ് അൻപതുശതമാനം കുറവുചെയ്യുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ൩,൯൯,൭൩൪ രൂപായാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു മുൻകണക്കനുസരിച്ചു നഷ്ടം വരാവുന്നതു്. ഞാൻ മുൻപു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ മാററിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള റിസർവ്ഫണ്ടിൽ ഒരുഭാഗം ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാത്ത അത്യാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഈ ആപൽഘട്ടത്തിൽ വിനിയോഗിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ആ സംഗതിയിൽ ഒരു കാര്യം പ്രത്യേകം ഓർക്കണം.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): പ്രൈവററ് കാളേജുകളുടേയും, ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളുടേയും ഫീസ്സ് ഇതേമാതിരി കുറക്കണമോ?

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): അവിടേയും നിശ്ചയമായി കുറക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു ഒരുകാര്യം പ്രത്യേകമായി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു അത്യാവശ്യമെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന മററുകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ പലതും സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിൻെറ ശമനംവരെ വേണമെങ്കിൽ മാററിവയ്ക്കാവുന്നതുണ്ട്. ഉദാഹരണത്തിനായി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഒരു കെട്ടിടം പണിയണമെന്നുള്ള കാര്യമാണെങ്കിൽ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിനു ശമനം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതുവരെ ആയതുമാററിവയ്ക്കാം. എന്നാൽ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം നീങ്ങുന്നതുവരെ കുട്ടികളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം മാററിവയ്ക്കാൻ അശേഷം നിർവാഹമില്ല. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം നീങ്ങി സമൃദ്ധമായ ഒരു കാലഘട്ടം ഭാഗ്യവശാൽ ഉദയം ചെയ്യുന്നതുവരെ കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിറുത്തിവക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കുട്ടികൾ പ്രായമായി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള കാലവും അതിനുള്ള ആസക്തിയും അവരിൽ നിന്നും പൊയ്പോകുന്നു. തന്മൂലം ഈ കുട്ടികൾ പില്പാട്ട വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം തുടരുന്നതിനു പലേകാരണങ്ങളാൽ അപ്രാപ്തന്മാരായി ഭവിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതു തീർച്ചതന്നെ. അതുകൊണ്ട് മററെല്ലാസംഗതികളേയും അപേക്ഷിച്ച് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറ് സൗജന്യബുദ്ധിയോടുകൂടി പൊതുജനങ്ങളെ സഹായിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അസന്ദിഗ്ദ്ധമായ അഭിപ്രായം. പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു സങ്കടമുണ്ടാകുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അവക്കു വേണ്ട സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെൻറ് ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ വർഷത്തിൽ സർക്കാർ കരനിലങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പന്ത്രണ്ടരശതമാനം ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുകയും കണ്ടുകൃഷിവസ്തുക്കളുടെ കരം പറ ഒന്നുക്ക് ൯ പണം വിലയിൽനിന്നു ൭ൽ പണം ആക്കുകയും റബ്ബർ കൃഷിചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമികൾക്ക് പകുതിക്കരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു. പലേ വിഷയത്തിലും ധർമ്മബുദ്ധിയോടുകൂടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഏററവും അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഈ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിലും സൗജന്യം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ സർവ്വപ്രധാനമായ കടമയാണെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Before proceeding with the arguments, I wish to know from the Chair whether, as there is an identical motion standing against my name, I will be allowed 10 minutes?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You may speak on this motion for 5 minutes.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Mr. Asan has pointed out to us that by reducing the fees the loss that is to be sustained by the Government is not a very considerable one. I quite agree with him in

that point of view. On a calculation I would like to point out to the Government, that in the year 1107 the expenditure involved as compared to the receipt from fees bears the ratio of 100 : 15 *i. e.*, an income of Rs. 6,95,254 to the total expenditure of Rs. 45,14,453. Coming to the next year, the percentage of income to expenditure stands at 17 per cent., for after deducting the revenue from miscellaneous groups the income mainly from the item of fees comes to Rs. 7,57,167 while expenditure reaches Rs. 45,57,688. Sir, this shows that if a reduction of 50 per cent. is made, Government is not in any way going to materially suffer especially in a department which is considered to be a spending department. The economic depression has very much affected even the number of school going population in classes where fees are levied.

I may at the same time point out that the rise in the number of students in 1108 is only a few thousands. That is, in 1107 when the number was 2,27,747 in departmental schools, it rose to 2,76,542 in 1108. But I must at the same time tell Government that this rise is due mainly to the increase in the number of students in the primary department of the schools where there is no fee. Coming to the High School department, wherefrom the major portion of the fees is realised, I find that in 1107 only 12,459 pupils were in the list of students. But in 1108, the number has diminished to 11,658. I only point out to Government, that in classes where fees are levied, the number of students is steadily going down. This is the latest record of the statistics that we have and as such I need not tell the House that at this time of economic depression, when the guardians are already exhausted, when they are educating their children even sacrificing their daily means of livelihood, this is the opportune time for Government to come to their help; and Government should use this opportunity for at least redressing their grievances by a remission of 50 per cent. in school and college fees.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Sir, I also support the motion that is moved by Mr. Asan. I do not think that any long speech is necessary to commend the motion for the acceptance of the House. The reason is quite evident and quite simple. The people are in very great distress and they find it rather very difficult to find means to pay the fees for the education of their children. It is only proper that Government should find their way to reduce the fees in the schools and colleges by at least 50 per cent.

The only other question that the Government has to consider is how to find funds to meet this deficit in their income. I may just point out one or two sources of income in addition to the suggestions made by the mover and his other supporters. Even in the budget as it is presented before this House, there is a surplus of about 2·6 lakhs of rupees. Then there is another source by which Government has obtained something like a revenue of Rs. 2·5 lakhs by way of duty on matches. That amount anyway may be taken to be contributed by the people.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not think you are justified in making a proposal for the diversion of any particular sum to any particular purpose.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): I am only suggesting that any funds available in the hands of Government may be diverted so as to meet the deficiency due to the reduction in fees by 50 per cent.

There is another suggestion that I wish to make. Government may make a saving in their expenditure by reducing the salaries of high-paid officers in the State. Government should meet the situation in the country and make a reduction of 50 per cent. in the fees in the schools and colleges.

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): Sir, I also rise to support the motion. In spite of the vehement criticisms that are being levelled against the present system of education, I think it must be conceded on all hands, at least on a larger ground, that it is not justifiable and becoming on the part of an advanced and progressive Government as ours to make education prohibitive. However, I may say, unremunerative the present system of education may be, I think that, as far as possible, it must be made attractive and accessible at least from a financial point of view, for the ordinary tax-payer. Under the present circumstances, a person sends his children to the school not because he can afford it, nor is it because it will be paying in the long run. It is simply in order to ward off a great evil. He thinks, and that rightly too, that a starving family with educated unemployed is by far safer, better and more stable than a family with surplus family budget but cramped with uneducated unemployed, That which applies to individuals and families applies with equal force to the State as well. But for the education that have spread among the masses to-day, things would have taken a different turn altogether under the present circumstances.

From the Administration Report it is quite evident that there is a fall in the number of school-going children in 1108 and I am sure it must have gone further down this year. The exorbitant rates of fees that are being levied today, not to speak of the costly text-books and the costlier note-books, contribute not a little to the steady decrease in the number of school-going children. Unlike the remission of taxes, I think that a reduction in the school fees will be more universal in its effect and in its extent. The ownership of land and fields is not a condition precedent to sending our children to schools. Besides, it is more in the interests of the State rather than of the individual that education should be given all facilities to advance.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, I am in full sympathy with the intentions underlying the argument of the mover. Of course, times are bad and the poor people of the land are anxious to get a concession in the fees of the school-going children. Some concession certainly should be given in the matter of school fees. But though the Honourable mover confined his arguments at first to departmental schools, subsequent development on the subject tend to show that the concession has been urged for non-departmental schools and private schools to the same extent as in departmental schools. Sir, there are in all about 2,450 private aided institutions and 280 unaided institutions in

the whole Stale. Of course, of these institutions there may be a few which are self-supporting and which may have good funds behind them.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know from the member whether all these institutions do not levy fees ?

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): No. There are a number of private schools which do not.

I refer to Vernacular Middle and High Schools and English Middle and High Schools and Colleges in the State. So far as these institutions are concerned, all of them are not self-supporting, in spite of the fee they levy.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Are not all the private English Schools paying concerns rather than self-supporting institutions ?

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Some may be self-supporting; but all are not paying concerns.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the member can point out any English institution conducted by private agency that is not self-supporting ?

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): So far as English High Schools are concerned, I think almost all of them are not self-supporting.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The question was whether there was any English institution under private agency which was not self-supporting. Has Mr. Padmanaban anything to say to that?

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): I have answered that.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I mean English institutions and not English High Schools.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): That question has been answered.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know whether the member is supporting or opposing the motion ?

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): I am in perfect agreement with the principle underlying the motion.

If a remission of 50 per cent. is enforced, to departmental and non-departmental schools alike, I would only request that a reimbursement be made to private schools. In the case of fee concessions allowed by private schools, the department reimburses the management to the extent of at least 75 per cent. of the loss. If 50 per cent. reduction is extended to private schools, the department is bound to reimburse them to the extent of 75 per cent. of the loss then the private schools will have no complaint.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the member is aware of any private institution in which salary cuts have been introduced ?

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Certainly, there are.

So bringing this matter also into the consideration of the House, I am in full sympathy with Mr. Asan's motion; but as it is, I am not sup-

[Mr. K. Padmanabhan.]

porting it. I would just urge the principle and I would request Governments to see that, if reduction is allowed, they reimburse the private schools also.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Why not cut down the salaries of teachers in private schools?

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): But then we may not get teachers.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether there are not already cuts made in the pay of teachers under private managements?

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Yes, there are. But that is no justification for reduction of fees.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): In supporting the motion before the House, I may be permitted to give my own impression on the matter. A few minutes back, I saw the Financial Secretary interrupting one of the members on this side of the House, when he opposed the motion, by putting a question as to whether the reduction should also be made applicable to grant-in-aid or private institutions also. By that interruption of the official member, I understand that Government are in a way prepared to make this reduction in Government institutions; the only difficulty for them is how to face the case if private institutions do not act accordingly. So I do not think that there is any more necessity on the part of the members on this side of the House to speak on the desirability of effecting a 50 per cent. cut in school and college fees. In this connection I would like to give a very good suggestion to the House. I anticipate many more members to speak after me and I only wish one and all of them to repeat the same argument with added emphasis.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You cannot say that. You cannot invite other members to speak in the way in which you like (*laughter*).

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): I am only indirectly appealing to the members to desist from speaking any more on the point and allow the House to divide on it straightway.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Sir, I support the motion brought forward by Mr. Asan. Sir, the other day, during the general discussion of the budget, almost all the members on this side of the House gave expression to the miserable condition of the people on account of the present economic depression. All the people find it difficult, excepting the Government servants, to find means or to get at means for their daily maintenance even. The parents of school-going children are at a loss to find means even to feed them. Such being the case, we can imagine how difficult it will be for the parents to send their children to school and to spend for their educational expenses. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the Government must seriously consider this question of making a substantial reduction of fees in schools and colleges, either recognised or departmental. Not less than 50 per cent. of the fees must be reduced.

But, the question may naturally arise as to how the Government would be able to meet the expenditure on behalf of the Education Department. I would suggest to the officers of Government to be generous enough to forego a portion of their salaries.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): I want a ruling from the Chair, as to whether a member can traverse the same ground as has been traversed by previous speakers, repeat arguments and suggestions already advanced. (*Hear, hear.*)

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** The rule prevents *tedious* repetition. If anybody attempts that, I shall certainly prevent him from doing so. But Mr. Nilakanta Pillai is now repeating arguments in a way in which he thinks they would be useful. I do not find any tediousness in it.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): I request the President to throw more light on what he means by *tediousness* in repetition.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** I refuse to do that; but I certainly promise Mr. Sivatanu Pillai that, if any member attempts at tedious repetition I shall stop him at once.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Sir, generosity must first proceed from the Dewan, the Head of the Administration; and then, surely, other officers will follow suit, and so the matter will be made very easy.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Is this relevant, Sir?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** I am certainly prepared to give rulings on points of order which I consider necessary. But, if every member stands up and puts questions to the Chair whether this point is relevant or that point is relevant, especially when nothing serious has arisen, I must say, that is abusing the opportunity given to members to draw the attention of the Chair to irrelevant points and matters not in order. I wish members will make a discreet use of the opportunity to draw the attention of the Chair.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*); May I know whether the member's reference to a cut of the Dewan's salary is relevant now?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** The Chair knows all that. You may proceed, Mr. Nilakanta Pillai.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): I once more appeal to this House to consider this question seriously and to give their full support to this motion.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): I move for a closure.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** This question has not been sufficiently discussed.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ശക്തിയോടുകൂടി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം പാസാകുന്നതായാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും പ്രൈവററ ഏജൻസികൾക്കും നേരിടുന്നതായ പ്രയാസങ്ങളെപ്പററി ചിന്തിക്കാതെയല്ല ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേ-

[Mr. N. E. Varughese.]

പത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ തല്ക്കാലികസ്ഥിതിക്കു ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു ഫീസുസൌജന്യം ഗവൺമെന്റിൽ നിന്നു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം നേരിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നാണു് ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതു്. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഈ ഫീസു സൌജന്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ട അത്യാവശ്യം ഉണ്ടെന്നു ഗവൺമെന്റിനു തോന്നുന്ന പക്ഷം അതേപ്പറ്റി ഗവൺമെന്റു ഗാഢമായി ചിന്തിക്കണം. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കർഷകന്മാരുടേയും, ഉൾനാട്ടുവാസികളുടേയും തല്ക്കാലികസ്ഥിതി ഗവൺമെന്റു മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഈ ഫീസുസൌജന്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് ഏറ്റവും അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുന്നതാണു്. ഈ സൌജന്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ചോദിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെന്റുപക്ഷത്തുനിന്നും ഒരു സമാധാനം പറയുകയില്ലയോ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. അതു മറ്റൊന്നുമല്ല. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനമുണ്ടെന്നു മുറവിളികൂട്ടുന്ന ഈ കാലത്തു ഫീസ് കൂടിയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ പോകുന്ന കുട്ടികളുടെ എണ്ണത്തിനു യാതൊരു കുറവും ഇല്ലെന്നും നേരെമറിച്ചു എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നു എന്നും ആയതിനാൽ ഫീസ് കൊടുപ്പാൻ ശക്തിയില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നതു ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നും ആയിരിക്കാം. ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രയാസമുണ്ടായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽപോകുന്ന കുട്ടികളുടെ സംഖ്യ കുറയുമായിരുന്നു എന്നു് സംശയിച്ചേക്കാം. അതിനു എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ള സമാധാനം ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ശക്തിയുണ്ടായിട്ടല്ലാ ഇപ്പോൾ അധികഭാഗം രക്ഷകർത്താക്കന്മാരും കുട്ടികളെ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ അയക്കുന്നതു എന്നും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയുടെ ആധിക്യം നിമിത്തം കുട്ടികളെ വീടുകളിൽ ജോലിയില്ലാതെ നിർത്തിയാൽ ശൈഠരക്കേടും കലഹവും വർദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നുഭയന്നാണു് അവർ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നുമാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഈ തിരുവനന്തപുരം പട്ടണത്തിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു് ഇതിന്റെ വിഷമം അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. പ്രതിമാസം ഒരു നല്ല തുക ശമ്പളംകിട്ടുന്നവർക്കു് കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങളെ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ അയക്കുന്നതിനു വിഷമമുണ്ടായിരിക്കയില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം കുട്ടികളും കർഷകന്മാരുടെ സന്താനങ്ങളും ഉൾനാട്ടിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവരുമാണു്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** I fear, Mr. Varughese, you are approaching the zone referred to by Mr. Sivatanu Pillai.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): വേറെകാര്യത്തിലേക്കു് പ്രവേശിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

ഈ ഫീസ്സുസൌജന്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിനു വലിയ നഷ്ടമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു് ഗവൺമെന്റു കരുതുന്നു. ലാഭനഷ്ടം കണ

ക്കുകൂട്ടുവാനുള്ള സംഗതിയല്ലാ ഇതു്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതി വിചാരിച്ചാൽ നഷ്ടമായാലും ലാഭമായാലും ഈ ഫീസ്സൌജന്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് ഏററവും അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. പഴയകാലത്തു മട്രിക്കുലേഷൻ ക്ലാസിൽ ഒരു രൂപായേ ഫീസ്സുണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളു. കുറെ വർഷങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പുമുതൽമാത്രം ഫീസ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിരക്കിനു വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും അതിന്റെ ഫലമായി രാജ്യമാസകലം കുട്ടികളുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഭയങ്കരമായ പണിമുടക്കം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതുമാണു്.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): പണ്ടു അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു ശമ്പളവും കുറവായിരുന്നെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

**MR. N. E VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): അതിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. പ്രക്ഷോഭണത്തിന്റെ ഫലമായി തല്ക്കാലത്തേക്കു ഫീസ് കുറവു് ചെയ്തെങ്കിലും വീണ്ടും വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കയാണുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

കർഷകരുടെ തല്ക്കാല നില ആലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിരക്കിലുള്ള ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു യാതൊരു നിവൃത്തിയുമില്ല. അവരുടെ വരവുകൾ അത്രമാത്രം കുറഞ്ഞുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു. പഴയ കാലത്തെ അവസ്ഥയിലേക്കു അവർ പിൻമാറിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണു്.

പ്രൈവററു സ്കൂളുകളെ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു് ചില മെമ്പർമാർ പറയുന്നതുപോലെ യാതൊരു സംശയത്തിനും വകയില്ല. തുണിയുടെ അളവിനൊത്തവണ്ണം ഉടുപ്പുവെട്ടിയുണ്ടാക്കാൻ എല്ലാവരും പഠിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Sir, one word in support of the motion. Mr. Padmanabhan raised the question whether private schools should not be reimbursed for the loss which they might sustain by any reduction of fees if made. I wish to bring to the notice of the House that, while Government have not reduced the salaries of the teachers in their Schools, private agencies have made substantial cuts in the salaries of their employees. It must be borne in mind that at least the English Schools are profit-making institutions and are run on business lines. The authorities are more keen on their profit than on the advancement of education. I do not deny that the private agencies may have other objects also in view. But, the fact must be noted that, while the Government have not effected any cut of the salaries of the teachers in departmental schools, substantial cuts have been effected in the salaries of teachers in private schools, and ——

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know from the member——

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): On a point of order, Sir. I am interrupted in the middle of a sentence.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You need not raise any point of order for this purpose. We are prepared to accommodate you. You can finish your sentence.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): The private institutions have effected substantial cuts in the salaries of their teachers and thereby enhanced their profits.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): How many profit-making English Schools are there in the State?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I have not got accurate statistics on the matter. In fact, it is very difficult even to get at correct accounts of the income and expenditure of several of the private institutions. It has been very forcibly pointed out by the Education Reforms Committee in its Report that the maintaining of two balance sheets, two sets of accounts for the same school, is quite common.

My point, Sir, is that, irrespective of the question of our being able to suggest means by which Government could reimburse the loss they would sustain by reducing school fees, what we have to consider is whether it is necessary or not. We are not concerned with how the Government are going to manage for the expenditure on schools. It has been admitted by the Unemployment Committee that the sacrifice made the average parent in Travancore to educate his children is something phenomenal. They have pointed out that in very strong terms. Sir, there cannot be another method by which we can effectively distribute relief to the people than by effecting a reduction in school fees. So, I agree with all that my friend Mr. Asan has stated.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ സസന്തോഷം പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നതിനാണ് ഞാൻ എഴുന്നേററു നിൽക്കുന്നത്. തങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികളെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിനു താല്പര്യമുള്ള മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാർ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ളതുപോലെ അധികം സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ ക്ഷാമകാലത്തും കുട്ടികൾക്കു ഫീസ്സു കൊടുക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാരുടെ ആഹാരവും മററാവശ്യങ്ങളും ചുരുക്കിയാണ് അവർ കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങളെ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ അയക്കുന്നത്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ വേണ്ട സൌജന്യം ചെയ്തു കൊടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉപവാസം കൊണ്ടുള്ള മരണങ്ങൾ തന്നെയും രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether the difficulty the member points out applies to school-going children of Sirkar servants?

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളിൽ ഭൂരിഭാഗവും സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കുട്ടികളല്ല. ൭൫ ശതമാനം കുട്ടികളും കർഷകന്മാരുടെ കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങളാണ്. പിന്നെ ഒരു വലിയ ശതമാനം

നിസ്സാര ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങുന്ന ശിപായിമാരുടെയും അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെയും സന്താനങ്ങളാണ്.

പ്രൈവററു സ്കൂളുകളിലേ കുട്ടികളുടെ ഫീസ്സ ഇളവു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതല്ലേ എന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോട് ചോദിച്ച് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ചിലർ പരോക്ഷമായി എതൃക്കുന്നു. അതിൻെറ ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ പ്രൈവററു സ്കൂളുകളെ രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ ആയി തരം തിരിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം അധികവും മതപ്രചരണത്തിനുള്ള സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളാണെന്നു കാണാം.

ഫീസ് ഇളവു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു് അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു് ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കാൻ മതിയാകാതെ വരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ മതപ്രചരണത്തിനുള്ള ഫണ്ടു കൂടി ഫീസിനോടു ചേർത്തു അവർക്കു ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ സർവ്വത്ര പ്രചരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലത്തു് സ്വല്പം ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്താൽ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ ധാരാളം കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ആ സംഗതി ഇപ്പോൾ ആലോചിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു പ്രശ്നമല്ല. അതിനാൽ കുട്ടികളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസൗകര്യത്തിനു ഫീസ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് നഷ്ടം വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ ആണ്ടവസാനത്തിൽ വരുന്ന റിവൈസ്സ്ഡ് ബഡ്ജററിൽപതിവുപോലെ നഷ്ടംവന്നതാണെന്നു് സമാധാനപ്പെട്ടാൽമതി.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Sir, I wish to say just a word in support of Mr. Asan's motion. The case for the reduction of the fees in schools and colleges by 50 per cent. is, in my humble opinion, a very strong one. Whatever might have been the justification for raising the rate of fees to its present level in the old days, at present there is absolutely no justification to maintain it at its present level. Even in those old days when the present rates were introduced, I distinctly remember that there was an outcry against the increase in the rate of fees and the whole House will remember the students' strike days as a sort of protest against the sudden increase and that the students everywhere showed their disaffection or want of affection on account of that.

Secondly why the fees should be reduced to a level which is well within the means of all parents and guardians is the existence of the economic depression. The earning capacity of individuals has gone down very very low. The learned Census Commissioner himself would admit that. I think the report of the Census Commissioner was published in 1931 and we are three years ahead. Even then though the individual income in normal times is Rs. 81, as a result of the depression it was reduced to so low a figure as Rs. 51. That was in 1931. We are three years ahead and we are much more depressed now. So, Sir, in the interest of education and in the interest of the people, it is highly necessary that the fees in the colleges and schools should be reduced by 50 per cent.

[Mr. Pacode A. Narayana Pillai.]

Another reason why this has to be done is that all enlightened Governments regard education as one of the most important items in what are called social services. It is the concern of all enlightened Governments to spread education among as large a section of the community as possible. If the present rates are allowed to continue, I believe that in the long run it will act as a set-back to the advance of education in the land. So I support the motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): I move that the question be now put.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I have already asked Mr. Krishna Pillai to speak.

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): I also rise to support the motion. It does not require any long speech. I am also anxious to see that the motion is voted upon. Sir, a few months back the members of this House as well as the other House met in a conference in this Hall and they unanimously passed a resolution that the fees in colleges and in schools should be reduced by 50 per cent. That shows how widespread and urgent is the need and how keen is the desire on the part of the public at large to see that the fees in schools and colleges are reduced as early as possible. I know, Sir, of many instances in which the parents, on account of inability to pay the fees of their children, were obliged to call back their children from schools and colleges. As such, I whole-heartedly support the motion. I have also to express my regret that members on this side of the House sometimes treat such matters lightly and bring into play their selfish interest.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not permit you to make that observation because it will be a very good rule that you do not attribute motives or dissect the conduct of individual members.

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I oppose the motion. For one thing, the motion is unacceptable in its present form. The motion is for the reduction by fifty per cent. of all fees, irrespective of the grade of colleges or the type of colleges, irrespective of whether they are English or Vernacular Schools, irrespective of whether they are departmental schools or aided schools.

With regard to the colleges, I would like to point out to the members of the House—some of them are probably not aware of the facts—that the fees at present required to be paid in the departmental colleges in Travancore are considerably lower than those in the aided institutions, with the possible exception of the Intermediate Classes in the Union Christian College at Alwaye. The aided colleges, a number of them, levy a registration fee when the students apply, and much higher fees generally by way of library fees, science fees, athletic fees and so on. Taking it altogether, the departmental colleges levy a

considerably lower fee and already the difficulty has been pointed out by several members as to how we should stand in relation to aided institutions.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Are the Government giving any aid to the private colleges in the State?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): In that case, could not the Government insist that the aided colleges should not levy a higher fee than that levied in the departmental colleges?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): I think it might be possible for Government to do so. But I doubt whether it will be worth the while of any aided college to agree to lowering the fees in return for the very small aid that Government give. Excluding the grant given for furniture, equipment and building, they receive altogether something like Rs. 1,500. That, I think, is not very much in relation to their very large income from fees.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Could not the Government save that Rs. 15,000?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): I said Rs. 1,500 and not Rs. 15,000. Rs 1,500 is a very small amount compared to the fees they earn. Anyway, Sir, although the departmental college fees are lower in Travancore than the aided college fees, still there is no outcry about the higher fees in aided colleges from either the students or their parents.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Will not the reduction in departmental college fees be an incentive for the students in aided colleges leaving those institutions so that the grant-in-aid institutions may be tempted to reduce their fees also correspondingly?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): I am afraid the departmental colleges do not want the balance of students from aided colleges. Year after year the departmental colleges are full and many students have to be refused admission for want of accommodation.

What I was going to say was that, if you compare the fees in departmental colleges in Travancore with the fees in departmental colleges elsewhere, for example in Madras, there again you will find that the fees in the departmental colleges in Travancore are very much less, for example, than the fees in the Presidency College or in any of the departmental colleges in Madras.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): What is the rate of fees in the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): As far as the Intermediate and the B. A. classes are concerned, the fees in the Pachaiyappa's College are the same as the fees in the departmental colleges in Trivandrum.

I would also like, Sir, to point out to the House that large amounts by way of scholarships and fee concessions are given particularly in English Schools and also in colleges.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): May I know whether the Educational, Reforms Committee itself recommended that the fees in classes up to the third form should be reduced to Rs. 20 per annum?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Under certain circumstances yes. I was just pointing out Sir, that last year Government spent Rs. 1,10,000 by way of fee concessions to aided institutions.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): In the statistics of 1108, I find that the aided colleges are given a grant of Rs. 7,200. Has that amount been reduced to Rs. 1,500?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): That includes equipment grant also.

In addition to the sum of Rs. 1,10,000 given by way of fee concessions to aided institutions, Government have foregone, by way of loss of fees in their departmental institutions, mainly English institutions, a sum of over one lakh of rupees.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know whether the fee concession is not confined to the backward and depressed classes?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): No, it is not. I think the Honourable member knows that up to a limit of ten per cent. fee concession is granted to the members of the forward classes. Altogether a sum of Rs. 2,46,000 roughly was spent by way of relief on fee concessions and scholarships. In my humble opinion, the best way of giving relief will be to extend that to all the really poor and really deserving pupils. I do not think that a good case has been made out for the reduction of fees in the colleges and high schools. I therefore oppose the motion.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether the present system of granting fee concessions and scholarships has any reference to the poverty due to general economic depression?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): There is economic depression at the moment. If the mover of the motion were to ask whether Government are prepared to take into their serious consideration the question whether the fees now levied in the lower classes in the English Schools and in the upper classes of the Vernacular Schools are not susceptible of some slight reduction, I would say that Government are prepared to consider that and investigate that; but they are not prepared to accept a wholesale motion for a fifty per cent. reduction in fees in all grades of institutions. I oppose the motion.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): May I know whether Government will effect a reduction in fees at least by 25 per cent?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have already said, Sir, that Government are not prepared to reduce the fees in the colleges and in the high school classes. I think there is sufficient relief already provided for students in those institutions. But Government are prepared to investigate whether it will be possible to make a reduction in the fees in the lowest classes of the English Schools and in the upper classses of the Vernacular Schools.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): May I know what the member means when he says the lowest classes in the English Schools?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Up to the Third Form. Government have found, by comparison with other Native States and with other provinces in British India, that there is reason to believe that the fees, for example, in the preparatory class are a little higher at the present time than elsewhere. Also the fees in classes 5, 6 and 7 of the Vernacular Schools are a fraction higher than elsewhere. Taking that into account and taking into account the present economic depression referred to by the members, Government are prepared to investigate whether the fees might not be reduced in regard to those classes. I oppose the motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Asan, do you press the motion?

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Yes, Sir.

The motion was put to vote and declared carried.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I demand a poll.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Asan, are you very particular to have a poll?

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Yes, Sir.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

AYES—52.

1 Mr. K. C. Abraham
2 „ T. K. Alexander
3 „ V. T. Chacko
4 „ S. Chattanatha Karayalar
5 „ P. Chidambaram Pillai
6 „ A. S. Damodaran Asan
7 „ A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)
8 „ A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)
9 „ K. R. Elenkath
10 „ Antony George
11 Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony
12 Mr. S. J. Nair
13 „ T. S Jayantan Nambootiri
14 Mr. N. John Joseph
15 „ J. M. Joseph
16 „ T. C. Joseph
17 „ K. C. Karunakaran
18 „ T. T. Kesavan Sastri
19 „ K. M. Krishnan
20 „ K. P. Krishna Menon
21 „ Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
22 „ E. V. Krishna Pillai
23 „ N. K. Krishna Pillai
24 „ Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
25 „ T. Krishna Pillai
26 „ K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
27 „ C. V. Kunjuraman

AYES—52

| | |
|---|---|
| 28 Mr. E. K. Kunjuraman | 41 Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar |
| 29 ,, K. Madhavan | 42 Mr. Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai |
| 30 ,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai | 43 ,, V. Ramakrishna Panicker |
| 31 ,, K. Mahomed | 44 ,, R. Raman Pillai |
| 32 ,, M. N. Nair | 45 ,, R. Sambasiva Aiyar |
| 33 ,, K. A. Narayana Pillai | 46 ,, K. Sankaran |
| 34 ,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai | 47 ,, M. Sivatanu Pillai |
| 35 ,, P. K. Narayana Pillai | 48 ,, A. Thanu Pillai |
| 36 Srimati T. Narayani Amma | 49 ,, S. Thiraviam Nadar |
| 37 Mr. G. Nilakantan | 50 ,, N. E. Varughese |
| 38 ,, S. Nilakanta Pillai | 51 ,, V. K. Velappan Nayar |
| 39 ,, Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon | 52 ,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai |
| 40 ,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai | |

NOES—11

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Mr. E. H. Francis | 7 Mr. Kayalam Paramesvarn Pillai |
| 2 ,, K. George | 8 Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar |
| 3 ,, Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai | 9 Mr. R. M. Statham |
| 4 ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai | 10 ,, T. C. Thommen |
| 5 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai | 11 ,, G. B. F. Truscott |
| 6 ,, K. P. Padmanabha Menon | |

NEUTRALS—4

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib | 3 Mr. K. Padmanabhan |
| 2 ,, M. Mahomed Haneef | 4 ,, P. K. Thomas |

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : The motion is carried.

***Motions Nos. 18 to 50.***

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : We shall proceed with the next item of business, Mr. Nilakanta Pillai, do you move that ?

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*) : No, Sir.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : I rise to a point of order. I want to know whether substantially identical motions can be allowed and whether all the other motions have not lapsed. It was so ruled last year.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The other motions have lapsed.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I want to know whether all these motions lapse whatever be the ground on which they are started.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Yes.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Then the next is Motion No. 20.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*) : That is a cut for a different purpose. No. 20 is an identical motion. May I move the motion ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Yes, you may move the motion No. 20. Don't you propose to move the other ? I asked Mr. Nilakanta Pillai whether he was going to move the other motion before 20. It was then that Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai raised a point of order. A ruling being passed on that, I am asking whether he moves motion No. 20. There the motion states "to draw the attention of Government to the inequality of treatment meted out to the School Final teachers employed in the Vernacular Schools and the School Final Teachers employed in the English Schools."

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : Sir, I submit a point of order that the motions Nos. 18 to 50 are identical motions because all of them are token motions under the head "Direction" and decision has been arrived at with regard to one of these motions. So the ruling last year also was that all must lapse.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : That applies to motions up to 35. The motions are all identical in as much as they are all token motions.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I wanted to know whether the reasons given for the motion are the same or different ?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : The reasons given are different but that does not matter.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Then all those motions lapse. From 36 to 50 both inclusive, they combine votable with non-votable items. Therefore they are out of order.

The following motions were therefore not moved :—

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

18. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,689 for Direction by Rs. 5.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

19. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,689 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

20. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,689 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

21. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,689 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

22. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,689 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER :

23. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,689 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

24. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,689 for Direction by Rs. 5.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

25. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,689 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

26. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,689 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

27. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,689 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

28 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,689 for Direction by Rs. 5.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

29. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,689 for Direction by Rs 5.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

30. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,689 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

31. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,689 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

32. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,689 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

33. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,689 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI :

34. To reduce the allotment of Rs 34,689 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR S. J. NAIR :

35. To omit the allotment of Rs. 34,689 for Direction

MR. K. R. ELENKATH

36. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,950 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

37. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,950 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI ;

38. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,950 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

39. To reduce the allotment of Rs 66,950 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

40. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,950 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

41. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,950 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON :

42. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,950 for Direction by Rs. 5.

MR A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

43. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,950 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

44. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,950 for Direction by Re 1.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR :

45. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,950 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :

46. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,950 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR :

47. To reduce the allotment of Rs 66,950 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI ;

48. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,950 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKER :

49. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,950 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. M. N. NAIR :

50. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,950 for Direction by Rs. 5.

***Motion No. 51 to 53***

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Motion No. 51, Mr. Mahomed.

**MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*) . I do not move it.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** . (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Regarding the combination of the votable and non-votable items, before a ruling is passed, I request that some of us may be heard.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I shall be very happy to allow the member to discuss that point, but I observe that they have been ruled out and I called upon Mr. Mahomed to speak. Mr. Mahomed rose and said that he does not move and therefore it is belated.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. K. MAHOMED :

51. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 44,580 by Re. 1

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

52 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 51,780 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI :

53. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 500.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Now, of the next following motions, some of them combine non-votable with votable items. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai said he wishes to be heard as to whether they are in order or out of order. I am prepared to hear him.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) Sir, certain starred cut motions have already been ruled out but not on the ground that they combine votable as well as non-votable items. The ground alleged by the learned Law Member and some members among the non-officials for ruling them out was a different one. That is to say all of them were directed against one and the same subject and the fact that one of them was carried was deemed sufficient warrant for disallowing the rest. No doubt, another ground was also alleged but the members who had sent up such motions were given no opportunity to sustain their position. Therefore I am rising now to argue that point.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : That the rule was passed without hearing the members?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Now in these cases it is said that the starred motions combine votable and non-votable items. It is no doubt true. In the preliminary edition of the budget, on going through the various figures, it may be seen that some combine votable and non-votable items. They are not separately shown in some places in the final column. On the whole the total for a particular Demand is given. Because the preliminary budget has been so framed with composite figures made up of votable as well as non-votable items, some of us thought we should direct attention to those composite figures and the motions were therefore so framed as to include the votable as well as the non-votable items. So long as there is a votable item which may be made the target of attack, though it does not stand alone in the preliminary budget, the motion is quite in order : and only

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

if the motion tends to trench upon the non-votable item, would it be out of order. A separation can be made by a simple process of mental arithmetic to arrive at the votable item. I believe that has been done on previous occasions. Nobody took objection to these motions being so framed till now. It cannot be said the motions on votable items reach the non-votable items. They can be easily separated. It requires only a small calculation by way of subtraction and then votable items will be set free for consideration. On the ground of the *form* of the motions I think they need not be ruled out. I therefore maintain these motions are in order.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I wish to state this fact, in the form supplied to us from para 4 sub-heading (*a*) it can be found that we are to state the amount allotted for particular items It is not stated to be votable portion of the item; on the understanding that if it is to reduce the allotment of a particular item of the budget, the whole amount is put.

I may be permitted to place these facts for the consideration of the Chair. It was impossible to separate the votable and the non-votable portions of the total amounts under such items. I do not think there is any rule which says that the non-votable portion should not be included under the head of this item. As my friend Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai observed, if the portion which is sought to be reduced is not in excess of the votable portion, my submission is that the motion is quite clear and proper.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): The Government member making the motion for the Demand for the grant includes the whole amount under the particular Demand, including both voted and non-voted items.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I would certainly not allow any conversation between the members on any subject. If any member has got to put a question, or to give any information, he is at liberty to stand up and speak.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): I made a mistake in not having stood up and put the question.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The amount that is placed for the vote of the House is the amount that is mentioned in the Demand paper. It is seen from the budget that, under Education, the total is Rs 46,04,580. This amount consists of various items *viz.*, votable and non-votable items which are detailed in the budget book. This particular item of Rs. 1,37,000 is on page 91 of the budget as indicated in the notice. If you turn to page 91 of the budget you will find item II Inspectors—Rs. 1,37,000. Immediately below is the non-votable item, "deduct non-voted charges," Rs. 10,990. Below that is the amount voted *viz.*, Rs. 1,26,010. So that, it will be seen that the total amount placed for the vote of the House

is Rs. 46,04,580 and not Rs. 1,37,000. Therefore it seems to me, Sir, that the amount as it stands relates to an item which is not placed before this House for vote. To that extent, it is out of order. I can perfectly understand Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, that it may be out of some misunderstanding that the motion is made in such a way as to tackle on the votable item to non-votable item. It is however, open to any of the members to come forward and say that he wants to amend the motion; and if such a request is made, it can be granted, That is my view.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You are only giving a suggestion.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*); That is the way the motion should be understood.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Have you anything to say, Mr. Nilakanta Pillai?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I have nothing to add.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The difficulty arises, so far as I have been able to see, from the fact that the two items are combined as certain sums are put down in the statement of the budget. Whether that was proper or not does not arise before this House. The Government may be right or may be wrong, all that the Chair is concerned with is whether the rules permit any motion on this demand which is so combined. If it is conceded that there is a combination, whatever be the principle, I must rule this motion out of order. But I am prepared to accommodate the gentlemen who have given notice, to take advantage of the offer made by the Government. I take it that Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai has spoken on behalf of Government; as he rightly said it is only a suggestion; but in the interests of proper discussion, I am prepared to allow the concession.

***Motion No. 54.***

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I propose to move motion No. 54 as amended. Sir, I beg to move, to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,26,010 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): You must propose the amendment before moving and then you must get permission.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: What is your amendment?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): My amendment is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,26,010 for Inspectors by Re. 1. My original motion was to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,000 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I have allowed you to make the motion as amended.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I beg to move:—

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,26,010 by Re. 1 for Inspectors.*

[Mr. S. J. Nair.]

It is with a view to discuss about the necessity of reducing the number of Division Inspectors by one, appointing one of the senior Division Inspectors as Deputy Director of Public Instruction or Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction and converting the post of Inspectress as one of the Division Inspectors.

Sir, it was found from the nature of the discussion in this House a few minutes ago that the post of a Personal Assistant or a senior officer directly under the Director of Public Instruction in his office is necessary in the interests of efficiency of the department, in the interests of proper control of the department, in the interests of the direct policy of the department in proper manner. As a result of the reform of the Inspectorate that has been sanctioned recently, the State was divided into so many Ranges or Divisions.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): I rise to a point of order. The object of the motion mentions about three independent separate divisions. Therefore when he goes out of the point it may not be feasible for us to distinguish among all those three divisions. There are several alternatives and suggestions and so I wish to know whether the member is allowed to make the motion on all these points altogether or whether he may be compelled to confine himself to one of the points.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I explain it for the information of my friend? My motion centres round under one question and one question only, *viz*., the necessity of having a Personal Assistant or any officer directly under the control or the Deputy Director under the Director of Public Instruction.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamthitta*): And so may I take it, Sir, that the first portion of the whole thing be deleted as well as the last portion? The necessity of reducing the number of Division Inspectors will be deleted and also the conversion of the post of Inspectress as one of the Division Inspectors be deleted.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): It is not necessary that this portion should be deleted. Because they are only explanations to show how the post of the Personal Assistant shall be created without involving any additional expense.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Yes, you may proceed. I think it can be clearly seen from the motion at issue that the others are only consequential.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): One honest doubt, Sir.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You must withdraw that word 'honest,' because here there are no dishonest doubts (*Hear, hear*).

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): If any member is not agreeable to the means suggested for the purpose of achieving the end, can he vote upon this demand?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: This is a point which can be decided at the time of voting.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : As a result of the reform of the Inspectorate that has been sanctioned recently, the State has been divided into various Divisions. Division Inspectors and one Chief Inspectress and another assistant to the Chief Inspectress were created. As a result of the creation of this novel feature in the administration of the Education Department, the interest of Vernacular Education has suffered to a very great extent. Further, as far as the policy of the department is concerned, there is absolutely no continuity of policy and there are no proper officers to supervise the various Division Inspectors.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*) : I wish to know whether it is open now to the House to discuss the question of the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Director which has been already done with under Direction altogether. We are now at the Inspectorate.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I do not quite follow the difficulty.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESWARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*) : The point that is now being discussed in the motion brought forward by Mr. S. J. Nair is that a Personal Assistant should be given to the Director, apparently on a higher salary, because we have already voted for the Personal Assistant in the course of the day. That being so, whether it is in order, seeing that we have done with Direction altogether and voted for the entire grant for it already, my question is whether it can be discussed now also. That is my point of order.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : What do you say, Mr. Parameswaran Pillai.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : The question of the Personal Assistant's post does not arise now. Perhaps he wants to create another Personal Assistant, one more Personal Assistant.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I explain, Sir ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Yes.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, it would be evident from the object, when I pointed out under the cut motion, that my idea is to suggest only about the necessity of creating either a Deputy Director or Personal Assistant, as the case may be, in order to assist the Director of Public Instructions in his official duties.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I wish it would be better if the House does not demonstrate in any way.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*) : Will the Honourable member be pleased to explain the object of his motion ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : He is trying to do it. Mr. S. J. Nair, please help us.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : The report of the Travancore Education Reforms Committee has clearly stated the necessity of having an officer directly under the Director in his office with a view to carry on the administration or the work of the department.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : Is the present discussion on the point of order raised by Mr. Parameswara Aiyar ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I may assure Mr. Asan that, when a ruling is given, it cannot be opened again. Mr. S. J. Nair is trying to explain the object of his motion and is trying to show if it is sustainable. You have already taken some minutes, Mr. S. J. Nair. The point, Mr. S. J. Nair, in the light of what transpired this morning, is about the Personal Assistant. Whether anybody is in order to make this motion, that is the point.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, my submission is that I am not speaking about the Personal Assistant ; of course, the name is immaterial, whether Personal Assistant or Deputy Director.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Sir, we are here with the question of the Inspectorate. Anything outside this is irrelevant. The only thing that can be discussed under this motion is the Inspectorate and the other points coming under that.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I think the motion is not in order. The Inspectors can do nothing with regard to the policy. I must proceed to the next item.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*) : സർ. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറേററിനുള്ള ൧,൨൩,൦൧൦ രൂപയിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു രൂപ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപം.

ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഞാൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറേററു പരിഷ്കരിച്ചതോടുകൂടിയും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിച്ചതോടുകൂടിയും കോട്ടയം താലൂക്കിൽ നിവസിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു വന്ന സങ്കടത്തെപ്പററി പറയുവാൻ വേണ്ടി മാത്രമാണു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനത്തു ഒരു കാലത്തു മൂന്നു പള്ളിക്കൂടം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതായി ഞാൻ ഓർമ്മിക്കുന്നു. അന്ന് കോട്ടയത്തു ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ഹെഡ് ആഫീസും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. പിന്നീട് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണം രണ്ടായി കുറഞ്ഞു. അന്നും കോട്ടയത്തു ഒരിൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ആഫീസുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അഞ്ചു് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരുണ്ടായ ഈ കാലത്തു് കോട്ടയത്തു് ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെയും ആഫീസില്ല. ഈ പരിഷ്കാരം കൊണ്ടു് കോട്ടയത്തു താമസിക്കുന്നവർക്കു വളരെ ക്ലേശങ്ങൾ സഹിക്കേണ്ടതായി വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ പരിഷ്കാരം അനുസരിച്ച് കോട്ടയത്തുള്ള വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളെ എല്ലാം, കോട്ടയത്തിനടുത്തു തിരുവല്ലായിൽ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ആഫീസ് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും, മൂവാററുപുഴ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ കീഴിലാണ വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. കോട്ടയത്തുനിന്നും തിരുവല്ലാക്കു ൧൭ മൈലും മൂവാററുപുഴയ്ക്കു ൩൪ മൈലും ആണു് ദൂരമുള്ളതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് കോട്ടയത്തുള്ളവർക്കു വല്ല ആവശ്യവും നേരിട്ടാൽ

ഈ ൪൦ മൈൽ ദൂരത്തു താമസിക്കുന്ന ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെ കണ്ടാൽ പോരാ, ൩൫ മൈൽ ദൂരത്തു താമസിക്കുന്ന മൂവാററുപുഴ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെ കാണണമെന്നു വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവല്ലാ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടൎക്കു വൈയ്ക്കത്തുള്ള അസിസ്റ്റൻറു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ആഫീസു പരിശോധിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ കോട്ടയം കടന്നു വേണം പോകുവാൻ. അതുപോലെ, മൂവാററുപുഴ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടൎക്കു തിരുവല്ലാ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടേ അതൃത്തിയിലുള്ള വൈക്കം താലൂക്കു കടന്നു പോയിട്ടു വേണം കോട്ടയത്തെ സ്ക്കൂളുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കാൻ. ഇതുകളുടേയെല്ലാം ഉദ്ദേശം എന്താണെന്നു എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഓരോ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടേയും കീഴിലുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യ ഒപ്പിക്കാനാണെങ്കിൽ ഇതു വളരെ ക്ലേശം കൂടാതെ അതു നടത്താവുന്നതാണ്. കോട്ടയത്തിനടുത്ത താലൂക്കായ ചങ്ങനാശേരിയിൽ പെട്ട രാമൻകരി, ചേന്നൻകരി, മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതു് കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പള്ളി അസിസ്റ്റൻറു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരാണ്. ചങ്ങനാശേരിയിൽ ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റൻറു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ആഫീസുണ്ടു്. ചേന്നൻകരിയിൽനിന്നു ചങ്ങനാശേരിയ്ക്കു് ൫ മൈലും കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പള്ളിയ്ക്കു് ൨൨ മൈലുമാണ് ദൂരം. എന്നിട്ടും ആ സ്ഥലത്തെ പള്ളിക്കൂടം പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതു് ൫ മൈൽ ദൂരത്തുള്ള ചങ്ങനാശേരി അസിസ്റ്റൻറു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരല്ല; പ്രത്യുത ൨൨ മൈൽ ദൂരത്തുള്ള കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പള്ളി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരാണ്. ഈ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരേററ പരിഷ്കാരംകൊണ്ടു് കോട്ടയത്തും ചങ്ങനാശേരിയിലും ഉള്ളവൎക്കു ഇത്രയും അസൌകൎയ്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ മിക്കസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേയും സ്ഥിതി ഇതിൽ നിന്നും വളരെ വ്യത്യസ്തമായിരിക്കയില്ല.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*) : കൊട്ടാരക്കര താലൂക്കിലുള്ളവൎക്കു് അടുത്തു കൊല്ലത്തു് ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ആഫീസ്സ് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുള്ള ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരേയാണു കാണേണ്ടതായിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നുള്ള വിവരം മെമ്പൎക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*) : ആ സംഗതി ഇവിടെ എടുത്തു പറഞ്ഞതിൽ ഞാൻ മെമ്പറിനോടു നന്ദി പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇതുപോലെ നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മററു താലൂക്കുകൾക്കും ഇത്തരം അസൌകൎയ്യങ്ങൾ വരുത്തി വച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി നമുക്കു കാണാൻ കഴിയും. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരുടെ ആഫീസുകൾ അവരുടെ അധികാരാതൃത്തിയുടെ മദ്ധ്യഭാഗത്തു് സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നായിരുന്നു ഉദ്ദേശമെങ്കിൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ആഫീസ്സ് നെയ്യാററുകരയോ കഴിത്തുറയോ ആക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു.

MR M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Torala*) : അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരുടെ ട്രാവലിംഗ് അലവൻസ് വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞു പോകുകയില്ലേ?

MR. M N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): ട്രാവലിംഗ് അലവൻസ് കുറഞ്ഞു പോകുന്നല്ലോ എന്നുള്ള ഭയം വാസ്തവത്തിൽ അധികൃതന്മാൎക്കുണ്ടോ എന്നെനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. എന്നാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഭൂമിശാസ്ത്രത്തെപ്പറ്റി അധികൃതന്മാൎക്കുള്ള അജ്ഞതയെ ഓൎത്താണു ഞാൻ കൂടുതൽ അത്ഭുതപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ഇത്തരം വിഷമതകൾ സഹിക്കുവാൻ തീരെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടു്. ഞാനിവിടെ പറഞ്ഞ ചെറിയ ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടു് ഈ സഭയ്ക്കു് ഇതിന്റെ വൈഷമ്യമെത്രത്തോളമുണ്ടെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ മൂവാറ്റുപുഴ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ആഫീസു കോട്ടയത്താക്കിത്തരുകയോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ, കോട്ടയത്തുകാരെ ശിക്ഷിസ്സാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം തിരുവല്ലാ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ അധികാരസീമയിൽ കോട്ടയത്തെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഹാജരാക്കിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*) : I strongly support the motion moved by Mr. M. N. Nair. The jurisdiction of the Division Inspector of Trivandrum extends from Cape Comorin to Shencotta, *i, e.* from the southernmost extremity of Travancore to the easternmost extremity. Kottarakara is far removed from Trivandrum and is very close to Quilon. The Inspector of Quilon is not able to inspect the schools at Kottarakara as it is not under his jurisdiction. The Divisional Inspector of Quilon has to overstep Kottarakara to inspect the schools of Pattanapuram taluk. This is indeed a very inconvenient arrangement. The managers and teachers of Kottarakara are put to difficulties on account of the transference of this taluk to Trivandrum Division. To expedite business, to cut down expenditure, the schools of Kottarakara should be transferred to the Quilon Divisional Inspector.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Sir, I rise to support the motion brought by Mr. M. N. Nair.

I think the re-arrangement of Inspectorate is working to the disadvantage of the State finances and to the efficiency of the administration of education. There were two Inspectors, one for Vernacular Schools and another for English Schools. The Statham Committee suggested that there may be two Divisional Inspectors. I think one of the grounds for this suggestion was the proposal for the amalgamation of the two types of schools into Anglo-Vernacular Schools. So the Statham Committee recommended two Divisional Inspectors The present arrangement has created four Inspectors. It has increased the staff of the Department, and that appears to have been one of the grounds for asking for more staff in the Director's office. I could have understood the creation of the reformed Inspectorate according to the

Statham Committee recommendation if that took place after the amalgamation of Vernacular and English Schools. I think that the present arrangement is bound to lead to much confusion in the working of the Department and the Director will have to complain that he is unable to cope with the work in his office as he has to inspect the inspection work of the four Divisional Inspectors. There is another anomaly. We have got the Inspectress of Schools whose jurisdiction is throughout the whole State. And the Assistant Inspectors are not allowed to inspect the Vernacular Middle Schools and the English Middle Schools for Girls. The Assistant Inspectress in the office of the Inspectress is given the right to inspect Vernacular Middle Schools and the Vernacular High Schools for Girls and I do not understand the working of the present arrangement. What I have to say is that there is absolutely no basis for the re-arrangement brought into effect with the additional expenditure of the State revenue. It is giving room for much complaint not only among the subordinates but also even in the work of the Inspectors themselves. So what I would suggest is that it would be better for the department to restore the old arrangement to have two Inspectors. If the Government are particular to bringing into effect the recommendations of the Statham Committee, let them bring into effect the whoe scheme and not piecemeal.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): മി. എം. എൻ. നായരുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപം സംസ്ഥാനമൊട്ടുക്കുള്ള ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറേറ്റിന്റെ മുഴുവനും ബന്ധിക്കുന്നതാണോ, അതോ കോട്ടയത്തെമാത്രം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതാണോ എന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽകൊള്ളാം.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: ഈ പ്രസംഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം കേട്ടതിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലായതനുസരിച്ചു സംസാരിച്ചാൽമതി.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): ശരിയായിട്ടു മനസ്സിലാകാനാണ് ഞാൻ അതു ചോദിച്ചത്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: ഇനി ആരെങ്കിലും സംസാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ മെമ്പറിന് അതേപ്പറ്റി നല്ലപോലെ അറിയാൻ കഴിയും.

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): I would suggest to the Honourable members who complain about the inconvenience to some of the Divisional Inspectois whose headquarters have not been made in such prominent towns as Kottayam or Tiruvalla, that I have distributed the jurisdictions of Inspectois not according to the geography of the State but according to the distribution of the schools all over the State. We have to allocate in each Division as far as possible an equal number of schools under the jurisdiction of a Divisional Inspector.

**MR A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Koitarakara*): May I know from the member the total number of schools under the Divisional Inspector of Trivandrum?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): 72, I think. If you want geographical convenience, you have immediately to face the fact that a large majority of English Schools are in certain taluks.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): May I know from the member the number of Assistant Inspectors under each Divisional Inspectors?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): 6 or 7. What I was referring to was the number of schools under the personal responsibility of a Divisional Inspector.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): May I know whether the number of schools is equal under each Divisional Inspector?

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Torala*): I rise to a point of order. The Honourable member was speaking in Malayalam: now he speaks in English.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: He is in order. Yesterday, for the purpose of making long speeches, he sought my permission to speak in Malayalam. He knows English and is a Graduate of the Madras University. The member is in order.

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): May I answer Mr. M. N. Nair? The number of schools under each Divisional Inspector varies from 68 to 74. The number of Vernacular Primary Schools in the jurisdiction of one Divisional Inspector and another Divisional Inspector is not equal. That is the reason why the number of Assistant Inspectors is not equally distributed under the Divisional Inspectors. I want to know from the members if there are any practical difficulties in relation to the present distribution of Divisional Inspectors. The present reorganisation is not so expensive as to bewilder anybody. I should like to tell the member that the total net cost of the reorganisation is only Rs. 8,500 which is considerably less than the cost of the proposals made in the Education Reforms Committee Report.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the Assistant Inspectors are permitted to inspect Vernacular Middle Schools for Girls?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): No. Vernacular Middle Schools for Girls are inspected by the Women's Branch.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the Assistant Inspectors are permitted to inspect Vernacular Primary Schools for girls?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Vernacular Primary Schools for girls along with boys are inspected by the Assistant Inspectors.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): Are the Assistant Inspectors allowed to inspect Vernacular High Schools and Middle Schools for girls?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): I have just said that the Assistant Inspectors do not inspect Vernacular Middle Schools and High Schools for girls.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*) : May I know from the member why the Assistant Inspectress is considered competent to inspect Vernacular High Schools for girls while the Assistant Inspector for boys' schools is considered not competent to inspect Vernacular High Schools for boys?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I do not think that the Assistant Inspectress is competent to inspect Vernacular High Schools for girls. But it may happen that the Chief Inspectress inspects such schools with the assistance of the Assistant Inspectress.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Has the member read page 13 of the Financial Secretary's speech where it is stated

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You must modify that question, Mr. Asan.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : May I draw the attention of the member to page 13 of the Financial Secretary's speech where it is stated that "the Inspectress of Schools will have an Assistant Inspectress to inspect the Vernacular High Schools and Middle Schools for girls"?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I have already said, Sir, that it is not unusual for an officer who visits institutions to take his or her assistant particularly in the case of an officer who is not conversant with the Vernacular of the State.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : But the Vernacular High School is in charge of the Chief Inspectress.

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Sir, I was going to make one point clear. Mr. Easwara Pillai spoke about the distance of the Division office from Kottarakara. I do not appreciate that complaint. In olden days from the town of Parur, if people wanted to see the Chief Inspector of Schools, they had to come all the way to Trivandrum. But Kottarakara is not far away from Trivandrum. The distance to Trivandrum is not very great.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara*) : Is not Kottarakara closer to Quilon than to Trivandrum ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : So far as the visit to the head-quarters is concerned, there is very little room for complaint as compared with olden days, when to come over to the head-quarters we had to come all the way to Trivandrum. Those inconveniences have been largely remedied by the creation of four Divisional head-quarters. So I oppose the motion.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Sir, on the question of the Inspectorate reform, I wish to say a few words. The number of Divisional Inspectors is a matter purely of administrative convenience : whether we should have two Inspectors or four Inspectors does not affect the question of real educational reform.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : I rise to a point of order. I wish to know whether the whole Inspectorate is open to discussion under this motion, which relates to the head-quarters of the Inspectors.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: No. Mr. Thanu Pillai can speak.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): But what I wish to draw the attention of the House to is the question of retaining the Inspectress. Sir, I fail to see why, after provision is made for four Inspectors, the Inspectress should also remain. The Primary Schools, according to the new arrangement, shall hereafter consist of a mixed staff of men and women. In the Inspectorate also, so far as the Assistant Inspectors are concerned, they will also consist of a mixed staff of men and women. So far as the Primary Schools are concerned, there is no difficulty according to the present arrangement in staffing the schools with men and women. There is no difficulty in the Inspectorate being composed of men and women. But I fail to see why, so far as the Vernacular Middle Schools and English Schools are concerned, there should be a distinction based on sex.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Now the motion as it stands deals with only people of one sex. The motion is to reduce the allotment for Inspectors by Rs. 5. To support your argument, you may mention, by way of analogy, the case of the Inspectress of Schools. There is another head for Inspectress. It comes lower down.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Of course that can easily be brought under this motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not permit the member to do so. Mr. Thanu Pillai can proceed with the argument on this matter. Though the word Inspector may generally mean people of both sexes, in this particular document the terms are used with distinct meaning.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Are we concerned with the meaning of the word in the ruling?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Now I gave a ruling and the basis of that is not a matter for any member to raise. But because Mr. Sivatanu Pillai has raised the point, I am prepared to tell him that we go by certain forms in this House. There is the budget presented in the form of a statement. The terms which are used in that document are capable only of one meaning and not of two. That document makes a difference between Inspectors and Inspectresses.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I now proceed? Am I to take it, Sir, that the position is that I am not at liberty to discuss the whole Inspectorate under this motion?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I thought I made that clear—

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): I wish to know—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The motion is to reduce the allotment for Inspectors by so much. Not that you should not make any reference to Inspectresses, to support your argument, but you cannot deal with the question of Inspectresses under this motion.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, I wish to make one point clear. According to me, it is not a matter beyond doubt

whether we have come to that stage when we can have mixed staff and mixed Inspectorate with advantage. I think there are serious objections to that kind of arrangement. I do not propose to dwell on this point at greater length. We know that there was a time when all the schools were placed under male officers and then it was found necessary or at any rate desirable that a distinction should be made between the schools for boys and those for girls. Now we are going back to the old system not only with regard to the work of the inspection : but also we are going to effect changes even in the matter of staffing the schools. Hereafter we shall have men and women teachers in the same schools and also men and women Inspectors to inspect those schools. Since the step has been taken of amalgamating the schools and bringing them under common control, I doubt whether any purpose would be served by my making this suggestion. But I would make one suggestion for the consideration of the Director and the Government. We may try to staff certain schools entirely with men and other schools entirely with women and if we are going to continue the Inspectress and Assistant Inspectresses, these Assistant Inspectresses may be placed under the Chief Inspectress and the schools fully staffed with women placed under their control and the schools fully staffed with men placed under the control of male officers. It may be argued that there would be practical difficulties in adopting this course, but these difficulties can easily be overcome. In each District, I would suggest, there may be certain areas where Primary Schools may be staffed with male teachers and controlled by male officers and certain other areas where the Primary Schools are staffed with women teachers and controlled by Assistant Inspectresses who will be under the Chief Inspectress. Now the arrangement proposed is that the Chief Inspectress will have jurisdiction throughout the State. Under such an arrangement, my suggestion can be easily accepted. In each District, there will be some schools fully staffed with women teachers and those schools will be under Assistant Inspectress and they can be placed under the Chief Inspectress. I do not see any difficulty in accepting the suggestion. I put this forward as a suggestion as well as a warning to the authorities so that, as time advances, they may not have to regret that they committed a mistake in staffing the schools and the Inspectorate indiscriminately with men and women.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*). രണ്ട് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാൎക്ക് പകരം നാല് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാൎക്ക് ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നികുതി ഭാരം ജനങ്ങൾ കൂടുതലായി വഹിക്കേണമെന്ന് വന്നെങ്കിലും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണം രണ്ടു മാത്രമായിരുന്നപ്പോളത്തെപ്പോലെയുള്ള വിഷമതകൾ ജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചു കൊള്ളണമെന്നു പറയുന്ന സമാധാനം സ്വീകാൎയ്യമല്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇക്കാൎയ്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം രണ്ടാമതു പരിശോധിച്ച് വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യാമെന്നു ഡയറക്ടർ പറയുന്നതിനാൽ ഞാൻ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻവലിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

**Motion No. 56.**

The following motion was not moved:—

MR. S. J. NAIR:

56. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,769 for Inspectress by Re. 1.

**Motion No. 57.**

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I would like to know whether this motion deals with a non-votable item. I want a ruling from the Chair.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is non-votable.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): In that case, I would like to have a ruling from the Chair. When the amount included is Rs. 5,769, it comes to a monthly salary of Rs. 480. I would like to know whether the salary of an officer up to Rs. 500 is within the privilege of the House to vote upon.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The appointment of an officer whose pay or whose maximum pay is Rs. 500 or above comes under, non-votable and here the maximum salary is Rs. 500.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: It is clearly non-votable.

The following motion was not moved:—

MR. K. R. ELENKATH:

57. To omit the allotment by Rs. 5,769 for Inspectress.

**Motions Nos. 58 to 62.**

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. K. R. ELENKATH:

58. To omit the allotment of Rs. 600 for Assistant Inspectress.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER:

59. To omit the allotment of Rs. 600 for Assistant Inspectress.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI:

60. To omit the allotment of Rs. 600 for Assistant Inspectress.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI:

61. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,046 for Inspectress by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI:

62. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,046 for Inspectress by Re. 1.

***Motion No. 63.***

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): നാട്ടുഭാഷാ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളെ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഏതാനും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചതിനും പുറമെ പെൺപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളെ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസിനേയും നിയമിക്കുകയുണ്ടായല്ലോ. ഈ ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിന് ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റൻറു ആവശ്യമില്ല എന്നുപറയുന്നതിലേ

ക്കുവേണ്ടി ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിന്റെ എസ്റ്റാബ്ളിഷമെന്റു ചെലവായ ൯,൦൪൬ രൂപാ ഒന്നാകെ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപം.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : Sir, I rise to a point of order. The motion is to reduce Rs. 14,815. That includes non-votable items as well.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : He has been given permission to amend the motion and he has amended it to Rs. 9,046.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : സർ, ൯,൦൪൬ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപം. ഈ ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിനു ഒരു പേഴ്സണൽ അസിസ്റ്റന്റുണ്ടായിരുന്നതു് കഴിഞ്ഞ ആണ്ടിൽ എടുത്തുകളഞ്ഞു. അതിനുപകരം ഈ ആണ്ടിൽ ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റന്റു ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നു.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Mr. Raman Pillai, I wish to clear a doubt. Are you asking only for a reduction of Re. 1 or the reduction of the whole amount. That includes the pay of the Assistant Inspectress as well as the establishment.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) :ഞാൻ ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി ഇതിൽ കൂടുതലായൊന്നും പറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങനെ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണങ്ങളെന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്നുള്ളതു ഇതിനകം എല്ലാവരും അറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. അസിസ്റ്റന്റു ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സും പടെയുള്ള ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിന്റെ എസ്റ്റാബ്ളിഷ്മെന്റു മുഴുവൻ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : I support Mr. Raman Pillai's motion.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I understand Mr. Raman Pillai is raising a point of policy. But his motion is for the omission of the entire amount. On that a question of policy does not arise.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : But the Government members did not object to his motion.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : ഒരു സമാധാനമേ എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളു. ഈ ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സുതന്നെ നമുക്കാവശ്യമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് അവരുടെ എസ്റ്റാബ്ളിഷ്മെന്റും ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. അവരെ ഡയറക്ടരുടെ അസിസ്റ്റന്റായി അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ആഫീസിൽതന്നെ വച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടേ. പെൺപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളുടെ മേൽനോട്ടംകൂടി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാർക്കു കൊടുക്കട്ടെ. അപ്പോൾ അസിസ്റ്റന്റു ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സും പടെയുള്ള എസ്റ്റാബ്ളിഷ്മെന്റിന്റെ ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : So, now he has made his position clear that his object is to discuss on this motion a point of policy. If his object is to omit the pay of the Assistant Inspectress alone *i. e.* to reduce the amount of a votable item, he might be allowed to make the motion.: But he, must show that this Rs. 9,045 can be reduced on the grounds of economy. No policy can arise here. It is a specific cut.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The difficulty suggested itself to me, and I asked Mr. Raman Pillai what was his object in making the motion and from the Government side no objection was raised. So I allowed him to make the motion. You have already made the motion, Mr. Raman Pillai ?

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanacherry* cum *Peermade II*) : Yes. I made the motion, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I do not think that a motion once made can be ruled out. As far as possible the law will be complied with by speaking in such a manner that the rules are not contravened.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : സർ, ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിന്റെ അസിസ്റ്റന്റിനും അവരുടെ എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെന്റിനും കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മുഴുവൻ തുകയും കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള മി. രാമൻപിള്ളയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു.

തിരുവിതാംകൂർരാജ്യം മുഴുവനും ഗേൾസ്സ്കൂളുകളുടെ ഭരണംസംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിന്റെ അധികാരാതിർത്തിയിൽ പെട്ടിരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു നാം ഓർമ്മിക്കുന്നുണ്ടല്ലോ. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള എല്ലാഗേൾസ്സ്കൂളുകളും ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിനു് പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നകാലത്തുപോലും ഈ പേഴ്സനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറു് ഉദ്യോഗം വേണ്ടാ എന്നു കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജററുസമ്മേളനത്തിൽ ഈ സഭ തന്നെ തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിൽനിന്നും ഭരണവിഷയകമായി ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിന്റെ സഹായത്തിനു പേർസനൽഅസിസ്റ്റൻറു ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നുള്ള തത്വം ഈ സഭയും ഗവൺമെൻറും ഒരുപോലെ അംഗീകരിച്ചുപോയിട്ടുള്ളതായി തെളിയുന്നുണ്ടു്. പോരെങ്കിൽ, ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറേററു പരിഷ്കാരംമൂലം ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിന്റെ ജോലി വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞുപോയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ആകെ ൪൮൨ മലയാളം ഗേൾസ്കൂളുകളുള്ളതിൽ ൩൭൭-ം വെർണ്ണാക്കുലർ പ്രൈമറി സ്കൂളുകളാണു്. ഇതുകളുടെ ഭരണവും പരിശോധനാധികാരവും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വ്യവസ്ഥാനുസരണം ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിൽ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. അതുകഴിച്ചാൽ ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിനു പരിശോധിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു് ൧൦൫ മലയാളം ഗേൾസ്കൂളുകൾ മാത്രമാകുന്നു.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Will the Inspectress be competent to inspect Vernacular Schools?

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): മലയാളഭാഷ അറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സ് ഇപ്പോൾ നടത്തിവരുന്ന പരിശോധന അനുസരിച്ചു ഈ സ്കൂളുകളെല്ലാം അവർക്കു നാമമാത്രം പരിശോധിക്കാം, അല്ലാതെ യഥാർത്ഥമായി പരിശോധിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു പക്ഷെ, പാടില്ലായിരിക്കാം. ഇനിയും ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഗേൾസ്കൂളുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നമുക്കു ആലോചിക്കാം. ൫ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ സ്കൂളുകളും ൧൨ എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകളും ൨ അൺഎയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകളും ഉൾപ്പെടെ ആകെ ൧൯ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ ഗേൾ സ്കൂളുകളാണ് അവർക്കു പരിശോധിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഇങ്ങനെ ആകെക്കൂടി അവർക്കു ൧൨൦ സ്കൂളുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുവാനുണ്ടു. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു മുമ്പു ചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ വളരെ ലഘുവായ ജോലിയേ ഇപ്പോൾ ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിനു ഉദ്യോഗസംബന്ധമായി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിട്ടുള്ളു.

ഇതിനുംപുറമേ മുമ്പില്ലാതിരുന്ന ഒരു സൌകര്യവുംകൂടി ഇപ്പോൾ അവർക്കു കിട്ടീട്ടുണ്ടു്. മുമ്പു ആറു ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സുകളുടെ ആഫീസുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ട ഗൌരവതരമായ ഒരു ചുമതലകൂടി അവർക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴാകട്ടെ, ആ ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സുകളെ ഡിവിഷൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരാണ് പരിശോധിക്കയും ഭരിക്കയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്. ഇങ്ങനെ ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിനുള്ള ജോലി ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ ചുരുങ്ങിപ്പോയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിന് ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റൻറു ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസിൻെറ ആവശ്യംതന്നെയില്ലെന്നു നിശ്ചയമായി നമുക്കു വിശ്വസിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഈ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ സഭയുടെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കായി ഹാജരാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ശക്തിയായി പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I support the motion. It can be found, from the Administration Report of the Education Department for 1108, that the number of girls under instruction in 1108 was 2,46,633 against 2,36,934 in 1107. This shows an increase of 10,759 in the case of girls under instruction. Of this 1,62,798 or in other words about 66 per cent. of the girls under instruction are attending the institutions for boys. In the face of this admission on the part of the Government, *viz.*, a majority of the girls are attending the boys schools and at the same time the Assistant Inspectresses and the male Assistant Inspectors are permitted to inspect the Vernacular Primary

[Mr. S. J. Nair.]

Girls' Schools as well as Vernacular Primary Boys' Schools alike and also for the reason that this House, last year, this time, has unanimously resolved on the abolition of the Personal Assistant to the Inspectress of Schools, it is highly necessary that the Assistant to the Inspectress—

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Was a resolution passed in this House last time?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): The House resolved, I said, and not a Resolution passed, that the Personal Assistant to the Inspectress of Schools shall be abolished during last Budget time; and it appears that it is as a sort of defiance of the decision of this House that the present Assistant to the Inspectress was newly created. There is no necessity for this at present.

In this connection, may I refer to the Chair a doubt whether I would be permitted to speak about educational need of my taluk, under the motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I hope you have no objection to change the word 'defiance' into "disregard"?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I correct it as "disregard."

Are we permitted to speak about the local needs in this connection, so far as my taluk is concerned?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You are not permitted to speak on the local needs in this connection?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Thank you, Sir.

The expenditure involved in the working of the reformed Inspectorate is considerable. But with regard to my constituency which comprises 1/7th of the area of the whole of Travancore, the money spent there in connection with the education of our children is negligable. There is only one Vernacular Middle School for girls in that taluk and that school is conducted in a rented building for the last two years.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That question does not arise at all.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I have already got the permission of the Chair, Sir.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I am sorry that permissions are sought in matters for which no permission can be given. Permission once given should be utilised with due discretion.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): I oppose the motion. It seems that some sort of misunderstanding exists among some members about the appointment of the Assistant Inspectress of Schools. During the last year's budget discussion, the question of Personal Assistant to the Inspectress was thoroughly discussed and that post was abolished. And it is said that the same post has been created with some other

name. Sir, my submission is that all this is really due to some misunderstandings. According to the reformed Inspectorate, there are four Divisional Inspectors and there are Assistant Inspectors under them. Just in the same manner, there is one Assistant for the Inspectress of Schools. The offices of the Inspectress of Schools and of the Assistant Inspectress are housed in one and the same building and yet they are different.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member her designation? Is it Assistant Inspectress or Personal Assistant to the Inspectress of Vernacular Schools?

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member whether there is any difference between the designations "Assistant to the Inspectress" and "Personal Assistant"?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The member is not bound to interpret the terms for the benefit of anybody.

**MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH** (*Nominated*): ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിന്റെ പകരം ഫയലുകൾ ഒപ്പിടാനുള്ള അധികാരം ഈ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിനുണ്ടോ?

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): ഇല്ലെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നത്.

**MR. E. K. KUNJURAMAN** (*Nominated*): പേഴ്സണൽ അസിസ്റ്റന്റിന്റെയും അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിന്റെയും ജോലി ഒന്നുതന്നെയാണോ?

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): അല്ലെന്നാണ് ഞാനിതുവരെ പറഞ്ഞതിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടത്.

The Assistant Inspectress and the Inspectress are doing entirely different duties. The Assistant Inspectress for the Vernacular Middle Schools for girls and English Schools for girls is placed under the Inspectress of Schools. She assists the Inspectress only in her inspection work. She is not assisting the Inspectress in her office work. And by holding her office in the same building, it does not mean that she is the Assistant to the Inspectress or that she is her Personal Assistant.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): What are the functions of an Assistant Inspectress?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not think that the member is justified in answering such questions. Explanations which are very well known are not necessary.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): My point is this. According to the reformed Inspectorate, there is an Assistant Inspectress and there is no reason why that post should be abolished. An Assistant Inspectress well versed in Malayalam would be of great help to the Inspectress when she is doing the Inspection work. The Assistant Inspectress is a lady graduate well versed in Malayalam language and who has got sufficient experience.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Why not another lady graduate who is senior in service be appointed ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : That question does not arise.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : One more point, Sir. I am not going to elaborate this point at any length. There is absolutely no reason why the Inspectorate reforms should not be given a fair chance to justify itself before these criticisms are advanced. Why not we wait for another year and see the results ?

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) : Sir, I oppose the motion on the main ground that I do not understand what the Honourable member the mover meant by his motion ; nor do I understand anything from what Mr. Sankaran the opposer has said. When I was trying to follow very closely the trend of the debate and the meaning of the interruption from the mover, with regard to the abolition of the post of the Assistant Inspectress, I was reminded of the case of giving the dog a bad name and hanging it. The motion is in regard to the functions of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools and her Assistant Inspectress and whether the latter post is desirable or not. What is the peculiarity about this Assistant Inspectress alone who works under the Inspectress as compared to the other Inspectresses under the Divisional Inspectors? She does not appear to draw more pay or to obtain any seniority by virtue of this function. The Director himself, while answering a question, said that this Inspectress, in regard to vernacular institutions, accompanied the Inspectress for inspection, for the simple reason the latter does not know fully the Vernacular. It is after all a piece of, so to say, humanitarian service to her superior. This post and function certainly cannot be likened to that of Personal Assistant. Then why should we say that it is a Personal Assistant in the garb of Assistant Inspectress and then condemn the post because we condemned it before ? I am not at all convinced of the case as made out by the mover and hence I oppose it. But in this connection I wish to point out that it may prove to be highly necessary that an officer who is efficient and who knows Malayalam should accompany the Inspectress during her tours of inspection. Under these circumstances, I do not understand what is meant by the suggestion of the mover. Anyhow Mr. Sankaran has pointed out that it is not necessary to abolish this post and I also go along with him.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I oppose this motion and I would speak a few words on the merits of this motion. The salary of the Inspectress is a non-votable item and the establishment charges come to about Rs. 9,000 being the pay of Assistant Inspectress, the Peon, the Anchal charges etc., and what is sought by the motion is that this whole allotment should be done away with. The House has got the power to do so. But the salary of the Inspectress is there, and if you do not vote for the establishment charges, does it not create an anomaly.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : Already there is a motion which is not allowed, for omitting the whole allotment.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The actual motion is to omit Rs. 9046—which comprises the pay of the establishment the Assistant Inspectress etc., I am submitting, Sir that there is no token motion to suggest the abolition of the Inspectress of Schools. There was a token motion. That motion was not moved. It may be assumed there fore that the question whether the establishment charges, the travelling allowances etc. should be allowed is the only question to be decided. I need not now argue that this establishment is necessary. No speaker told us that the establishment and the Assistant Inspectress are quite unnecessary or that the Inspectress can do all the work of the subordinates too. That being so, Sir, I oppose the motion.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the Law Member whether this motion is allowable ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The member cannot ask such questions.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon 1*): May I know from the Law Member whether the intention of the motion is not to say that the Inspectress should not do touring ?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the Law Member whether the observations made by the Law Member are going to be answered ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: No such presumption arises.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): The point suggested by the Law Member seems, since we could not attack the position of the Inspectress because her salary is beyond the purview of the rights of this House, we are not justified in moving any of the reduction motions. It has been the practice of this House and also of the other House for the non-officials to remark about their disapproval of the appointment of an officer by moving for a cut under their T. A. or by clipping the tail and thus effecting a reduction in the establishment charges, for instance, of daily allowance and other charges.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: We are not at the question of precedents.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): With the above observation, I say and emphatically answer that it was as a sort of retaliatory measure adopted by this House that they were moved to cut down so much portion of the amount allotted to this. It is a retaliatory measure; I think it is not a remedy.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The rules do not contemplate retaliatory measures.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Certainly I wish to withdraw. Therefore we would rather that she enjoys the pay allotted to her for the year than receive one pie more than is spent either upon her travelling allowance or upon her establishment. She remains quiet then without her being allowed to move about.

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : The position is that under the reorganisation there are 146 women's institutions consisting of Vernacular Middle Schools for girls, Vernacular High Schools for girls, Training Schools for women, English Middle Schools for girls and English High Schools for girls.

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*) : How many English Schools are there under the Inspectress ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : 42.

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*) : And how many Training Schools are there under the Inspectress ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Six.

Those schools have to be inspected. The only question is how it is to be done Under the old scheme there were an Inspectress and six Assistant Inspectresses but now there is the Inspectress and one Assistant Inspectress. There are 146 institutions to be inspected. Government consider it necessary that the Chief Inspectress should be responsible for the inspection of Girls' High Schools, Girls' English Middle Schools, Girls' Training Schools and the Girls' Vernacular High Schools.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know what made Government not to entrust the Divisional Inspectors with the inspection of Girls' English Middle Schools and Girls' High Schools ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : For the obvious reason that as Boys' High Schools are not to be inspected by women officers, Girls' High Schools also are not to be inspected by men officers.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : Are not Primary Schools entrusted to Assistant Inspectors who are lower in status than Divisional Inspectors ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I cannot see why a four-class Primary School may not be inspected by an Assistant Inspectress. There is a lot of difference between a four-class Primary School and a Girls' High School.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether that difference is in the matter of age of the students or the pupils ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I do not fully understand the question. In any case, the difference in age is certainly with the pupils.

But my own reason is that there is much difference in the curriculum of studies.

There are 95 Vernacular Middle Schools for girls which have also to be inspected. It was considered, therefore, necessary that there should be one Assistant Inspectress left under the control of the Chief Inspectress to conduct inspection of all these Vernacular Middle Schools for girls. May I also say, Sir, in reply, that I never suggested

for one moment that the Assistant Inspectress should always accompany the Chief Inspectress? That is not her duty.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): I did not say it is the main duty of the Assistant Inspectress to accompany the Chief Inspectress. I only said that on occasions it might be necessary for the Assistant Inspectress to accompany the Chief Inspectress.

**MR R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): It would be impossible for one officer, let alone the lady officer, to inspect all the 146 institutions scattered throughout the State in the course of one year or to visit them at least once.

As I have explained at the outset, there are too many institutions to be inspected by one officer; and for that reason alone an Assistant Inspectress was appointed to assist the Chief Inspectress to inspect the Vernacular Middle Schools. If you take the number of schools now allotted to the Divisional Inspector, as I have already shown, it is between 67 and 74. One can hardly expect the Chief Inspectress who has jurisdiction over the whole State, as distinguished from the Divisional Inspectors, to inspect twice as many institutions as a Divisional Inspector has to inspect.

**MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*): Is the Assistant Inspectress helping the Chief Inspectress in her office?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): The Assistant Inspectress has a separate office establishment distinct from the establishment of the Chief Inspectress. It so happens, I believe, they are located in the same building, a system that helps the work. She has her own office as distinct from that of the Chief Inspectress.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know whether there cannot be effected a separation?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): If that would please the Honourable member, it may be so done. I believe that a strong case has been made out for the retention of the Chief Inspectress and the Assistant Inspectress and I strongly oppose the motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Do you press the motion, Mr. Raman Pillai?

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള പരാതികൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നതു്. അതിനെ ശരിയായി പരിഹരിച്ചുകൊള്ളാമെന്ന് ഡയറക്ടർ പറയുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു ഭാവിയിലെങ്കിലും നിഷ്പക്ഷമായും മര്യാദയായും ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ് പെരുമാറുന്നതിന് ഡയറക്ടർ പ്രത്യേകം ശട്ടംകെട്ടുമെന്നുള്ള ഉത്തമവിശ്വാസത്തോടു കൂടി —

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): അങ്ങനെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ട്രസ്സിനെക്കൊണ്ടു ചെയ്യിച്ചുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു ഡയറക്ടർ സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): ഡയറക്ടർ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുമെന്നുള്ള ഉത്തമ വിശ്വാസത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നതിന് അനുവാദം ചോദിക്കുന്നു.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Is it the member's opinion that the Director has undertaken that the Inspectress will be more courteous in her dealings with people?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That question need not be answered.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motion No. 64***

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): With the permission of the President, may I move motion No. 64?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Is it not identical with No. 63?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): No.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: It is identical.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Mine is for a cut of Re. 1, not for deleting the whole allotment.

May I know whether I may be permitted to point out the local needs also under this motion?

**DUPUTY PRESIDENT**: I must strongly express the opinion of the Chair that these requests for information are not at all justified by the rules. The Chair presumes that every member knows the rules of debate. A member cannot expect legal advice in these matters at every stage. You may proceed with the motion.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I move:

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,046 for the Inspectress by Re. 1.*

I move this motion with a view to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned, rather the Director of Public Instruction as well as the Government, the pitiable state of girls' education in Nedumangad taluk.

Sir, as far as the Nedumaugad taluk is concerned.———

**DUPUTY PRESIDENT**: That cannot be done. You may refer to Nedumangad to substantiate your point, that is all.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Even though the Inspectorate reform has been adopted and instead of the two Inspectors and one Inspectress, four Divisional Inspectors and one Inspectress and one Assistant to the Inspectress have been created in order to promote education in the State, nothing substantial for advancement of literacy in the State has been done. The money allotted for the department for the purpose of education is utilised for the purpose of creating new appointments and for the purpose of paying the increment of salary for those who are employed in the Education Department. This is a sad feature so far as the Education Department in the State is concerned. The method of spending more and more money that is allotted for the development of

education in the State in the way of creating new and novel appointments in the State and in order to pay higher salaries for the officers of the Department is not at all desirable More money should be spent for opening more and more new schools and spreading education.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** *Trivandrum-Rural)*: A point of order, Sir. Does that come under the motion?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I did not hear you.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** *(Trivandrum-Rural)*: I did not hear what the Chair said.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: What the Chair said and intended to say was that, if Mr. Thanu Pillai has to raise any point, the Chair must be given reasonable opportunity to hear the statement.

I am very sorry that the member could not hear me. I think Mr. Thanu Pillai was standing up and raising a point of order. I wanted to know what it was.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** *(Trivandrum Rural)*: What I meant to say was that Mr. S. J. Nair was talking of increased expenditure by the creation of appointments and all that. This motion relates only to the allotment for Inspectresses. My point of order is whether he can discuss that matter on this motion.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** *(Quilon I)*: Sir, a point of order. The time allowed——

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I am at Mr. Thanu Pillai's point of order. When that is finished, I shall be very glad to oblige you. As for Mr. Thanu Pillai's point of order, I rule in favour of Mr. S. J. Nair that he was in order. He confined his speech to the directions given by the Chair, namely, that while he was not at liberty to make a specific point about a particular taluk, reference may be made in support of the argument.

The time allotted for the Demand is over.

***Motions Nos. 65 to 130***

The following motions lapsed on account of time-limit.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI:

65. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,69,745 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI.

66. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,69,745 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

67. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,69,745 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH:

68. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,69,745 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR A. THANU PILLAI:

69. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,69,745 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

70. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,18,765 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

71. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,18,765 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :

72. To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,03,786 for His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Arts by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

73. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 81,372 for His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

74. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,77,035 for Collegiate Education by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

75. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,77,035 for Collegiate Education by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :

76. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,77,035 for Collegiate Education by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

77. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,77,035 for Collegiate Education by Re 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI

78. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,97,798 for Collegiate Education by Re 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

79. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,97,798 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 2.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

80. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,97,798 for Collegiate Education by Re 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH

81. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,97,798 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 2.

MR. K. SANKARAN :

82. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,98,561 for salaries establishment, etc., by Re. 1.

MR. K. SANKARAN :

83. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,304 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

84. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for Vacation Lectures in Geography.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER

85. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for Vacation Lectures in Geography.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

86. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,70,294 for English School Education by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR

87. To reduce the allotment of Rs 7,70,294 for English School Education by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

88 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,70,294 for English School Education by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

89. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,70,294 for English School Education by Rs 5.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

90. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,70,294 for English School Education by Re. 1.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR :

91. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,70,989 for Headmasters and Teachers by Re 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

92. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,34,954 for Vernacular High and Middle School for Boys by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

93. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,52,959 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

94. To reduce the allotment of Rs 19,52,959 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

95 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,52.959 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

96. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,230 for Training Schools by Re. 1.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER :

97. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,230 for Training Schools by Re. 1.

MR. K. MAHOMED :

98. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,230 for Training Schools by Re 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

99. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,291 for First Grade Pandits, etc by Re. 1.

MR. K. SANKARAN :

100. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,186 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. K. MADHAVAN :

101. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,186 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. E. K. KUNJURAMAN :

102. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,186 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. K. SANKARAN :

103. To omit the allotment of Rs. 9,337 for Special School for Malayala Brahmins.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

104. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,796 for Text Book Committee by Re. 1.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :

105. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,796 for Text Book Committee by Rs. 10.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI :

106. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,796 for Text Book Committee by Re. 1.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR :

107. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,20,000 for Grants-in-aid to Vernacular Schools for Boys and Girls by Re. 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

108. To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for contribution to the Boys Scout Association.

MR. K. SANKARAN :

109. To reduce she allotment of Rs. 5,000 for improvement of education of depressed class pupils and Muslim girls by Re. 1.

MR. K. SANKARAN :

110. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 48,664 for contribution to the Benares University and the Medical and Engineering colleges of Madras by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

111. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,51,397 for Miscellaneous by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

112. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,51,397 ror Miscellaneous by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :

113. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 46,04,580 under Demand I by Re 1.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI:
114. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 46,04,580 under Demand I by Re. 1.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI;
115 To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 46,04,580 under Demand I by Re. 1.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI:
116. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 46,04,580 under Demand I by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:
117. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 46,04,580 under Demand I by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR:
118. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 46,04,580 under Demand I by Rs. 2.

MR. S. J. NAIR:
119. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 46,04,580 under Demand I by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR:
120. To reduce the total allotment of Rs, 46,04,580 under Demand I by Re. 1.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:
121. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 46,04,580 under Demand I by Re. 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI:
122. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 46,04,580 under Demand I by Rs. 10.

MR. S. J. NAIR:
123 To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 46,04,580 under Demand I by Re. 1,

MR. K. C. ABRAHAM:
124. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 46,04,580 under Demand I by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN:
125 To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 46,04,580 under Demand I by Rs. 10.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:
126 To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 46,04,580 under Demand I by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:
127. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 46,04,580 under Demand I by Rs. 600.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI:
128. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 46,04,580 under Demand I by Rs. 7,75,574

MR. K. MAHOMED:
129. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 47,75,574 for Education by Re. 1.

MR. K. MAHOMED:
130. To reduce the total allotment of Rs, 47,75,574 for Education by Re. 1.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I put Demand I- Education—for Rs. 46,04,580, *minus* Re. 1 to the vote of the House.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

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## DEMAND II—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Truscott, you may move for the grant of the Demand under II—P. W. D.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 36,01,731 for the Public Works Department.

*Motion No. 131.*

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I beg to make the following motion :—

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,600 for salaries by Re. 1.*

The object of this motion is to urge upon the Chief Engineer the impropriety of opening new toll-gates in utter defiance of the public demand for the abolition of even the existing ones. Sir, the question ··

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I wish to have a word of explanation. Is it your intention to urge upon the Chief Engineer or upon the Government? Let us make it clear.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Upon the Government.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Then you want to amend it.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Yes, Sir.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I grant permission.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): This motion is moved under salaries: how can a discussion of abolition of toll-gates come under salaries? The ruling given this morning will apply in this case also.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I did not hear what the Law Member said. But I could surmise what it was.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: In discussing the salaries, you cannot deal with toll-gates. There has been a ruling of similar character even this morning.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I would just submit my position. In this case I have sought for a cut under salaries in Direction. Of course, it was ruled by the President that it would be better to bring such motions under another head; and in the morning I was told that I would be allowed to transfer such a motion to the proper head when the time comes All this confusion arose because we experience very great difficulties owing to conflicting rulings given year after year. That is why this motion was sent under this head. If the Chair is of opinion that it could be moved under another head, I request the Chair to permit me to move it under a motion for the reduction of total grant for Direction, before motion No. 151.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: If it is a right thing, it will be considered favourably.

*Motion No. 132.*

The following motion was not moved:—

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER :

132. To reduce the allotment of Rs, 31,790 for Establishment by Re. 1.

*Motion No. 133.*

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion :—

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,780 for establishment by Rs. 5.*

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): May I know from the member whether the opening of the Edapalli-Arakkalkadavu road directly comes under establishment.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** Let him move it. You are at liberty to raise objections after he has moved it. He is attempting to read the motion. Please read that Mr. Alexander.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): The object of my motion is:

To draw the attention of the Government for immediately opening the Edapalli-Arakkakadavu road which was includedin the Budget of 1106 but on which no work has been done.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Krishna Pillai, you may state your objections.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): My point of order is whether this Edapalli-Arakkakadavu road comes under the Chief Engineer's establishment. I ask whether it is in order to make the motion now. This morning the same ruling was given in regard to establishment.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not know. I was not here at the time when the ruling was made—

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): We dealt with this subject when we considered about the salary of the establishment. Now, here it is irrelevant and hence is comes within the purview of the ruling. If he wants to move for thit purpose, it is inadmissible.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: This comes within the purview of the ruling. In that case, you cannot move it.

***Motions Nos. 134 to 138.***

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. K. MAHOMED:

134. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,780 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN:

135. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,780 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. K. SANKARAN:

136. To reduce the allotment of Rs 33,394 for establishment (Permanent and Temporary) by Re. 1.

137. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,394 for establishment (Permanent and Temporary) by Re. 1.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF:

138. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,394 for establishment (Permanent and Temporary) by Re. 1.

***Motion No. 139.***

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): I move:—

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,394 for Establishment (Permanent and Temporary) by Re. 1.*

The object of my motion is to impress upon this House the necessity of giving due representation to all communities in the Chief Engineer's office in the clerical staff, in the cadre of draftsmen and other technical posts attached to his establishment. So far as I can understand, due and adequate representation is not given to all the communities. I would like to impress upon this House the necessity of giving due representation to members of all communities in the Public Works Department. In clerical posts, employment is given to those who possess general qualifications. What I mean to say is that, for doing clerical work, one does not require any technical knowledge. Even in these places, due representation is not given to all communities. For the purpose of appointment as Draftsmen, Supervisors, etc., in these days, you can find large numbers of unemployed young men with such qualifications among the backward and depressed communities. Therefore the necessity of giving due representation to the members of the backward communities, and depressed classes is imperative. I bring forward this motion to the earnest attention of this House.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Is it the member's opinion that appointments in the Chief Engineer's office are not properly done?

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Adequate representation is not given to the members of the backward communities.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Is it the member's view that it is done only in the Chief Engineer's office?

**MR: K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): My point is that due representation is not given here so far as I can see.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I oppose the motion before the House for the division of appointments in offices under the Government according to the population basis of the various communities in the State.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): I did not say that appointments should be allotted on the basis of population.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Either on the basis of population or on the basis of communities, it is not at all a profitable and useful thing so far as the interests of the people are concerned. Again, Sir, as far as the interests of the tax payers of the land are concerned, they do not care whether X or Y is the officer of any department. All that the people care to see is whether an officer is efficient and whether he is above all communal considerations.

**MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF** (*Nominated*): What is meant by efficiency? How is it measured?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**; Will you define the term efficiency. It is a wide term.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Efficiency is an inherent quality, one which can be found only in cases of efficient persons who have real innate merit in them. One of the hopeless features in the public service of the State, to-day, is that some of the officers think that they occupy that position they hold to-day as heads of certain departments as a result of some communal ticket or tickets. As a result of the fact that they

[Mr. S. J. Nair.]

belong to a particular community, they imagine or think that thay hold particular responsible posts in particular departments mainly to promote the interests of the members of their own communities. (Members from the Official Benches—'We object to such a statement).'

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Order, order.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): I did not say anything about the Heads of Departments.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, there is no use of hiding the facts. Facts are facts. Rightly or wrongly, this is the impression among the people of the State that some of the Heads of Departments are not looking into the interests of people at large irrespective of caste, creed or colour.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The member is out of order.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): My objection is

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I have ruled in very clear terms that this discussion does not relate to the Heads of Departments.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I submit that the Heads of Departments should consider only the qualifications and efficiency of applicants, the necessary merit, qualification and superiority of the applicants in the matter of appointments in various departments in the Government service.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

The Assembly adjourned at 5 P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
*Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.*

# PROCEEDINGS

of

# THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY,

*OFFICIAL REPORT.*

## FIRST ASSEMBLY.

## THIRD SESSION.

*Tuesday, the 31st July 1934/15th Karkatakam 1109.*

The Assembly met again in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, at Eleven of the clock, with the President in the Chair.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

*Training of apprentices in the P. W. D.*

66. *MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any fee is levied for the training of apprentices in the P. W. D.;

(*b*) the principle on which these students are admitted to undergo practical training course; and

(*c*) the number of students who were allowed to undergo training in 1108 and 1109?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) The students of the Engineering College, Madras, who pass the final examination at the end of four years' theoretical course proceed to practical training on works for one year. To widen the students' opportunities, the Chief Engineer, Madras P. W. D., felt the need to admit a few students for a 12 months' course in Travancore also. This was agreed to particularly because the students from Travancore would be specially benefited.

(*c*) 11 students in 1108 and 7 students in 1109.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): With rogard to answer to part (b) may I know from the member whether they are recruited into the service after the training course?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): That depends upon vacancies.

*Sale of a tusker by the Forest Department.*

67. *MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

[Mr. T. K. Alexander.]

(*a*) which is the negotiation referred to on page 35 of the Forest Department Administration Report for 1108 wherein it is stated that one tusker was sold by negotiation as per G. O. Dis. No. 1925/32/Devpt., dated 9th September 1932;

(*b*) whether copies of that negotiation will be placed on the table:

(*c*) whether there was any necessity for such a negotiation; and

(*d*) the amount thus realised as the price of the elephant?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The negotiation relates to the sale of tusker elephant Aiyappan of the Kottayam Division to Mr. V. P. Krishnan Nambootiri.

(*b*) Copies *of Mr. Nambootiri's application and his statement are laid on the table.

(*c*) In the public auction this animal fetched only Bh. Rs. 1,025. As this price was too low, the sale was not confirmed. Subsequently, Mr. V. P. Krishnan Nambootiri offered Bh. Rs. 1,750. As this offer was favourable, the sale was sanctioned by Government.

(*d*) Bh. Rs. 1,750.

*Memorial of Cardamom Planters.*

68. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether a memorial from the Cardamom *Krishikar's Sanghom* dated 4th may 1934 has been received;

(*b*) whether any steps have been taken about their grievances referred to therein; and

(*c*) if so, what?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*):

(*a*) Yes. By the Devicolam Commissioner.

(*b*) and (*c*) The Devicolam Commissioner has reported on the memorial to Government and the matter is under the consideration of Government.

*Passengers in Anchal Service Bus on the Alwaye-Parur line.*

69. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Anchal Service Bus (Beat-all) was once allowed to take persons from Parur to Alwaye;

(*b*) whether that permission was cancelled later on: and

(*c*) if so, what is the principle involved in doing so?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Between Alwaye and Parur "The North Travancore Motor Union" is now working as passenger services. The Kottayam-Alwaye

* *Vide* Appendix I.

Union, in which the Anchal Buses are incorporated, have passenger services between Kottayam and Alwaye and their Anchal Buses are licensed only to carry mails between Alwaye and Parur.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*) : May I know from the member whether sanction to ply buses in particular lines is given to particular Unions or the right of plying buses from one particular line to another particular line is sanctioned to a particular Union?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*) : I cannot understand the question.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know from the member whether these sanctions are accorded with the knowledge and consent of the Commissioner of Police or the matter is entirely left to the Traffic Superintendent.

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*) : At the moment it is entirely confined to the Traffic Superintendent.

*Import of Radio Receiving Sets.*

70. *MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have framed any rules regarding the import of Radio Receiving Sets : and

(*b*) if so, will they be pleased to place a copy of the rules on the table ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Government have issued a Notification under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation of 1088 restricting the import, into Travancore, of wireless apparatus to cases in which a license to import such apparatus has been granted by Government.

(*b*) A *copy of the notification is laid on the table.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : My question was whether any rules have been framed by Government regarding the import of Radio Receiving Sets.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : No rules have been framed. A notification has been published.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*) : May I know whether the notification applies to import of spare parts also ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Under this notification, license has to be taken for the import of Wireless apparatus or any of its spare parts.

*Applicants for Compounder's post in the Medical Department.*

71. *MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of applicants for Compounders' posts in the Medical Department with their qualifications and the dates of their passing the examinations and the dates of their applications ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The list † required is laid on the table.

* *Vide* Appendix II.
† *Vide* Appendix III.

*Cocoanut Industry.*

72. *MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the manner in which the State is co-operating with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in their investigation into the condition of the cocoanut industry and the marketing of its products; and

(*b*) the result so far obtained by such investigation?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The Mycologist of the Department was deputed to work in close association with Dr. Patel, the Cocoanut Enquiry Officer, appointed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and to show him the important cocoanut centres of the State and to collect for him all available information about the condition of the cocoanut industry here.

(*b*) The results of the investigation can be ascertained only after seeing the report of Dr. Patel.

*The Central Road Board;*

73. *MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the date on which the Central Road Board met last; and

(*b*) whether the Board is in existence now?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*):

(*a*) 12-12-1930 / 27-4-1106

(*b*) No.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member why the Board was not called together during the last four years?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): It was temporarily suspended. They made a proposal with regard to the roads they wanted to be attended to. Every member was pushing the cause of his own constituency and they could not form priority among themslves. So we asked the department to do it.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know what the member meant by saying that the member for each consituency was pressing the needs of his own constituency and that it was because the authorities were not in a position to satisfy the needs of the constituency that the Board was temporarily suspended?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): No, I said that they made out a list of roads that they wanted to be attended to. That is all. As regards priority, there was no decision arrived at

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether according to the list of roads that they have made out any work was conducted by the Department?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): I must claim notice.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*) : May I know who recommended the list?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : I do not know.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know the purpose for which the Road Boards were organised ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : I claim notice.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know when the question of reviving the Road Board was considered by Government.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : There was no consideration.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : Sir, I bring to the notice of the Chair the answer given to Question No. 318 in the previous Session where the Government have replied that the question of reviving the Road Board is under the consideration of Government.

**PRESIDENT** : On what date was it ?

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : 28th May 1933. That was the reason why I put these supplementary questions.

May I know from the member whether the question of reviving the Road Board was considered by Government ?

**PRESIDENT** : The Government member's reply was that it was decided not to revive the Board,

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) . I did not say it was decided not to revive; I only said there appears to be no necessity.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know from the member whether after the suspension of the Board the Department is carrying out the works recommended by the Board ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : I claim notice.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Is it the suggestion of the member that because the hands of the Department are full for considering the recommendations that there is no necessity for the Board ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : There are so many roads the Government are attending to. Each member of the Board was pressing only the roads in his own constituency. So the Board was suspended.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know whether it was the recommendation made by the Board or the opinion of the Department itself that weighed with the Department that there are several roads requiring improvement and as such no Road Board was necessary ? I understand the member to say that because the Department has got to attend to many roads, the Deparment thinks that it is not necessary that the Road Board should be revived. What I wanted to know was whether those roads which according to the opinion of the Department require attention were brought to the notice of Government or were those roads independently considered by the Department without any recommendation.

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : We have a list of roads recommended by the Road Board and they have all been, or a large number of them have been, taken up.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know how long, according to the opinion of the member, this programme already conceded by the Board will continue ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : All depends upon the financial side.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know whether it was not as an act of retrenchment these Road Boards were suspended temporarily ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : No.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know whether it formed one of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee that it must be temporarily suspended?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : I believe it did.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : Was it not after recommendation was received that this Board was suspended ?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : I do not know whether that was absolutely the reason. That may be.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*) : May I know whether, after the Road Board was suspended, the Department took into consideration the opening of roads recommended by the Road Board, whether the list was scrutinised and the recommendations attended to?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*) : I must claim notice for that.

*Admission of students in the Science College, Trivandrum.*

74. *MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of applications for admission to the Junior Intermediate and Junior B. A. Classes of the College of Science, Trivandrum, during the last five years ; and

(*b*) the number admitted in those classes during the period ?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*) :

A * statement containing the information is laid on the table.

*Commutation rates of jenmikaram in kind.*

75. *MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI (*Travancore Jenmies, North*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have come to a final conclusion as to the number of committees necessary for fixing the commutation rates of Jenmikaram in kind ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Yes.

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* *Vide* Appendix IV.

*Sea-going lighters at the Alleppey Port.*

76. *MR K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of sea-going lighters now available for loading and landing at the Port of Alleppey :

(*b*) the number available during each of the past ten years ; and

(*c*) the number of lighters lost or damaged ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) 23.

(*b*) 30 in 1099
32 in 1100
34 in 1101
44 in 1102
49 in 1103
52 in 1104
58 in 1105
58 in 1106
51 in 1107
43 in 1108

(*c*) 18.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*) : With reference to the answer to part (*c*), may I know from the member the cause for the loss and damages of the sea-going lighters ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : The causes are due to want of proper safety basins. Arrangements are being made for the construction of safety basin.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member whether the Government are aware of the recommendation of the Travancore Chamber of Commerce to construct a boat basin to offer safety for the anchorage at the Port ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : Yes. Arrangements have already been made for the construction of a boat basin.

*The Port at Alleppey.*

77. *MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*) : Are the Government aware that the British India, the Asiatic and the Scindia Steam Navigation Companies have declared the port of Alleppey closed during the monsoon, so far as their steamers are concerned ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member the probable loss to Government in the shape of landing and shipping fees on account of this ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*) : May I know whether the customs revenue at the Port of Alleppey has become decreased on account of this ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*) : Are the Government aware of the probable number of men thrown out of employment on this account ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*) : May I know the number of climbers that have gone without work ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*) : May I know whether the Government have made any enquiry as to why the Asiatic and the Scindia Steam Navigation Companies declared the Port of Alleppey closed during the monsoon so far as their vessels were concerned ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : Want of shipping facilities.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : May I know whether shipping facilities have diminished recently ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : How ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : On account of sand accretion.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : Is there any agency to bring to the notice of the Government from time to time the condition of the port, the accessibility for ships and other matters ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : Yes, there is the Principal Port Officer.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : Did that officer bring the present condition of the port to the notice of Government ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

*Ezhava Sub-Registrars.*

78. ***MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of Sub-Registrars in the Registration Department ;

(*b*) the number of Ezhava Sub-Registrars ;

(*c*) when the last appointment of an Ezhava as a Sub-Registrar was made : and

(*d*) the number of appointments as Sub-Registrars made after the last appointment of an Ezhava as a Sub-Registrar ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) 76 permanent, 5 temporary and 8 acting.

(*b*) Four.

(*c*) 19-9-1104.

(*d*) 21 permanent, 5 temporary and 8 acting.

**MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): May I know whether there were Ezhava applicants since an Ezhava Sub-Registrar was last appointed?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Fresh applications for Sub-Registrars' posts are not generally considered. Sub-Registrars are ordinarily promoted from among the subordinates of the department, and are not recruited direct.

**MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): I want to know whether there were any Ezhava applicants?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

*Construction of the Arattuvazhi road.*

79. ***MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any representation from the Alleppey Municipal Council regarding the construction of the Arattuvazhi road, northern boundary of the Alleppey town, till recently;

(*b*) if so, how many times and with what result;

(*c*) what the length of the Arattuvazhi is and how much of it has been made into a road; and

(*d*) whether they propose to complete it in the near future?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Twice; but the matter was dropped on account of financial stringency.

(*c*) About one mile six furlongs, of which about 1½ furlongs have been surfaced with laterite chips.

(*d*) The completion depends upon the prospect of funds.

**MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): May I ask whether the people of the locality are not willing to give land free of cost?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): My information is that they are not willing.

**MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): May I know whether, if land is given free of cost, Government will take up the work?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): The question will then be considered.

*The Thondankulangara-Munro Light Road.*

80. ***MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any representations were made to the Government regarding the construction of the Thondankulangara-Muro Light road:

(*b*) whether they have issued necessary orders for constructing the road, and whether any preliminary work was begun in connection with that; and

(*c*) why the work was stopped?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) and (*c*) A preliminary investigation has been conducted and the line fixed. But the preparation of the estimate is pending the free surrender of the land required by the people concerned.

*Police station at Edapalli.*

81. * M. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Commissioner of Police has recommended to Government the conversion of the Police Charging Station at Edapalli into a Police Out-post:

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, the reasons for the same;

(*c*) when the Police Station was established; and

(*d*) (i) the extent of its jurisdiction and (ii) the population of that area?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*):

(*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

(*c*) About 1079 M. E.

(*d*) (i) 27·45 square miles.

(ii) 30,000 roughly.

*Receipts from Motor Buses.*

82. * MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of buses now (13-11-1109) running in the State; and

(*b*) the amount realised by them in each of the years 1107 and 1108 under (i) license fees; (ii) testing fees; (iii) driver's license (iv) driver's badge, and (v) conductor's pass?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*):

(*a*) 1,027.

| (*b*) | 1107 Rs. | Chs. | C. | 1108 Rs. | Chs. | C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (i) | 19,278 | 8 | 1 | 16,597 | 15 | 2 |
| (ii) | 30,957 | 0 | 0 | 29,515 | 10 | 0 |
| (iii) | 16,221 | 4 | 13 | 13,415 | 24 | 1 |
| (iv) | 27 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 2 | 0 |
| (v) | 329 | 16 | 8 | 234 | 13 | 0 |

*Railway accidents.*

83. * MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of accidents on the Railway line between Trivandrum and Quilon from January 1930 to March 1934; and

(*b*) the nature of the accidents, if any?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) One hundred.

(*b*) A *statement giving the information is placed on the table.

* Vide Appendix I.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether there is any particular reason for so many accidents during one year?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The question relates to the period from 1930 to 1934 *i. e.* four years and not one year.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know why there were 25 accidents per year?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot give any particular reason. I claim notice.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Did the Government draw the attention of the Railway authorities to the number of accidents?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information about it at present. I claim notice.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know whether this number of accidents is an abnormal feature of the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway line alone or whether such accidents are common in other railway lines also?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I should think accidents are common in all railways.

*Train service between Quilon and Trivandrum.*

84. * **MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) the number of trains running between Quilon and Trivandrum during the periods-January 1932 to 1933 and January 1933 to March 1934;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that some trains from Quilon to Trivandrum and from Trivandrum to Quilon run tender foremost;

(*c*) if so, how many;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the mail train runs engine foremost;

(*e*) whether it is the opinion of competent authorities that there is greater possibility of danger if trains run tender foremost;

(*f*) whether it is the practice elsewhere to run such distance tender foremost; and

(*g*) the reason for allowing trains to run tender foremost?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The member is referred to Railway Time Tables published from time to time.

(*b*) No train worked by a tender engine is worked tender foremost. In the case of trains worked by tank engines, it does not matter if they run engine first or bunker first.

(*c*) The question does not arise in view of answer to (*b*).

(*d*) There are 3 trains daily worked by tank engines bunker first.

(*e*) Yes, but not in the case of tank engines.

(*f*) Yes.

(*g*) Due to want of facilities for turning engines.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether there is a turn-table at Quilon?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I believe there is one.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the Railway authorities have approached the Government for the construction of a new turn-table?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say. I claim notice.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I ask whether the accidents are not due to the fact that the trains run tender foremost?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Railway authorities say that there is danger only in the case of tender engines and that in the case of tank engines there is no danger even if they run tender foremost.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I ask whether, in tank engines also, the driver does not face the direction opposite to that in which the train runs when the engine runs tender foremost?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Does that not show that accidents are likely to occur when the train runs with the engine tender foremost?

**PRESIDENT**: You are getting argumentative.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): This is a technical matter, Sir; and I have already given the opinion of the Railway authorities on it.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know what the member means by 'the train running with the tender foremost'?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have already stated, Sir, that I am not an expert in railway engineering.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): On a point of order, Sir, as to whether delicate technicalities can be introduced during debate here, technicalities which members are not able even to understand.—

**PRESIDENT**: I had to admit the question, and the available answer has been placed before the House. If the House is not satisfied with the answer furnished, it is open to the members to elicit further information from the official member.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): That is why I asked for the meaning of the expression 'running tender foremost'.

**PRESIDENT**: I believe the honourable member knows what 'tender' is.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): I submit I do not know that.

**PRESIDENT** : I think we will send you to the Railway Station where it can be demonstrated. 'Tender' of an engine is quite an ordinary term. There is nothing very difficult about it. It has nothing to do with tenders submitted by contractors. *(Laughter.)*

*Building for the Vernacular Middle School for Girls at Nedumangad.*

85. ✻**MR. S. J. NAIR** *(Nedumangad)*: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how long it is since the building for the Vernacular Middle School for Girls at Nedumangad was destroyed,

(*b*) whether a new site was not acquired by the Department to construct a new building for the purpose;

(*c*) whether an estimate was called for it and

(*d*) when the building would be constructed?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** *(Director of Public Instruction)*. (*a*) On 12-12-1107.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Owing to the existing financial stringency, it is not possible to say definitely when the building will be constructed.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** *(Nedumangad)*: How long is it since the new site was acquired?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** *(Director of Public Instruction)*: Just over one year.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** *(Nedumangad)*: When did the estimate for the construction reach the Director?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** *(Director of Public Instruction)*: It has not reached the Director yet.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** *(Nedumangad)*: May I know when the Director would get the estimate for the construction and when the work would be started?

**PRESIDENT** : You will find the answer in part (*d*) of the answer. It depends upon financial possibilities. The Director cannot say more than that.

*Waiting lists in the Education Department.*

86. ✻**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** *(Nominated)*: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) if the Director of Public Instruction has recommended to Government that the waiting lists maintained in the offices under him be scraped; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, why the recommendation is not sanctioned?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** *(Chief Secretary to Government)*:

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) It is under consideration.

*Documents registered in the Warkala Sub-Registry office.*

87. *MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of documents registered in the Sub-Registry office at Warkala in each of the years 1106, 1107 and 1108 and in this year up-to-date (19-11-1109); and

(*b*) the number of documents registered in each of the other temporary Sub-Registry offices for the years referred to in part (*a*)?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (*a*) | 1106 | ... | ... | 4,261 |
| | 1107 | ... | ... | 3,650 |
| | 1108 | ... | ... | 3,672 |
| | up to 19-11-1109 | ... | ... | 3,283 |
| (*b*) | 1106 | 1107 | 1108 | up to 19-11-1109 |
| Balaramapuram | ... 4046 | 3702 | 3917 | 3247 |
| Vellanad | ... 3642 | 3411 | 2737 | 2740 |
| Karunagapalli Additional | ... 3894 | 4206 | 3865 | 3271 |
| Kothamangalam | ... 2960 | 3126 | 2831 | 2679 |

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): May I know whether there is any proposal to abolish the Sub-Registrar's office at Warkala?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

*Appointments in the Secretariat.*

88. *MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the following particulars regarding the appointments made by Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai in the Secretariat during the period of his Officiating Dewanship:—

(*a*) name, (*b*) qualifications (*c*) previous Government posts held, if any (*d*) post with grade (*e*) salary or allowance given, and (*f*) the ordinary scale in the grade?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The statement* is laid on the table.

*Road to connect Pattazhi village with the M. C. Road.*

89. *MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): (*a*) Are the Government aware that the inhabitants of Pattazhi in the Pattanapuram taluk have been agitating for a long time for a road connecting the village with the M. C. road?

(*b*) If the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state what action the Government have taken on their representations?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) An estimate for the improvements of the road is under preparation.

* *Vide* Appendix vi.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): When was the request for this road first made by the people?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I claim notice.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): What is the length of the road?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I claim notice.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know from the member the approximate cost of this road?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I claim notice.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): May I know whether there is a ryots' road in the locality?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I claim notice.

*The Kartikapalli Trikkunnapuzha road.*

90. ***MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Kartikapalli-Trikkunnapuzha road is being maintained by the P. W. D and

(*b*) whether there is any other road that is being maintained by the department to connect the sea-coast with the interior of the Kartikapalli taluk and the inland taluks of Mavelikara, Chengannur and Pattanamtitta?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes; there are (1) Quilon-Alleppey road.
(2) Kartikapalli-Haripad road, and
(3) Village road—Kartikapalli to Kayankulam *via* Muthukulam.

**MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): May I know from the member whether he has ever inspected that portion of the road lying from Kartikapalli to Trikkunnapuzha?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): No. I do not think the Chief Engineer has.

**MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): May I know from the member whether a ferry is being maintained at the Pulikeezhu Kadavu?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

**MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): May I know whether there was a bridge at that place?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I believe there was.

**MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): May I know om the member whether Government have taken any action for the construction of the bridge?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I claim notice.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member whether there is at least a junghar at the place where there was a bridge?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I think it is a ferry, not a junghar.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member how then carts and cars could be taken to the other side of the road?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I claim notice.

*Women under-trial prisoners.*

91. ***MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether females are arrested by the Police and kept in Police custody as under-trial prisoners,

(*b*) whether there are women employees attached to Police Stations to hold the searches referred to in Section 33 of the Criminal Procedure Code?

(*c*) whether women under-trial prisoners are led out for answering the calls of nature;

(*d*) if so, who escorts them to the privies and latrines; and

(*e*) whether there are closed privies and latrines attached to the Police Stations of the State?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No but women are employed for the purpose when necessity arises.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Police Constables.

(*e*) Yes; in some Stations.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether it will be possible to get the women required for it?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): It is not difficult, Sir.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): May I know from the member whether it is not sweeper women that are sometimes engaged for the purpose?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Sometimes sweeper women are engaged.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): May I know what the Police Inspector does on such occasions, whether he awaits the services of the neighbouring women or the one under the control of the Police?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Any woman that is willing to help may do so.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Does the Inspector pay remuneration or does he expect such assistance to be rendered gratis?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Sometimes they give remuneration, and at other times it is done gratis.

**PRESIDENT**: Sisterly sympathy.

*Transfer Certificate of College students.*

92. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is any rule in our Government Colleges as to the time-limit within which the out-going students should apply for their transfer certificates;

(*b*) whether the students are informed of that rule, and, if so, how and when:

(*c*) whether any penalty is levied from students applying for their transfer certificates after the prescribed time-limit:

(*d*) the amount realised by way of such penalty from each student; and

(*e*) the reason and principle, if any, upon which such penalty is levied?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Pubic Instruction*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes. The rule is printed in the Calendar for the Arts and Women's Colleges.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Rs. 3.

(*e*) In accordance with rule 3 of Chapter XXIX of the Madras University Calendar.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member whether these Calendars are supplied to the students?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): They are bought by the students.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Is it obligatory that every student should buy a Calendar?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*). They are expected to buy.

**PRESIDENT**: Does it not contain the list of holidays also?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, Sir.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*); May I know from the member whether penalty is collected from the students in all the Colleges?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): No penalty has been levied till now in the Science College. But according to the instruction of the University, it is levied in the Arts and Women's Colleges.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member whether the University is very particular that the Colleges should levy the penalty?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : The University is not very particular. It is left to the option of the Principals.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know from the member why only in the Arts and Women's Colleges they are levied while in the Science College it is not done so?

**MR. R M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : The Principals of the Arts and Women's Colleges are a little more hard-hearted than the Principal of the Science College.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) ; May I know from the member whether he will reconsider the question of stopping the levying of such fees?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): I think it is a matter with which the Director has nothing to do. It is a matter left to the Principals of the Colleges to decide.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know from the member whether the Director would instruct the Principals not to levy such fees?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): The Director is not expected to interfere with the liberty of the Principals.

**MR K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know from the member whether the Director would see that the University instruction is adopted in all the Colleges alike in the State?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I am prepared to suggest that the Science College also should follow the same principle as in the other Colleges.

**PRESIDENT** : Anyhow the Director will note the suggestion.

*Appointments in re-organised Inspectorate.*

93. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the principles adopted in the matter of selecting Divisional Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and Assistant Inspectresses under the recent Inspectorate Reforms?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : The relative position of the Officers concerned in the Department and their qualifications for the posts.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know from the member whether seniority is taken into account when making selection?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): The member's question includes both Assistant Inspectors and Assistant Inspectresses as well as Divisional Inspectors. Naturally the question of seniority is a matter of importance in selecting Divisional Inspectors.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : As regards Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : The question of seniority does not ordinarily arise.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : Am I to understand from the member that, if an officer is appointed as Inspector or Inspectress, that person, whether he or she gets seniority over other officers? May I know from the member when a junior is appointed as Assistant Inspector or Inspectress in preference to others that person gets seniority over others?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : I rise to a point of order. I took the member to mean when he said Inspector only people belonging to the male sex. But subsequently he uses the words he or she. I do not understand it. There is a confusion in the use of the word.

**PRESIDENT** : It is a wrong use of grammar?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : In answer to the question whether when he or she is appointed as Assistant Inspector or Inspectress becomes senior, I may say that they do not get seniority over other officers.

*Caste-war statement of officers in the reorganised Inspectorate.*

94. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Assistant Inspectors and Assistant Inspectresses selected from each of the different communities in the State, under the Inspectorate reforms?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brahmin | ... | 5 |
| Nair | ... | 11 |
| Vellala | ... | 1 |
| Ezhava | ... | 2 |
| Kshathriya | ... | 1 |
| Mahomedan | ... | 1 |
| Christian | ... | 11 |

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : Sir, I want a ruling from the Chair on one point. The answer to some of the questions that we ask though not intended for placing statements on the table, is, that the statement required is placed on the table, while in others the statement is read out so that in some cases we are not able to ask supplementary questions. I want to know whether there is any definite principle adopted by Government in this regard.

**PRESIDENT**: The Honourable member will do well to read once more the ruling of the Chair in which he will find the answer.

## Appendix i

(*Vide* **Question No 67.**)

(Application of Mr. V. P. Krishnan Nambootiri)

൧൧൦൯-ാമാണ്ടു് കർക്കടകമാസം ൨൮-ാം തീയതി കോട്ടയം ഡിവിഷനൽ ഫാറസ്റ്റാഫീസു മുൻപാകെ തിരുവല്ലാ വാളക്കോട്ടു ഏളമൺ മന വി. പി. കൃഷ്ണൻനാംപൂതിരി ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന മൊഴി.

ഈയാണ്ടു ഈ മാസം മൂന്നാം തീയതി കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പള്ളിയിൽവച്ചു നടത്തിയ ആന ലേലത്തിൽ അയ്യപ്പൻ എന്ന പേരുള്ള മൂന്നാംതരം കൊമ്പനാനയെ ലേലം ചെയ്തതിൽ ഞാൻ ആയിരത്തി ഇരുപത്തി അഞ്ചു (൧൦൨൫) ബ്രിട്ടീഷു രൂപാ വരെ ലേലം വിളിക്കയും ആ തുകയുടെ മൂന്നിലൊന്നായ ബ്രിട്ടീഷു രൂപ (൩൪൨) മുന്നൂറ്റിനാല്പത്തിരണ്ടു അന്നേ ദിവസം കെട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതും ആകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ൧൦൨൫ രൂപാ കുറവായതു കൊണ്ടു കൺസർവേറ്റർ അവർകൾ ലേലം സ്വീകരിച്ചില്ലെന്നുള്ള വിവരം കാണിച്ചു ഈ ആഫീസിൽ നിന്നു ൧൩-൧൨-൧൦൯-ൽ ൯൩൦-ാം നമ്പരായി അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉത്തരവു് എനിക്കു കിട്ടി. ടി ആനക്കുതന്നെ (൧൭൫൦) ആയിരത്തി എഴുനൂറ്റി അൻപതു ബ്രിട്ടീഷുരൂപാ വില തന്നു വാങ്ങുന്നതിനു സമ്മതമാണെന്നു കാണിച്ചു ഞാൻ ഇന്നു ദിവസം ഈ ആഫീസു മുൻപാകെ ഒരു ഹർജി ബോധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആയിരത്തിഎഴുനൂറ്റിഅൻപതു ബ്രിട്ടീഷു രൂപായ്ക്കു അയ്യപ്പൻ ആനയെ എനിക്കു അനുവദിച്ചു തരണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഈ കാലസ്ഥിതിക്കു അതിൽ കൂടുതൽ വില തരുന്നതു എനിക്കു നഷ്ടമാണു്. ഇതിന്റെ ഉറപ്പിലേക്കു ഞാൻ മുൻപു തന്നെ കെട്ടിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുമായ (൩൪൨) മുന്നൂറ്റിനാല്പത്തിരണ്ടു ബ്രിട്ടീഷു രൂപാ വകവച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നതിനു എനിക്കു സമ്മതമുള്ളതും ഈ അപേക്ഷ സ്വീകരിച്ചു വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ വിവരം എന്നെ തെര്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഉടൻ തന്നെ ബാക്കി മുഴുവൻ തുകയും കെട്ടിവച്ചു ആനയെ ഏറ്റു കൊള്ളാവുന്നതുമാകുന്നു ആനയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള തിറ്റിക്കൂലി മുതലായ സകല ചെലവുകളും ഇന്നു മുതൽ ഞാൻ തന്നെ വഹിച്ചു കൊള്ളാവുന്നതുമാണു്.

(Sd.) V. P. KRISHNAN NAMBUTHIRI.

24-12-107.

Mr. V. P. Krishnan Nambootiri's statement.

രാജമന്യരാജശ്രീ കോട്ടയം ഡിവിഷൻ ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ആഫീസർ മുൻപാകെ തിരുവല്ലാ താലൂക്കിൽ പെരിങ്ങര പകുതിയിൽ വാളകോട്ടില്ലമണ മനയ്ക്കൽ വി. പി. കൃഷ്ണൻ നംപൂതിരി ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷ.

കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പള്ളിയിൽ ഈ മാസം മൂന്നാം തീയതി നടത്തിയ ആനലേലത്തിൽ അയ്യപ്പൻ എന്നു പേരുള്ള കൊമ്പനാനയെ ആയിരത്തി ഇരുപത്തിഅഞ്ചു രൂപാ വിലയ്ക്കു വിളികേൾക്കുകയും എന്നാൽ രാജശ്രീ കൺസർവേററർ അനുവദിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു. ടി ആനയെ ആയിരത്തിഎഴുനൂററിഅൻപതു രൂപാ വിലയ്ക്കു ഞാൻ വാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളാം. അതിലേക്ക് മുൻപേറായി മൂന്നാംതീയതി കെട്ടിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള രൂപാ (൩൪൨) മുന്നൂററിനാല്പത്തിരണ്ടു സമ്മതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും ബാക്കി സംഖ്യ അനുവാദം വന്നതിനുശേഷം ഉടൻ തന്നെ തന്നു ആനയെ ഏററു കൊള്ളാവുന്നതുമാണെന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ സമ്മതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ അപേക്ഷ അനുവദിച്ചു ഉത്തരവുണ്ടാകുവാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

(Sd) V. P. KRISHNAN NAMBUTHIRI

24-12-1107,

## Appendix II.

**Vide. Question No. 70.**

NOTIFICATION.

R. O. C. No. 6515/26/G. A.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088, (V of 1088) and in supersession of Notification No. S. R. 6252 dated the 9th September 1909 the Government of Her Highness the Maharani Regent are pleased to restrict, with effect from the 13th February 1928/1st Kumbhom 1103 the bringing into Travancore, of any apparatus for wireless telegraphs, to cases in which a license to import such apparatus has been granted by the Government.

(Sd.) K. GEORGE,
*Chief Secretary to Government.*

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 6th February 1928.

# Appendix III.

[*Vide* Question No. 71]

List of applicants for the post of Compounders in the Medical Department.

| Serial No. | Name of applicant. | Qualification. | Date of application. | Date of passing the Examination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | P. G. Joseph | Compounders Test. | 8-8 1927 | Not available |
| 2 | C Mathew | Do. | 20-8-1927 | do. |
| 3 | P. K. Janardhanan Vydian | Do. | 3-3-1928 | do. |
| 4 | John Issac Moses | Do. | 7-2-1929 | 1929 |
| 5 | S. Gnanaekon | Do. | 18 2-1929 | Not available |
| 6 | P. V. Joseph | Do. | 3-6-1929 | do. |
| 7 | K. Achuthan | Do. | 1-9-1929 | do. |
| 8 | M. P Sreenivasan | Do. | 15-10-1929 | do. |
| 9 | P. C. Philip | Do. | .. | 1929 |
| 10 | K. Kurien | Do. | 17-12-1929 | Not available |
| 11 | C. G. Ramakrishnan Nair | Do. | 11-2-1930 | 1929 |
| 12 | T. V. Thomas | Do. | 10-2-1930 | Not available |
| 13 | Jacob A. Koshy | Do. | 25-2-1930 | do. |
| 14 | R. Sreedharan | Do. | 27-2-1930 | do. |
| 15 | K. C. Daniel | Do. | 26-3-1930 | do. |
| 16 | P. G. Samuel | Do. | 31-3-1930 | do. |
| 17 | E. N. Gopalan | Do. | 1-5-1930 | do. |
| 18 | M. P. Nararana Pillai | Do. | 3-5-1930 | do. |
| 19 | P. O. Oommen | Do. | 13-6-1983 | 1927 |
| 20 | G. Easo | Do. | 24-7-1930 | Not available |
| 21 | P. V. Oommen | Do. | 20-8-1930 | do. |
| 22 | T. Ramasubba Iyer | Do. | 25-8-1930 | 1929 |
| 23 | S. Sundramony | Do. | 25-8-1930 | 1928 |
| 24 | K. V. Oommen | Do. | 3-9-1920 | 1929 |
| 25 | T. Ramasubba Iyer | Do. | 19-9-1930 | 1930 |
| 26 | N. Ramankutty | Do. | 7-10-1930 | Not available |
| 27 | C. T. Mathai | Do. | 10-11-1930 | do. |
| 28 | N. Krishnan Tampi | Do. | 18-11-1930 | do. |
| 29 | K. K. Bahulayan | Do. | 24-12-1930 | do. |
| 30 | D. Rachel | Do. | 8-8-1931 | 1924 |
| 31 | A. Padmanabhan | Do. | 2-10-1931 | 1930 |
| 32 | J. Chacko | Do. | 23-10-1931 | Not available |
| 33 | V. S. Subramonia Pillai | Do. | 23-10-1931 | 1930 |
| 34 | O. Varghese | Do. | 3-9-1932 | 1931 |
| 35 | Nainan Chacko | Do. | 6-9-1932 | Not available |
| 36 | K. J. John | Do. | 6-9-1932 | do. |
| 37 | M. C. Varghese | Do. | 6-9-1932 | 1931 |
| 38 | Grace Benjamin | Do. | 8-9-1932 | 1931 |
| 39 | M. C. Zacharia | Do. | 19-9-1932 | 1931 |
| 40 | A. Rajaiah Pillai | Do. | 21-9-1932 | 1931 |
| 41 | P. S. Krishnan | Do. | 24-9-1932 | 1931 |
| 42 | Oommen R. Iype | Do. | 2-10-1932 | 1931 |

## Appendix III—(*contd.*)

| Serial Nor. | Name of applicant. | Qualification. | Date of application. | Date of passing the Examination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | K. V. Cherian | Compounder's Test. | 3-10-1932 | 1931 |
| 44 | T. C. Mathew | Do. | 3-10-1932 | 1926 |
| 45 | K. Chellappan Nair | Do. | 3-10-1932 | 1930 |
| 46 | C. V. Mathew | Do. | 6-10-1932 | 1931 |
| 47 | P. G Abraham | Do. | 10-10-1932 | 1931 |
| 48 | P. C. Chacko | Do. | 10-10-1932 | 1931 |
| 49 | M. M. Ghee Varghese | Do. | 15-10-1932 | 1931 |
| 50 | T. S Mathai | Do. | 21-10-1932 | 1931 |
| 51 | K. G. Padmanabha Kaniyar | Do. | 14-11-1932 | 1932 |
| 52 | T. J. John | Do. | 25-11-1932 | 1931 |
| 53 | K. M. Purushothaman | Do. | 8-12-1932 | 1931 |
| 54 | C Thariyan Mathan | Do. | 10-12-1932 | 1929 |
| 55 | Koshy Koshy | Do. | 19-12-1932 | 1927 |
| 56 | C. Maloo Pillai | Do. | 31-12-1932 | 1931 |
| 57 | T. Thomas | Do. | 2-1 1933 | 1931 |
| 58 | N. Sankarakumara Pillai | Do. | 6-1-1933 | 1932 |
| 59 | A. K Sadanandan | Do | 21-1-1933 | 1931 |
| 60 | E. Kesavan Nair | Do. | 3-2-1933 | 1931 |
| 61 | V. Thommen Joseph | Do. | 7-2-1933 | 1933 |
| 62 | T. K. Thomas | Do. | 7-2-1933 | 1932 |
| 63 | K. Hariharasubramonia Iyer | Do. | 8-2-1933 | 1932 |
| 64 | P. Padmanabha Pillai | Do. | 11-2-1933 | 1933 |
| 65 | K. P. Velayudhan Pillai | Do. | 13-2-1933 | 1931 |
| 66 | D. Moni | Do. | 14-2-1933 | 1932 |
| 67 | M P. Varghese | Do. | 18-2-1933 | 1933 |
| 68 | M. Ghee Varghese | Do. | 20-2-1933 | 1932 |
| 69 | S. Rama Iyer | Do. | 20-2-1933 | 1930 |
| 70 | K. J. Mani | Do. | 22-2-1933 | 1932 |
| 71 | T. N. Sivasankara Pillai | Do. | 28-2 1933 | 1932 |
| 72 | M Ibrahim Khan | Do. | 28-2-1933 | 1932 |
| 73 | D. Joseph | Do. | 1-3 1933 | 1931 |
| 74 | S. Sivasubramoniam | Do. | 7-3-1933 | Not available |
| 75 | K. T. Joseph | Do. | 10-3-1933 | 1932 |
| 76 | V. T. Thomas | Do. | 12-3-1933 | 1932 |
| 77 | Thomas Kurien | Do | 16-3-1933 | No available |
| 78 | V. Kunjan | Do. | 18-3-1933 | 1931 |
| 79 | V. Divakaran | Do. | 20-3-1933 | 1932 |
| 80 | T. M. Issac | Do. | 21-3-1933 | 1930 |
| 81 | Oommen Cherian | Do. | 5-4 1933 | Not available |
| 82 | B. Ooonni Kaimal | Do. | 11-4-1933 | do. |
| 83 | Amina Bee Bee Sahiba Begum | Do | 12-4-1933 | 1931 |
| 84 | M. O. Simon | Do. | 15-4-1933 | 1932 |
| 85 | O M. Thomas | Do. | 25-4-1933 | Not available |
| 86 | V. M. Mathew | Do. | 9-5-1933 | 1932 |
| 87 | T. I. Joseph | Do. | 16-5-1933 | 1931 |

## Appendix III—(*contd.*)

| Serial No. | Name of applicant. | Qualification. | Date of application. | Date of passing the Examination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 88 | M. Jaganath Singh | Compounder's Test. | 25-5-1933 | 1932 |
| 89 | Jacob Anthony | Do. | 30-5-1933 | 1929 |
| 90 | John M. Chacko | Do. | 3-6-1933 | Not available |
| 91 | T. A. Abraham | Do. | 17-6-1933 | 1930 |
| 92 | Augustine D'Silva | Do. | 26-6-1933 | Not available |
| 93 | K. George | Do. | 27-6-1933 | do. |
| 94 | J. Canty | Do. | 11-7-1933 | 1928 |
| 95 | P. K. Varki | Do. | 27-7-1933 | Not available |
| 96 | T. George Kurian | Do. | 29-7-1933 | 1932 |
| 97 | Cherian Idichandy | Do. | 2-8-1933 | 1932 |
| 98 | R. Velayudhan Pillai | Do. | 22-8-1933 | 1932 |
| 99 | C. A. Gomez | Do. | 23-8-1933 | 1931 |
| 100 | P. G. Samuel | Do. | 21-9-1933 | 1929 |
| 101 | S. Madhavan Pillai | Do. | 30-10-1933 | 1932 |
| 102 | K. T. Kutty | Do. | 1-11-1933 | 1931 |
| 103 | V. Narayana Iyer | Do. | 1-1-1934 | 1933 |
| 104 | C. Varghese Abraham | Do. | 11-1-1934 | 1931 |
| 105 | Appavoo Joseph | Do. | 12-1-1934 | Not available |
| 106 | T. Kumaravelu Pillai | Do. | 13-1-1934 | do. |
| 107 | N. Vasudevan Nair | Do. | 17-1-1934 | 1933 |
| 108 | R. Damodaran | Do. | 9-2-1934 | 1932 |
| 109 | A. Sankaeanarayanan Nair | Do. | 24-2-1934 | Not available |
| 110 | A. Arunachalam Pillai | Do. | 27-2-1934 | 1933 |
| 111 | K. M. Mani | Do. | 15-3-1934 | 1933 |
| 112 | N. E. Easow | Do. | 17-3-1934 | 1931 |
| 113 | C. V. Thomas | Do. | 21-3-1934 | 1933 |
| 114 | C. Kochunny Kaimal | Do. | 23 3-1934 | Not available |
| 115 | P. Damodaran Nair | Do. | 2-4 1934 | do. |
| 116 | Poulose M. Ittapiri | Do. | 17-4-1934 | do. |
| 117 | P. Purushothaman Pillai | Do. | 16-5-1934 | 1932 |
| 118 | M. T. Joseph | Do. | 22-5-1934 | Not available |
| 119 | K. Karunakaran | Do. | 26-5-1934 | 1933 |
| 120 | N. Chellppan Pillai | Do. | 28-5-1934 | 1933 |
| 121 | T. I. Joseph | Do. | 7-6-1934 | 1931 |
| 122 | R. Ramasubramonia Iyer | Do. | 10-6-1934 | 1923 |
| 123 | J. John | Do. | 12-6-1934 | 1932 |

## Appendix IV.

[*Vide* **Question No. 74.**]

Statement showing the number of Applications for admission to the Junior Intermediate and Junior B. A. classes of the Science College, Trivandrum, for five years from 1929-1930.

| | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Junior Intermediate Class. | | | | | |
| Group i | 205 | 154 | 186 | 163 | 163 |
| ,, ii | 198 | 139 | 202 | 273 | 205 |
| Junior B. A. Class. | | | | | |
| Group i B | 32 | 56 | 56 | 57 | 49 |
| ,, ii B | 67 | 92 | 63 | 63 | 55 |
| ,, ii C | 82 | 110 | 69 | 90 | 94 |
| ,, ii D | 79 | 120 | 65 | 48 | 48 |
| ,, ii E | ... | ... | 57 | 52 | 64 |
| (b) Junior Intermediate Class | | | | | |
| Group i | 133 | 132 | 135 | 132 | 132 |
| ,, ii | 111 | 113 | 118 | 1 | 116 |
| Junior B. A. Class | | | | | |
| Group i B | 28 | 29 | 50 | 48 | 32 |
| ,, ii B | 41 | 42 | 48 | 48 | 47 |
| ,, ii C | 51 | 47 | 50 | 54 | 52 |
| ,, ii D | 30 | 30 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| ,, ii E | ... | ... | 27 | 27 | 27 |

## Appendix V.

[*Vide* **Question No 83.**]

Statement showing the number of accidents on the Railway between Trivandrum and Quilon from January 1930 to March 1934.

| No. | Description of accident. | Total number of accidents. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Accidents attended with loss of any one human life or serious bodily hurt to any one person, whether passengar, trespasser or Railway servant. This includes persons run over and suicides ... | 22 |
| | Railway servants on duty seriously injured as a result of assault. | |
| 2 | Collisions between engines, trains not carrying passengers, vehicles where damage results or trollies inside station limits ... | 1 |
| 3 | Trains or light engines colliding with gates of level crossings ... | 1 |
| 4 | Trains running over obstructions other than cattle ... | 2 |
| 5 | Trespassers knocked over by trains and not seriously injured and trains stopped short of any obstruction, such as stone etc., placed on line ... | 22 |
| | Missile thrown at a train. | |
| | Fracture of rails. | |
| | Fracture of axles. | |
| | Attempted suicide. | |
| 6 | Trains started by a Driver without an 'Authority to proceed' with the intention of entering a block section, trains running in a block section without an 'Authority to proceed' as also trains running with a wrong token or Line Clear Ticket or 'Special order to proceed' incorrectly prepared ... | 5 |
| 7 | Person falling out of trains and slightly injured or not injured at all and slight hurt to persons whether Railway servants or not ... | 34 |
| | Railway servants on duty slightly injured as a result of assault. | .. |
| 8 | Other persons dying in trains at stations or dead bodies found on the line when death is obviously due to natural causes ... | 2 |
| 9 | Derailments in shunting or of a trivial nature ... | 10 |
| 10 | Fires not of a serious nature in trains or at stations ... | 1 |
| | Total ... | 100 |

# Appendix VI.

(*Vide* **Question No. 88.**

Statement showing the appointment in the Secretariat.

| Name. | Qualification. | Previous Government posts held. | Post with grade | Salary or allowance given. | Ordinary scale in the Grade. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. K Sivarama Pillai | Matriculation. | Clerk in the Land Revenue Commissioner's Office. | Higher grade Clerk on Rs. 100-5-125. | Rs. 120 | Rs. 100-5-125 |
| 2. K. T. George | B. A. | Clerk, Office of the Assistant Inspector of Vernacular Schools Ag. as Head Clerk in the same office. Acted as 2nd grade teacher on Rs. 50 in the grade of 50-120. | Higher Grade Clerk on Rs 40-5-70. | Rs. 40 | Rs. 40-5-70 |

## VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

### DEMAND II—PUBLIC WORKS—(*contd.*)

**PRESIDENT**: When the House adjourned yesterday, it was discussing item No. 139 on page 2 of motions on Demand No. II. We will resume the discussion now.

*Motion No. 139—(contd.)*

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, yesterday while opposing the motion..................

**PRESIDENT**: Is the Honourable member going to re-open the item? I think the House had started and there was a member who seconded it.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Mr. K. Padmanabhan moved it and I opposed it. But I did not conclude my speech then

**PRESIDENT**: I must call the Deputy President, who was presiding then, to my aid.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*): What I understood was that Mr. S. J. Nair had completed his speech. I am sorry to have to remind Mr. S. J. Nair that—

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I have to obey the ruling of the Deputy President. I do not grumble.

**PRESIDENT**: It is very noble.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Sir, I support the motion that is brought forward by Mr. Padmanabhan; and in doing so, I wish to make a few observations. It has been the experience of some of us when we stressed the communal claim, that the officers who belonged to the so-called unrepresented communities are taken to task for it.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member who takes to task?

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Yesterday one member who opposed this motion very vehemently condemned the Excise Commissioner who had absolutely nothing to do with this motion.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether it is justified under the circumstances?

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) I am not here to decide that. There is no case now here against the Excise Commissioner.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) May I know from the member whether he has gone into the list of appointments made by the Excise Commissioner?

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): It is not within my province to scrutinise the list of appointments made by the Excise Commissioner or, for that matter, by any other officer in the State.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether he has gone into the list of promotions made by the Excise Commissioner?

**PRESIDENT** : I rule that question out of order. Will the member proceed ?

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*). Whenever the claims of the unrepresented communities are brought to the notice of the Government, so much is said about efficiency, competency and all the rest of it. Whenever an initial appointment of the post of a clerk or so comes up before Government, there should not be any question of efficiency or inefficiency. When vacancies arise for initial appointments, the question of qualification alone should be taken into consideration and chances and preference should be given to communities which are less represented in the public service. That is my point.

**MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Shertala II*): Does the member mean to say that efficiency need not be taken into consideration when making initial appointments ?

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : I am sorry that the member has misunderstood me. My only point was that qualifications should be considered and not that efficiency should not be considered. When vacancies arise, the only question to be considered is whether the qualifications prescribed by Government are fulfilled. If such a candidate who belongs to a least represented community is an applicant for a post in the public service, I submit that his claims should be given preference over those of other candidates who are more represented in public service.

If that candidate is given a fair chance and found to be unfit, there will be absolutely no complaint if he is dismissed or sent away from service. The only point is that every community should be given a fair chance to take part in the administration. There is no question of community when a candidate has already got into service. Once he is in the service, his further prospects should be determined by merit, efficiency and all those things. It is only in regard to the initial recruitment that this communal question should be considered. Otherwise those communities who are already labouring under several disabilities cannot have a fair representation in the service. It is only to press that aspect of the question that this motion is brought forward. I may say, now that the recommendations of the Public Service Recruitment Committee are under the consideration of the Government, Government should as early as possible arrive at a satisfactory solution which would solve once for all this very nasty and vexed though vital question.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether the report of the Public Service Committee is not liked by the public ?

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : I may tell the member that I am not possessed of all the information about the views of the public in general on this particular matter.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : I rise to oppose the motion and; in doing so, I have to bring to the notice of this House that, when the

[Mr. K. R. Elenkath.]

question of communal representation itself is very doubtfully adopted either by the Government or by the members of this House, such a narrowing of the vision to particular establishments in particular departments is not at all commendable. The object of this motion seems to be that, in the establishment of the Chief Engineer's Office, the principle of communal representation should be observed according to arithmetical calculation. Sir, if this motion is accepted, we would be sacrificing not only a general principle with regard to communal representation, but an unhealthy atmosphere will be created all around, and not only the heads of departments or the administrative head, but even smaller officers under whom similar establishments have to run will be in embarrassment. For all these reasons, I strongly oppose this motion.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : സർ, ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം വർഗ്ഗീയമായോ ജാതീയമായോ ഉള്ള സംഗതികളെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി ആയിരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അവയെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി ഉദ്യോഗം നൽകിവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ രാജ്യത്ത് ക്ഷോഭങ്ങളും പലവിധ കുഴപ്പങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതിനാൽ ഈ സംഗതി കൌൺസിലിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാതിരിക്കുന്നതാണ് ഉത്തമമായിട്ടുള്ളത്. (ഹിയർ, ഹിയർ) എന്റെ ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തോട് എല്ലാവരും യോജിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : Sir, I wish to say a word in support of the motion. I certainly agree with some of my friends who took part in the discussion that the chief consideration that should weigh with the Government in the recruitment of officers is efficiency. If Mr. Padmanabhan or Mr. Sankaran or anybody else tried to rest his case on the communal ticket merely, in disregard of the rules of efficiency, I should have opposed the motion. To my mind, Sir, the position taken by Mr. Sankaran and Mr. Padmanabhan is most reasonable. For, they did not want to do away with the rules of efficiency. On the other hand, Mr. Sankaran, for example, made it clear that, in case certain people have the requisite qualification with regard to literacy, physical ability and moral strength, because I think efficiency comprises all these, then and then alone do they want the question of communal representation to be taken up. Sir, the State should take note of particular individuals and not of communities. For example, there will be difficulties created if communities as such are taken note of. Take the Ezhavas. There are Hindu Ezhavas, and in places like Neyyattinkara there are Christian Ezhavas, though it may look like contradiction in terms.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether it is the view of the member that the most efficient candidate should be selected for each post as it occurs?

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Urban*) : Certainly there is no doubt about that. My friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai does not, to my mind, mean to say that there are no efficient men in particular communities. I do emphasise the necessity for efficiency.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether he supports communal representation on the population basis?

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : Sir, I throw myself on your protection. What is the justification for any member of this House standing up and asking me to answer a point which I did not raise? But the question having been raised by the member and permitted by the Chair, I am prepared to answer. I am not certainly in favour of representation on the basis of the communal strength.

**PRESIDENT** : I had at the earliest opportunity emphasised upon the attention of the House the need for as few interruptions to speakers in possession of the House as is consistent with the dignity of the House itself but I am sorry to say that, having been watching the proceedings during the last and the current sessions, my appeal has not produced that effect which I had anticipated. I therefore implore Honourable members once more not to interrupt members merely for the sake of interruption and not to place a speaker in an embarrassing position by losing the thread of his thoughts; but if there is any question which is relevant and on which further light is sought to be obtained, or on which further elucidation is needed, surely every Honourable member of this House has got the right to get up and ask for that information. But I may advise him to wait until the member has finished, so that, if there are any further questions to be put, the member will do well to address those questions for his own information But I certainly do not like the idea of constant interruptions The Deputy President was therefore right in seeking the protection of the Chair and I therefore had to emphasise it once more. I know I have been a bit tolerant; but even toleration has a limit.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : I have nothing more to add except to repeat my position so that no misunderstanding can arise. It is that efficiency is the most important consideration but if any member of any community has got the requisite qualification so far as efficiency goes, the claims of unrepresented communities may be recognised.

**MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*) : Sir, I rise to support the motion of Mr. Padmanabhan. I agree with him in thinking that in the P. W. Department sufficient encouragement is not given to educationally backward communities. It would be conceded that the P. W. Department is a big department. There is a big establishment in the Chief Engineer's office. There are various Executive Engineers' offices. There is the recently started irrigation branch. And in all these we can hardly find a sufficient number of members of backward communities being appointed. Time and again it has been pointed out on the floor of this House that this grievance of the backward communities is not redressed and yet we find that the old order of things continues. Even as regards the people already in the P. W. Department, they are not given their legitimate promotions. I am very sorry to observe that

[Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib.]

the only Muslim P. W. Officer in the department, who entered it about 20 years ago is still rotting there as a Section Officer. Though the irrigation branch was started recently and he himself was an applicant for an Assistant Engineer's place, his claims were not considered. I am making use of this opportunity to emphasise this fact. Even in the clerical establishment it is a pitiable sign to note that the number of candidates from the educationally backward communities—I mean the Ezhavas and Muslims and others—can be counted on one's fingers. In the Chief Engineer's office I understand that one Muslim undergraduate was appointed about ten years ago. Ever so many appointments were made during the last ten years and I am very sorry to say that the claims of Ezhavas and Muslims were not adequately considered by the department. With these few observations, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion before the House.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kuttanad II*): I beg to support the motion. In doing so, I associate myself entirely with the views expressed by Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai. If the requisite of efficiency is satisfied, that is to say efficiency is satisfied, that is to say efficiency for a particular office, my submission is that Government should make it a point to see that as far as possible the existing inequalities in representation are done away with.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): I support the motion. The appointments in the Public Works Department are not made for the sake of efficiency at all. The appointments are made by the officers in consideration of merely the caste to which the appointing officers belong. As a matter of fact, if communal representation is recognised, there will be greater efficiency. For instance, take the case of the Kammalas. They are by birth, by taste and by profession fit to be taken in the Public Works Department. But what do the Public Works authorities do? They are not employed in the Electrical Department where they will be more useful. They are not recruited even as the maistries in the P. W. Workshop. When appointments are made, it is not the Kammala that is appointed, though he is the best fitted for the post, but others who have absolutely no taste at all that are appointed. So, for the sake of efficiency, I would suggest to Government that appointments should be made with an eye to communal representation. Take for instance, the case of the Pulaya. He is the best man to be the head of the coolies, but he is not appointed as a head-cooly. Some other man who is not at all a good cooly is appointed as the head-cooly now. There are hundreds of posts of maistries and the best men fitted for the posts are the Kammalas and not one of those posts is given to them. I therefore support the motion.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): On a point of order, Sir. Motion No. 139 refers to the establishment, permanent and temporary, of the Chief Engineer's Office. The discussion is now being carried on with regard to the establishment in all

the branches of the Public Works Department. I am therefore suggesting that the discussion should centre round the staff in the Chief Engineer's Office and it is for that purpose that I am raising this point of order.

**PRESIDENT**: The discussion on all the employees in the Public Works Department is going on. Perhaps it is based on the logic that if appointments in the Chief Engineer's Office are equitably distributed amongst the various communities, it would have been done so in the subordinate offices also. I can see no other logic.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pathanamthitta*): Sir, I wish to bring to the attention of the Chief Engineer and also the Government the fact that nepotism is going on in certain sections of the Department. And so if the House can accommodate one who does not speak on behalf of any particular community, but on behalf of justice, it is the cause of those who are victims of a policy of nepotism pursued by various sections and branches of the department and who belong to all communities in the State that I wish to advocate. In regard to the Water Works branch of the Department, much injustice is being perpetrated; and recently the claims of certain hands, who were serving that branch even from its very inception, were passed over in favour of certain others who are fresh recruits to the Department. The Chief Engineer should do well to scrutinise the appointments made. The persons appointed in the place of Switch Board operators, three of which places are made permanent just now, are far junior to some others and the Chief Engineer should see whether the claims of those who were serving in such capacities were considered by the authorities when permanent hands were appointed to the places. What I understand, Sir, is that three hands who are one way or the other connected with either the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, or to the Executive Engineer in charge of that branch, were able to steal a march over those who have got the best claims.

**PRESIDENT**: I think we have discussed this question sufficiently.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Sir, I oppose the motion. My submission is, all things being equal, the members of unrepresented communities or poorly represented communities could naturally be given preference. We do not know from which community the Maistries, Head coolies and such other officers are employed in the Division and Electrical Division Offices. I wish to protest against the unjust remarks made regarding my Personal Assistant with reference to the appointment of the Switch Board operators. My Personal Assistant had nothing whatever to do with their appointments. I made the appointment on the recommendations of the Division Officer direct. I consulted the Acting Divisional Officer, but before finally deciding I also consulted the Permanent Divisional Officer, who is on leave. In making appointments, Sir, consideration of efficiency should weigh more than communal representation.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, the object of moving this motion was only to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that in making appointments in the Public Works Department, due consideration should be given to the claims of the members of unrepresented or inadequately represented communities. My point was, and I emphasise that again, that without considering efficiency or qualification, appointments should not be given to any member of any community. Having due regard to the qualification, whether general or technical, required for particular posts, when vacancies arise in the various branches of the department, the claims of those communities who are not adequately represented in that branch should be favourably considered. I am sorry to observe that my motion has given rise to a very heated discussion in this House. It was answered by the Chief Engineer that the claims of unrepresented communities would be looked into and that no particular community would be allowed to predominate in the service. In view of this answer given by the Chief Engineer and also in the hope that, in future, when vacancies arise in the Department, he will take particular care with regard to the claims of the inadequately represented communities, I do not press the motion. I beg leave to withdraw it.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Motion No. 140.**

PRESIDENT: The next item is Motion No. 140. I am afraid that it cannot come under that head. In judging the admissibility of these motions, one has to go into the relevancy of the object with which the motion is brought forward to the particular grant under which the motion is made. In this case, Honourable members will see from the agenda, the object is to discuss the working of the Department. Well, a discussion on that subject has to come under the major head of "Direction" and it cannot therefore come under a minor head. The Honourable member, if he wants to move it, should do so in appropriate time.

The following motion was not therefore moved:

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

140. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,394 for establishment (Permanent and Temporary) by Rs. 10.

PRESIDENT: We will now pass on to motion No. 141.

**Motion No. 141.**

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): Sir, I move:—

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowances by Rs. 5.*

The object of the motion is to bring to the notice of Government the neglect of branch roads with special reference to Chirayinkil.

Sir, the Government in their Administration Report for 1108 say that they have for a long time recognised the importance of good communication and the need for their steady development. I submit that it is only true of the trunk roads of the State. But it is not true of the branch roads especially roads, in the rural parts of the country. The necessity for the construction of roads in the rural parts is not engaging the serious attention of Government. With regard to that matter, Government do not follow any steady policy. Even in the Budget for 1110, there are not adequate provisions for the construction of roads in the country parts. Throughout the State there are ever so many roads to be newly constructed, there are roads the construction of which has been begun but are left half-finished. By taking up the construction of certain roads and leaving them unfinished, the Government have wasted a good lot of money. It may be on account of the recommendations of the Road Boards that the construction of certain roads had been taken up 3 or 4 years ago, but on account of the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, Road Boards have been abolished and the construction of roads has not been taken up. This state of affairs is really deplorable. The roads in the rural parts will facilitate communication from village to village and from rural centres to urban areas. It will facilitate the easy transportation of agricultural products. Government are totally indifferent to the needs of the people in the rural parts. On the other hand, they are ready to take up very big schemes, high-sounding schemes such as the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme and so many other electric schemes which require a large amount of money. They can find funds for those schemes. At the same time, they are not in any way able to satisfy the humble needs of the people in the rural parts. It is a very pitiable state of affairs, Sir.

Taking the case of the taluk of Chirayinkil, there are half-finished roads such as the Kallambalam—Karettu road, Kilimanoor—Madavur Road, Attingal—Dalavapuram road and Airoor—Chirakkara road : the construction of these roads has been taken and left half way and thereby there is a wastage of Government money. There are also certain roads for the construction of which investigations have been made, but they do not take up the construction because they say there are no funds. They are Avanavancherry - Ailom road, Pallikkal—Velinalloor road, Gnekaud—Nadayara road, Kappil—Edava road, and the road from the 17th mile stone, T. Q. Road up to Walakaud. There are also some roads to be newly constructed.

Then I must say a word with regard to the travelling done by the Chief Engineer and his subordinate officers. If the Chief Engineer and his subordinate officers had done enough of travelling work, of course, they would have come to realise the urgent need of the people in the rural parts in regard to the construction of roads, the necessity of roads, etc.

**PRESIDENT** : (after ringing the bell) This is the warning bell. It means you must finish in one minute.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): It is not because they are averse to travel but because there are not good roads to go along in the interior parts of the country. The Chief Engineer cannot walk through the roads, but he can travel in a motor car for which the existing roads are not suitable.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I say, I *can* walk.

**PRESIDENT**: Did you walk into this Hall?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Yes, Sir, (*Laughter.*)

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Sir, Mr. Truscott can walk; but the Chief Engineer cannot walk. The matter of inspecting roads is entirely entrusted to the poor Section Officers. As a result of their investigation, the Section Officers send up their estimates; but when they reach the Chief Engineer, who is all-engrossed in high-sounding and mouth-filling schemes relating to towns, they are not cared for at all. With these words, I place the motion before the House.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, from the budget estimate for the coming year we find that, while the allotment for the Town Planning Scheme in the town of Trivandrum is Rs. 4,18,082, the allotment for communications and original works for the whole State is only Rs. 3,62,170. A comparison of these figures will show clearly the pitiable situation, in the matter of communications, so far as the bulk of the people of Travancore is concerned. Sir, Trivandrum is not Travancore. The people of Travancore are not the people living in the Trivandrum town. The taxpayers to the Government of Travancore are not, in the main, the officers and others residing in the Trivandrum town.

So far as my taluk is concerned, it comprises an area of about 300 and odd square miles inhabited by more than one lakh of people. Sir, year after year, month after month, day after day, we have been waiting at the gates of the Chief Engineer, at the gates of the Executive Engineer, at the gates of the Assistant Engineer, at the gates of the Section Officer, to get our grievances redressed in the matter of communications for our taluk.

**PRESIDENT**: Evidently the maistries have no gates. (*Laughter.*)

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, there are very few roads in our taluk, and even those few roads are not useful for vehicle traffic, since the allotment for their maintenance is very inadequate. There are various traces that remain to be profitably converted into cartable roads. There is, for instance, the Kallara-Aravipuram trace, which is only about 6 miles in length. It is a very important trace constructed by the people of the locality at a cost of over Rs. 5,000; and if it is converted into a cartable gravelled road, it will be of great use to the people of seven *pakuthies* of the taluk forming practically more than half the total population of the taluk. The people have been requesting the department as well as the Government, for the last so many years,

to take up this village road, as the department would call it, and to maintain it in proper condition. But, neither the department nor the Government have done anything in that direction up till now.

Similarly, in regard to the Pirappancode—Pothencode trace, a distance of about 5 miles, our request, to the department and to the Government to make it cartable, has not been granted so far.

The Karipur trace, about three and half miles long, is also in need of attention. The Aruvikara trace, only about two and a half miles in length, is very necessary for the people of Nedumangad for getting good water for drink and bath, which, I hope the Government will agree, is an absolute necessity for every human being. Sir, in order to supply good water, for bathing and drinking purposes, to the people of the Trivandrum town, from Aruvikara, Government have ungrudgingly spent lakhs and lakhs of rupees. But, when the people of Nedumangad, for the same purpose of getting good water for drinking and bathing from the same Aruvikara demand to get two miles of cartable road, it is denied to them.

Some money has already been spent on the Chittar road, which is about 8 miles long; but it has been neglected. Three miles of the road have yet to be completed and, for that reason, the road is not properly made use by the people.

One word more about the P. W. D. toll-gates in Nedumangad. Sir, Nedumangad is very unfortunate in the matter of unjust opening of these toll-gates. Within a distance of two furlongs from the public offices in Nedumangad town, there are three toll-gates, so that the people cannot come into the town or go out of it without paying toll. There is another P. W. D. toll-gate in the taluk on the M. C. Road at a distance of about 9 miles from Nedumangad town. I would suggest in connection with the levy of P. W. D. toll-gate fees from people of Nedumangad taluk that it would even be better, if a kind of Poll-Tax" is imposed on the people of Nedumangad taluk in order that they may be saved from these "toll-gates."

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Is it the member's suggestion that the works in Nedumangad must be treated as Capital Works?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I answer, Sir?

**PRESIDENT**: Mr. Edavanatt Padmanabha Menon.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): I support the motion of Mr. Nilakanta Pillai. I cannot agree with him in his statement that the Chief Engineer cannot walk; because I personally know that he is very much alive and active. He has achieved something almost superhuman so far as my constituency is concerned. He with me waded through the knee-deep sand in the hot sun. Ordinarily, officers do not care to visit our place. But I was able to show him round and to convince him of the needs of my constituency; and he was able to walk with me throughout and we appreciate his

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sympathy. I must thank the Dewan-President and the Chief Engineer; because, when they came to Alleppey and Shertala they were personally convinced of the neglected condition of these tracts: and the Dewan announced that the wants of the locality were long overdue and deserved immediate looking into. Sir, my submission is that, although we have had such promises in the past, Government have not actually been able to fulfil any of them because of the lack of a consistent policy. A perusal of the budget will show that the allotment for rural development is only Rs. 4 or 5 lakhs. That is certainly a small amount compared with the local needs of the country. It is therefore high time for the Government to chalk out a constructive policy, to formulate a definite scheme of work and to earmark specific amounts every year so that the needs of the various localities could be met in the course of five or ten years. At present the people living in the few towns are getting all the amenities of civilised life, whereas the people in important industrial and agricultural centres do not get even their bare necessities. Sir, the region between Thottapalli and Aroor is very unhealthy and full of loose land. There are no proper means of communication. Above all, there is lack of good drinking water which is an absolute necessity for all human beings. It is not a matter which can conveniently wait till the finances of the country improve and till the Financial Secretary comes before us with a large surplus budget. Somehow or other, money must be found for the absolute necessities of the people. My submission is that a modern Government is not worthy of its existence if they are not able to provide necessities of life to its people. If necessary they must effect rigorous cuts in their expenditure. In this connection, I fail to understand how the Government are not able to realise the importance of the isolated region lying between the Alleppey and the Cochin Harbours, and bounded on the east by the Vembanad Lake and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It is a region which, in the words of one of our former Dewans, the late Mr. Watts, should be opened up with a network of canals and cross-roads. Sir, if we provide proper means of communication in this region, there is immense possibility of expansion of trade, industry and agriculture which can be exploited for the general benefit of the people of the State.

I shall just refer to one or two incomplete works. Nearly Rs. 9 lakhs have been spent on the Alleppey—Shertala Canal, and one fine morning the Government stopped work saying that it is not worth-while completing it. Sir, such wisdom ought to have dawned on the Government earlier and not after an expenditure of nine lakhs of rupees of public money. This canal, Sir, will be very useful to the agricultural population of the State. As such, the work should be resumed.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I wish to point out that the difficulty experienced by the people on account of the lack of proper means of communication in rural areas is mostly

due to the power now vested in the Financial Secretary, (who knows very little about the importance of the various roads or the order of their importance,) to cut down allotments for Public Works in order to show a balanced budget, or to provide funds for items which he thinks are unavoidable.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : Has the Financial Secretary the power to do that ?

**PRESIDENT** : Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai is perhaps speaking of the convention.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : Yes, Sir. As a matter of fact, that is what is being done. If we look into the Travancore map, we find large tracts without any means of communication whatsoever. I shall just point out two roads in my constituency which are typical of the result of the lack of definite policy in the matter of public works. In regard to the Kelapuram-Puzapalli road, I have been able to convince the Head of the Administration as well as the Chief Engineer that there is absolutely no means of coming to a road unless the inhabitants of the locality walk at least six miles. There is no road in any direction which is not at least six miles away from the place. The first section of Kellapuram-Puzapalli road, which is intended for that locality, has been finished, and a small amount was provided for the second section in the Budget for last year, a paltry sum of Rs. 1,000. But, in the Budget now before the House, the so called surplus budget, a budget which is claimed to be a prosperity budget, the Budget for 1110, even that paltry sum has been cut off. Sir, the people who came in deputation here saw the amount of money that was being spent for just one furlong of a road in Trivandrum, and naturally said that if one fourth of that money was allotted for their needs they could all have been satisfied (*Hear, hear.*) Under such circumstances, Sir, it is no wonder that there is so much wrangling and discontent among the people. Is it not the duty of Government to remove such discontent on the part of the people ?

Then, there is the Quilon-Mukhathala road. All that I have said with regard to the Kelapuram-Puzapalli road, applies with equal force to this road.

I would suggest that the whole matter may be left to the Chief Engineer. He may be given a lump sum and asked to determine the order of priority with regard to these roads. He is in a much better position to understand it and do it in a sensible and logical manner. With these words, I support the motion.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*) : Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the motion before the House. I am all the more glad because it enables me to speak a few words with regard to the particular needs of my constituency. It is a unanimous complaint among the non-official members of this House that, when questions are asked as to why the needs of rural parts are not attended to, the answer was want of funds. But at the same time it is surprising that Government

[Mr. K. Padmanabbhan.]

spend enormous sums of money in other directions. It is also surprising to find that Government create all sorts of imaginary offices for the purpose of being conferred upon their favourites.

Speaking about my constituency, Sir, there is a road three-fourths of a mile long from the Ariyattakunnu camp-shed. That road is in a very dilapidated condition. Memorials and petitions have been sent to the Chief Engineer as well as to Government. One and a half years ago the former Dewan, Mr. Austin, visited the place. The people of that place assembled and gave a petition to him. The Dewan accompanied them and personally inspected the spot. He was convinced of the dilapidated condition of the road. A particular complaint with regard to that road is that the Warkala canal is close to that road and during the rainy season the whole road is practically washed into the canal with the result that the traffic both by road and by canal is obstructed. The Dewan ordered that prompt action should be taken in the matter. I wonder why no action has been taken in regard to that as yet.

Again, Sir, there is the Gnekkad-Nadayara road. Nadayara is a commercial centre. That road is also in a very miserable condition and it is not attended to. During the last budget session, I asked an interpellation about the contemplated road from Nilakkamukku to Kayikara ferry in Chirayinkil taluk. In answer to that, the Chief Engineer said that an estimate had been prepared for its construction in the year 1920 or so, and that there was a budget allotment for that purpose. But somehow or other the work was not done. And when I asked him why it should not be proceeded with, the usual reply of want of funds came. Further, immediately after the budget session the revenue subordinates of that taluk conducted a survey and when we asked them for what purpose it was they said that they were doing it at the instance of the Public Works Department. That survey has been finished; but nothing has come out of it. I would request the learned Chief Engineer to pay his attention to these local needs of Chirayinkil taluk. I therefore support the motion.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): I support the motion. I regret, Sir, that I have to observe that to branch roads are not devoted that amount of attention which they really deserve. I do not blame that trunk roads are given greater attention. My complaint is that the branch roads are practically neglected. It is the branch roads that are more useful for the agriculturist to market his commodities. Let me refer to certain roads in my constituency about which there have been memorials addressed to the Chief Engineer for a long time. First, there is the Koovapadi-Perumbavur village road. It is practically under water for about three months in the year. It is an old village road and can be converted into a first-class cart road with very little funds, but nothing has been done so far. Some small culverts should be constructed and the road level should be raised in certain places This point has been brought to the notice of the P. W. D. for a long

time. Next, there is the Kuruppanpadi-Kodanad road which, with some small amount, could be made into a first-class cart road. But the department is doing nothing. Then there is the Thannipuzhai-Thottuvai trace which is a village road running through Cheranalloor, the centre of *eeta* mat industry. Interpellations were asked in this House whether the P. W. D. were going to convert it into a cart road. The Chief Engineer then said that, as soon as funds permit, that road will be made into a cart road. Funds do not seem to have permitted it yet. These village roads that I mentioned are more useful than the main trunk road to the agriculturist to market his commodities. My submission is that the department is not bestowing practically any attention upon these branch roads and village roads. In Appendix B where a detailed estimate for the year 1110 for the P. W. D. is given, we find that only a sum of Rs. 16,939 is allotted under the head 'traces' for the whole State. This is too small a sum for the purpose. More attention could be devoted to old traces which I call the village roads and also the branch roads which connect the important places with main roads. For these reasons I support the motion.

At this stage the President left the Hall and the Deputy President occupied the Chair.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള ബ്രാഞ്ചുറോഡുകളുടെ താല്ക്കാലികസ്ഥിതി വളരെ കഷ്ടാവസ്ഥയിലാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഇവിടെ പലരും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഈദൃശമായ എല്ലാം അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളോടും ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. ഈ വിധത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥിതി വന്നുചേർന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രധാനകാരണം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന് ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ സ്ഥിരമായ ഒരു നയം ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷൻ ബ്രാഞ്ചും പൊതുമരാമത്തും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ രണ്ട് ശാഖകളാണ്. മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷൻ പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിച്ചകാലത്ത് ഒരു പ്രത്യേകനയം ഗവൺമെന്റ് സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഒരു വർഷത്തിൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും ജോലി ആ വർഷത്തിൽതന്നെ വല്ല കാരണവശാലും ആരംഭിക്കാതെയൊ പൂർത്തിയാകാതെയൊ വരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ആ തുകയെ റിസർവ്വ് ഫണ്ട് ആയി കരുതേണമെന്നും ആ തുക അടുത്തവർഷത്തിൽ ആ ജോലിക്ക് തന്നെ ക്ലിപ്തമായി വിനിയോഗിക്കണമെന്നും നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള ഒരു നയം പൊതുമരാമത്ത്വകുപ്പിൽ പ്രതിവർഷം അനുവദിച്ചുകിട്ടുന്ന റോഡുകൾക്കും മറ്റുമായി ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ നീക്കിവയ്ക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഗവൺമെന്റ് സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വളരെ ആശ്വാസകരമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണ്. പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ പലകാലത്തെ ശ്രമഫ

[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

ലംകൊണ്ടാണ് ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വർഷത്തിൽ ഒരു പ്രത്യേകജോലിക്കു ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഒരു സംഖ്യ ചേർക്കുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെ അനുവദിച്ചുകിട്ടുന്ന തുക ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് മേലധികാരികളുടെ അശ്രദ്ധയാലോ അജ്ഞാതമായ മററു വല്ല കാരണങ്ങളാലോ ആ ജോലിക്ക് വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു ചില അവസരങ്ങളിൽ സൌകര്യപ്പെടാതെവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ ജോലിക്കു അടുത്തവർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചിലപ്പോഴെല്ലാം യാതൊരു വ്യവസ്ഥയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താതെയും കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. പല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും സുസ്ഥിരമായ ഒരു നയം ഗവണ്മെൻറുസ്വീകരിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷൻ പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ്സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നയം പൊതുമരാമത്തു വകുപ്പിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും നിർബന്ധമായി സ്വീകരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. അനുവദിച്ച തുക ചിലവായില്ലെങ്കിൽ റിസർവ്ഫണ്ട് ആക്കി നീക്കിവയ്ക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ തുക ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തി അടുത്ത വർഷത്തിലെങ്കിലുംപ്രസ്തുതജോലി തീർത്തുകിട്ടുമെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ആശിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

റോഡ്ബോർഡിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഞാൻഅയച്ചിരുന്ന ൩൨൪-ാം നമ്പർ പ്രശ്നത്തിനു ൧൧൦൯ മേ ൨൪-ാംനു- എനിക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മറുപടി ഇപ്രകാരമാണ്.

"The question of reviving the Boards is under the consideration of Government."

അതേ ഉത്തരത്തിൻെറ മറെറാരുഭാഗത്തു് ഇങ്ങിനെ പറയുന്നു.

"The Road Boards have not been abolished. They have only been temporarily suspended as the recommendations made by the Boards during the time they were functioning have provided enough work to be carried out for some years to come."

ഇതു് ആപൽക്കരവും സ്വീകാര്യമല്ലാത്തതുമായ ഒരു മറുപടിയാണെന്നുള്ളതിൽ സംശയത്തിനവകാശമില്ല. ൧൧൦൦-നുമുമ്പ് റോഡുബോർഡിൽനിന്നും നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള റോഡുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ജോലികളാണത്രേപോലും ഇപ്പോഴും തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതിനുശേഷമുള്ള കാലഘട്ടത്തിനിടക്ക് പ്രാദേശികമായ താല്ക്കാലികാവശ്യങ്ങളുടെ സ്വഭാവവും മററു പരിതസ്ഥിതികളും സാരതരമായി മാറിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത അധികൃതന്മാർ വിസ്മരിക്കുന്നതു ആക്ഷേപാർഹമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് വളരെക്കാലത്തിനുമുമ്പു റോഡുബോർഡിൽനിന്നും ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ച് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്ജോലി തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണെന്നുള്ള സമാധാനം ശരിയല്ല. അതിനാൽ ഇന്നത്തെ കാലസ്ഥിതിക്കനുയോജ്യമായി ഓരോ പ്രദേശത്തിലുമുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു മനസ്സിലാക്കി ആവക ജോലികൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനാ

ണ് ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതു്. അതിലേക്ക് പഴയ റോഡുബോർഡിനെ പുനരുദ്ധരിക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ പുനരുദ്ധാരണം രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യം സംബന്ധിച്ച കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഏതേതുജോലികൾക്കാണ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ പ്രഥമമായും പ്രധാനമായും പതിയേണമെന്നുള്ളതിനു ധാരാളം സഹായമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണ്. മുൻ പ്രസ്താപിച്ച സംഗതികൾ ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും സദയം ആലോചിച്ചു് കാലവിളംബമെന്യേ പ്രായോഗികമാക്കണമെന്നു ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഹാർദ്ദമായി പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു.

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): On a point of order. Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar is occupying the Deputy President's Chair.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not take notice of it now. If any member occupied a chair different from that allotted to him and rises to speak I shall take notice. Ordinarily chairs are reserved for particular individuals and perhaps civility may require that each individual should occupy his own seat.

**MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Shertala II*): I have very great pleasure in supporting the motion moved by the Honourable member for Chirayinkil. In doing so, I wish to make a few observations in regard to the particular needs of the constituency of which I happen to be a member. Shertala is admitted on all hands to be one of the most backward taluks from the point of view of means of communication. The policy followed by Government in regard to the needs of Shertala is not at all consistent. At one time the Government will think of opening a canal right up from Shertala to Alleppey. After spending a few lakhs of rupees upon that, they will one fine morning abandon that idea and afterwards think of constructing a network of roads and in pursuance of that laudable decision they may here and there cut a few miles of roads and leave the matter there unfinished.

Thanks to the late lamented Dewan Mr. Watts; we have got a road from Alleppey to Aroor. In order to make that road more useful and advantageous to the people of the locality, we want a network of other branch roads to be constructed, as it were, to form the feeder roads. Times out of number we have been making representations both to the head of the department and to the head of administration that funds should be allotted for constructing more branch roads. Hitherto we have not been very successful to move the authorities concerned in the matter. Now and then a sum of Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 is sanctioned for constructing a road a furlong or two long. In pursuance of the policy of constructing a network of roads and as

[Mr. Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar.]

a result of the constructin of the Alleppey - Aroor road, the construction of another important road was begun, I mean the Shertala—Arukutty road lying through the island of Pallipuram. That road has been completed for the last 3 years and it is not made fit for vehicles on account of the absence of a small bridge at Poochakkal. That has been brought to the notice of the Government many a time. Has the Chief Enginer provided funds for the construction of that bridge? I am sorry to note—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The question of bridges does not arise from this motion.

**MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Shertala II*): I am not talking on bridges proper. I am trying to bring out the uselessness of that road on account of the absence of the bridge. A bridge is part of a road.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Some roads lead through bridges. But all that I wanted to say is that the member may merely mention that by way of passing and not refer to it in detail.

**MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Shertala II*): So I earnestly draw the attention of the head of the department to see that the necessary bridge is constructed and the road made available for the convenience of the people.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): A point of order.

സർ, ഇവിടെ വാദവിഷയമായിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയുടെ പരിധിയിൽ ൧൪൧-മുതൽ ൧൪൯ വരെയുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ വോട്ടിനിട്ട് പാസ്സാക്കുന്നപക്ഷം മററു മെമ്പറന്മാർക്ക് അതിനെപ്പററി സംസാരിക്കുന്നതിന് അവസരം നൾകുകയില്ലെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ഊഹിക്കുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ൧൪൧ മുതൽ ൧൪൯ വരെയുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപ അവതാരകന്മാർക്ക് അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം പറയുന്നതിന് അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കുമോ ഇല്ലയോ എന്നാണ് അറിയേണ്ടത്. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപകർത്താക്കൾക്കു അനുവാദം കൊടുത്തിട്ടേ മററുള്ളവർക്കു അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളു.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The Chair cannot give an undertaking of the nature suggested by the member. Each member ought to take his chance. The rules will be applied in a liberal but legal manner.

**MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): ഞാനും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ ഗവൎമ്മെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. അമ്പലപ്പുഴതാലൂക്കിൽ പറയത്തക്കതായി തോട്ടപ്പള്ളി അരൂർ റോഡിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗം മാത്രമേയുള്ളു.

ഇതേരൂപത്തിൽ കുറച്ചു് റോഡുകൾ ആലപ്പുഴ ടൌണിലും ഉണ്ടു്. ആലപ്പുഴയുടെ കച്ചവടപ്രാധാന്യവും വ്യവസായപരമായ പ്രാധാന്യവും നോക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിൻെറ പരിസരങ്ങളിൽ ഏതാനും റോഡുകൾ എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ തീർക്കേണ്ടതു് വളരെ ആവശ്യമായിത്തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അൻപതിനായിരത്തിൽപരം തൊഴിലാളികൾ ആലപ്പുഴ ടൌണിൽ ജോലിചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. അവരിൽ അധികംപേരും ടൌണിൻെറ വെളിയിലുള്ള പരിസരപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും വരുന്നവരാണു്. അവർക്കു് സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യം ഇപ്പോൾ തീരെയില്ല. കൂടാതെ ആലപ്പുഴനിന്നും ചേർത്തലക്കു് ഒരു തോടുവെട്ടി ഇട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് തോടിനുകിഴക്കുവശം പാർക്കുന്നവർക്കു് സൌകര്യമായി ടൌണിൽ വരാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നു. ആലപ്പുഴനിന്നും മൂന്നുമൈൽ വടക്കോട്ടു് തോടുണ്ടു്. അതിൻെറ കിഴക്കുവശത്തുള്ള സ്ഥലം റോഡിനു് ഉപയോഗിക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ പുറമ്പോക്കാണു്. ആ സ്ഥലം റോഡാക്കാമെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ പ്രയോജനകരവും സൌകര്യവുമായിരിക്കും. ടൌണിനകത്തു് സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്ന പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന അനേകായിരം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ തോട്ടിനെ ചുററി രണ്ടുമൂന്നു മൈൽ നടന്നിട്ടാണു് പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ വരുന്നതു്. തോട്ടിനു പടിഞ്ഞാറുവശത്താണു് മിക്ക തൊഴിൽശാലകളും പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളും സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഈ തോട്ടിൽ ഒരു പാലം തോട്ടിൻെറ കിഴക്കുവശം പാർക്കുന്നവർക്കു വളരെ ആവശ്യമാണു്. പാലം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾ വലിയ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

**MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*) : I rise to a point of order. I want to know whether the question of bridges can be discussed under this head.

**MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*) : That is only an incidental matter.

ഈ തോട്ടിനു് കിഴക്കുവശത്തുകൂടി ഒരു റോഡുണ്ടാകേണ്ടതു വലിയ ആവശ്യമാണു്. ഇവിടെ ഒരു റോഡില്ലാത്തതുനിമിത്തം വർഷകാലത്തു ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുന്നു. അതുകൂടാതെ ചില ക്രാസ്റോഡുകളും അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. അരൂർ-ആലപ്പുഴറോഡുവരെ മണ്ണഞ്ചേരിയിൽനിന്നും പടിഞ്ഞാറോട്ടു് ഒരു റോഡുണ്ടു്. ആ റോഡു കാട്ടൂർ കടപ്പുറംവരെ നീട്ടേണ്ടതുമാണു്. രണ്ടുമൈൽദൂരംമാത്രമെ ഇതിനു വരികയുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് വലിയ ചിലവുകൂടാതെ ഈ റോഡു ഉണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതാണു്. ഇതിലേക്കുള്ള പുറമ്പോക്കുസ്ഥലംകഴിച്ചു ബാക്കി ജനങ്ങൾ വിലകൂടാതെ കൊടുക്കാൻ തയ്യാറുണ്ടു്

**MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): Sir, I support the motion before the House. The improvement of the means of communication in rural areas is not sufficiently attended to by Government. The officers of the P. W. Department do not generally inspect the branch roads and village roads in the country. They merely pay their attention to the trunk roads of the country which are used by Government servants for circuiting purposes. The officers, when they go on circuit, do not meet the representatives of the people of the taluk and consult them as to the wants of the locality. I would suggest that during their circuits they may meet the leading men of the locality and consult with them as to the needs of the several villages in those places. I think that the taluk of Kartikapalli is very little being attended to in the matter of its communications. It can be said that there is practically only one road which can be considered to be cartable. That also cannot be strictly said to belong to Kartikapalli. Only a portion of the road from Quilon to Alleppey lies in Kartikapalli. That is the only road that is cartable. Representations were being made to Government even from the very start of the old Sri Mulam Popular Assembly by the various representatives as to the improvement of the means of communications in the taluk. There are several roads which require metalling The Kartikapalli-Kayankulam road, the Haripad-Veeyapuram road and the Haripad-Elangial road stand in need of being metalled. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was allotted in 1106 for improving the Kartikapalli-Kayankulam road and allotments were made for improving other village roads also. These allotments were either allowed to lapse or diverted for other purposes. The above roads may be attended to.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, in supporting this motion, I have to bring to the notice of the Government that not only branch roads in general throughout the State are neglected, but, as a matter of fact. South Travancore has been altogether neglected both in point of original works and in regard to maintenance executed by the Department. I would show by statistics that I am not at all incorrect in making that statement. Sir, taking the State as a whole, I find that during 1108 the total length of communications maintained by the department was 4,399 miles 2,744 ft., of which 3,354 miles 1,636 ft. were main roads and only 1,045 miles 1,108 ft. were village roads.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: To follow the discussion, may I know from the member what he means by South Travancore?

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): The Nagercoil and the Trivandrum Divisions according to the P. W. Department.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Does the member include Trivandrum also?

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Yes. Both Nagercoil and Trivandrum Divisions in general with particular reference to Nagercoil Division.

Taking the total length of communications which has received maintenance from the department I find that in 1108, 3354 miles of main road have been improved during that year, but the total length of communications in rural areas improved or maintained comes to only 1,045 miles. Sir, of this in the Trivandrum Revenue Division including the Nagercoil P. W. Division only 74 miles of village roads have been maintained and even within that, in the Nagercoil Division I find that only 22 miles have been maintained. Coming to other divisions, I find that in the Quilon Division 566 miles have been maintained: in the Kottayam Division 370 and in the Devicolam Division 38 miles. I want to make the Government understand that not only are the rural areas in Travancore as a whole insufficiently looked after in the matter of maintenance, but when we come to South Travancore the figures show that only a very small length of roads has been cared for by the Government. Then, looking at the amounts spent, I find that in other divisions comparatively large amount have been spent. Taking the Kottayam, Division, we find that the total amount spent on works and repairs or maintenance of roads is Rs. 4,01,063 in the Alwaye Division it is Rs. 2,96,523; in the Quilon Division it is Rs. 4,64,083 Trivandrum Division Rs. 2,75,291; and Nagercoil Division Rs. 1,54,376. At the same time, I will also point out that in the Trivandrum Division large amounts have been spent in the capital as a result of which the rural areas suffer to a large extent. Even including that spent at the capital, we find that the amount spent in the Southern Divisions is comparatively much less than that spent in Northern Divisions. That means that in rural areas very little care is taken either in the maintenance of existing roads or construction of new ones. When we take into account the Road Funds or the revenue collected from tolls etc., we find that South Travancore has contributed a large share, perhaps the largest. The figures of 1107 show that the amount realised from tolls from the Nagercoil Division *viz* Rs. 1,23,422 is the largest under the head of revenue realised from tolls from the various divisions. I am sorry that owing to want of time which is limited to five minutes I am not able to elaborate further the points to which I have drawn the attention of the House. I strongly support the motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : There is no particular use in mentioning that you have got only five minutes. The House is not benefited by that statement.

The House will now adjourn for an hour and meet again at 2 O'clock.

The House adjourned at 1 P. M. and re-assembled at 2 P. M. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : സർ, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ആകെ അൻപതുലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾ താമസിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചില്വാനം നഗരത്തിലും, ബാക്കി ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിലുമാണ് താമസിക്കുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ പബ്ലിക്ക് വർക്ക്സ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മുഖാന്തിരം ഈ ഉ

[Mr. N. E. Varughese.]

ൾനാട്ടുകളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന ൪൫ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിറവേററാൻ ഇതേവരെ ഗവമ്മേൻറു ഒരു സുനിശ്ചിതമായ പദ്ധതിയും ഉണ്ടാക്കീട്ടില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഉണ്ടാക്കാത്തകാലത്തോളം കൂട്ടതലായി സങ്കടംപറയുന്നവരുടേയും ഉറക്കെ നിലവിളിക്കുന്നവരുടേയും ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ മാത്രമേ ഗവമ്മെൻറു ശരിയായി നിറവേററികൊടുക്കുന്നുള്ളു. നഗരവാസികളെപ്പോലെതന്നെ ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിലുള്ള ആളുകളും വിദ്യാസമ്പന്നന്മാരായി തീന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെപററിയുള്ള ബോധവും അവരിൽ കടന്നു കൂടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിറവേററിക്കിട്ടുന്നില്ലാ എന്നുള്ള ഒരു അസുഖം എല്ലാവരിലും വ്യാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ശരിയായ ഒരു പദ്ധതിരൂപീകരിച്ച് ഉൾനാട്ടുകാരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിറവേററികൊടുക്കാത്ത പക്ഷം, അവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ശരിയായ ഒരു കണക്കു പറയേണ്ടതായ ഒരു കാലഘട്ടം എററവും അടുത്തുവരുമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ഗവമ്മേൻറിനേ ധരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നതു്. ഉൾനാട്ടുകാരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളും, നഗരവാസികളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളും തമ്മിൽ തുലനംചെയ്തു നോക്കിയാൽ അതിൻെറ കാരണം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നതാണ്. ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതിതുടൎന്നുപോകുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഉൾനാട്ടുകാരും, നഗരവാസികളും തമ്മിൽ ഒരു മത്സരത്തിനുകൂടി ഇടയാകുന്നതുമാണ്. ഈ തലസ്ഥാനനഗരത്തിൽ ഒരു മൈലിന് ൫൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാവീതം ചിലവുചെയ്തു റോഡ് നന്നാക്കുന്നതിന് ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്തുവരുന്നു. ഉൾനാട്ടുകാർ ഒരു റോഡ് വീതിവരുത്തികൊടുക്കണമെന്നോ, ഒരു കലുങ്ക് പണിയിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നോ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ ഗവമ്മേൻറിനു പണമില്ലെന്നാണുപറയുന്നതു്. ഇതു സങ്കടകരമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ഉൾനാട്ടുകാരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ അധികാരമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ അറിയിക്കാൻതന്നെ പ്രയാസമാണു. ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിലെങ്ങും അധികാരമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സാധാരണ സഞ്ചരിക്കുചെയ്യുകയോ അവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ അന്വേഷിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. ഒന്നാംതരം ടി. ബി. യും മററു സുഖസൌകര്യങ്ങളുമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രമേ അവർ സഞ്ചരിച്ചു പോകുക പതിവുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു ഉൾനാട്ടുകാരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ അറിയാനും അതനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവൎത്തിക്കാനും അവൎക്കു സൌകര്യം ലഭിക്കാത്തതു്. സുഖസൌകര്യമുള്ള വല്ലസ്ഥലത്തും അധികാരമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വരുന്നു എന്നറിഞ്ഞു സങ്കടങ്ങൾ പറയാനായി നാട്ടുകാർ അവിടെഎത്തുമ്പോൾ അവർമറെറാരുസ്ഥലത്തേക്ക് യാത്രയായിരിക്കും. ഉൾനാട്ടുകാരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ അവൎക്ക്

കണ്ടറിയാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത കാലത്തോളം അതിനെപ്പററി എത്രതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞാലും പ്രയോജനമില്ല. ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഫലവും അങ്ങനെതന്നെ അല്ലേ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു.

ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിലെ റോഡുകൾ മിക്കവാറും ഗതാഗതത്തിനു പ്രയാസമുള്ളതായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നത്. നഗരങ്ങളിലുള്ള റോഡുകളെപ്പോലെ ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിലെ റോഡുകൾക്ക് മെററലിടുക, വീതികൂട്ടുക, വളവുനിവൎക്കുക ഈ വക കാൎയ്യങ്ങൾ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ചെയ്യാറില്ല. ചില റോഡുകളിൽ സാധുക്കളായ ഭാരവണ്ടിക്കാർ പെടുന്ന പാടു കണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളവൎക്കേ അറിയാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. അധികാരമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ആരെങ്കിലും ഇവരുടെ ഈ വക പ്രയാസങ്ങൾ കാണുന്നപക്ഷം അതു പരമാൎത്ഥമാണെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യമാകുന്നതാണ്.

സർ, ഞാൻ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന തിരുവല്ലാതാലൂക്ക് ജനബാഹുല്യംകൊണ്ടും, വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളുടെ സമൃദ്ധികൊണ്ടും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഒരു പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട താലൂക്കാണ്. ഞാൻ ഇന്നലെ ചോദിച്ചതായ ഒരു ചോദ്യത്തിനു ഉത്തരമായി ഗവമ്മേന്റുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും തന്ന മറുപടി തിരുവല്ലാതാലൂക്കിൽ ആകെ നൂററിൽ ചില്വാനം മൈയിൽ കർഷകന്മാരുടെ റോഡുകൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ്. ആ റോഡുകളിൽ പലതും ഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ശരിയായി സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നില്ല.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): Sir, I have also sent up a motion with the object of bringing to the notice of the House certain needs of my constituency; and as this opportunity is availed of by other members for discussing their local needs, I may also follow them. My constituency, Sir, is perhaps the largest in area, but the least served in the matter of communications. Various representations were made to the authorities by people residing in different parts of the constituency for more roads, more culverts and more facilities for preventing the paddy lands being flooded by the Kallada river, but no heed seems to have been paid till this moment to any of these complaints. The Pattazhi people have been agitating for a road for several years past, perhaps for the last 15 or 20 years. The road is hardly more than 3 miles in length, the place being only about three miles form the Main Central Road. Similarly, the Ayyarukala people have been praying for the construction of 3 culverts, in a road passing through that village which is known as Kadampanad-Eriathi road, without which culverts it is impossible to make use of the road for wheeled traffic and also for the Government taking over for maintenance, the village road from Eriathi to Kunnattur Sastankottah road passing through Ayyarukala.

[Mr. Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai]

Similarly they have been agitating for some preventive measures in regard to the floods in the Kallada river. Owing to the absence of such preventive measures, the paddy crops are being damaged almost every year by devastating floods. Another requirement of the Ayyarukala people is a ferry over the Kallada river between Puthen and Ayyarukalakizhakekarai which will cost the Government only a very trifling amount of six rupees per month. But nothing has been done in regard to these matters. The Chief Engineer has been good enough to tell us in answer to my interpellation regarding the Pattazhi road that estimates are being prepared. Of course I am grateful to him for at least having given orders for estimates being prepared, after 20 years. But then these estimates after being prepared have to receive administrative sanction of the Government and then funds will have to be allotted for the construction, and I shall not be surprised if it takes another 20 years for the scheme to materialise. It appears to me, Sir, that there is no need for complaining against the Chief Engineer, because the Chief Engineer, cannot build roads without money. Although Rs. 28 lakhs have been allotted for his Department, I find from the budget that only Rs. 49,220 have been earmarked for new roads. Of these 49 and odd thousands, only about Rs. 16,800 are allotted for roads in the whole of Travancore excepting. Trivandrum, over Rs. 30,000 having been set apart for Trivandrum municipal town. Under these circumstances, there is no good in blaming the Chief Engineer for not constructing roads. With the Rs. 16,800 budgeted for new roads, he cannot meet the requirements of all parts of the State, not even the 3 mile road which the Pattazhi people need. Therefore what I wish to bring to the notice of the House is that more money ought to be sanctioned. But our demands for more communication and other facilities are always met by the answer "no funds, no funds". We should retrench expenditure by cutting salaries, by applying the axe to such wasteful and uneconomic expenditure as that incurred on the Oottupura and Murajapam, abolish unnecessary appointments, and so on. No heed is paid to any of these suggestions but at the same time the needs of the people are starved. The demands of members for more communications or for other amenities of life, are turned down for want of funds. There are funds, but those funds should be properly economised and spent in the interests of the people. Therefore, I would bring to the notice of Government that the Chief Engineer should be supplied with sufficient funds to adequately meet the requirements of the people in regards to new roads and other facilities for communication and transport.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Sir, I also support the motion. As observed by Mr. Changanachery Parameswaran Pillai, things have taken such a turn that members are allowed to take advantage of the motion to ventilate the requirements of their own constituencies. But I shall only refer to one or two instances of indifference or negligence on the part of the Public Works Department which have led to complaints in my taluk. In my taluk, Sir, there is a road

which has recently been developed called the Malayinkil-Ooruttambalam road. There, a bridge has been constructed recently called the Anappad bridge; but during the rains last year a distance of nearly half a furlong along that road near the bridge has been breached on account of the flood. And the consequence is not only does it obstruct traffic during ordinary times, but during the floods it facilitates the mighty rush of water which results in great loss to royts and owners of the paddy fields. This matter was referred to the P. W. D. authorities. I myself spoke about the matter to the local Section Officer, but no step has yet been taken to improve matters.

Sir, then there is another road with very heavy traffic, *viz.*, Neyyattinkara-Poovar road. Near the first mile of that road for one or two months during the rains the road is submerged under water thus making traffic absolutely impossible. That matter also was brought to the notice of the P. W. D. authorities and no improvement has yet been made as regards that road.

Then there is the Amaravila-Ottasekharamangalam road. That road is an important village road and is one very much availed of by the public. In this road the necessity for a bridge near Ottasekharamangalam over the Chittar is keenly felt by the public. Representations were made repeatedly in the Legislative Council and the Assembly and I myself have represented the matter a number of times to the Government. But no action has been taken to meet this demand.

Sir, the people from one end of the country to the other are crying for more roads and more bridges in rural areas and this House itself has been voicing forth the public demand in succeeding sessions of the Council and the Assembly. Sir, the Government, as seen from the statement of the Financial Secretary, seems to be highly gratified at the idea that the allotment for P. W. D. for the year 1110 has been a record figure. But when we look at the question from the standpoint of the provision for construction of roads in rural areas, then only will we be able to gather the true state of affairs. Sir, permit me to refer to some of the figures for P. W. D. in 1108. When Rs. 18 lakhs was provided under communication, the allotment for original works was only Rs. 5¾ lakhs. In 1109, the allotment for original works was Rs. 7 lakhs. For the next year about Rs. 15¾ lakhs have been provided under communication out of which only Rs. 3½ lakhs have been earmarked for original works. And then for new roads the allotment is a negligible sum of Rs. 49,220 and this, we have to remember, is for the whole State. So what I want to bring to the notice of the House and the Government is that, viewing from the standpoint of the interests of the rural population, there is no meaning in the statement made in the Financial Secretary's speech that the figure for P. W. D. for this year is a record figure.

Sir, then coming to the South Travancore to which reference was made by Mr. Elenkath, I am perfectly in agreement with the views expressed by him that the least attention is paid to the needs of South Travancore.

Mr. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*) : സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കാനാണ് ഞാൻ എഴുന്നേററു നിൽക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതു ഏകദേശം പ്രായമായി ഈ അസംബ്ളിയിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്ന മറെറാരു ഉപക്ഷേപം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്ന് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതിനുള്ള കാരണം ഈ വിഷമം തിരുവിതാംകൂർസംസ്ഥാനം ഒട്ടുക്കുള്ള സകല ആളുകളും—വിശേഷിച്ചു ഗ്രാമവാസികൾ—അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ഒന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അസംബ്ളിനടപടിയും അതിനുമുമ്പുള്ള ശ്രീമൂലംപ്രജാസഭ നടപടികളും നോക്കുന്നതായാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലുള്ള ഗ്രാമവാസികൾക്കു സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യമില്ലെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു ധാരാളമായി കാണാം. ചില സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ കൂടുതൽ സ്വാധീനശക്തിയുള്ള വക്കമാത്രം റോഡുകൾ സൌകര്യപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് സങ്കടം നീങ്ങുകയില്ല. ശരിയായ ഒരു നയം രൂപീകരിച്ച് കൊല്ലംതോറും അനുവദിക്കുന്ന തുക ശരിയായി എല്ലാ ഗ്രാമവാസികളുടേയും അത്യാവശ്യം അനുസരിച്ചും അവരവർ കൊടുത്തുവരുന്ന നികുതിയുടെ കണക്കനുസരിച്ചും ഏററക്കുറെ ആവക ജോലികൾ നടത്തിക്കുന്നതിന് ഒരു പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം അതിനെപ്പററിയുള്ള സങ്കടം തീരുന്നതല്ല. ഇതിനായി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും പലപ്പോഴും പല ശ്രമങ്ങളും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ൧൦൯൬ കൊല്ലത്തിനുമുമ്പ് ശ്രീമൂലംപ്രജാസഭയിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾ ചേർന്ന് വടക്കൻ ഡിവിഷനിലെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ജോലികൾക്ക് ഒരു ലിസ്ററ് തയ്യാറാക്കി ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്ക് അയക്കണമെന്നു നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചപ്പോൾ, വടക്കൻഡിവിഷനിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾചേർന്ന് ഒരു ലിസററ് തയ്യാറാക്കുകയും, ആ ലിസ്ററിൽ മൂന്നാമത്തെ സ്ഥാനം കോട്ടയം-കുമരകം റോഡിന് കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരുന്നു. അതുകഴിഞ്ഞു പന്ത്രണ്ടു്കൊല്ലംകഴിഞ്ഞാണ് ആ റോഡിലേക്ക് പണം അനുവദിച്ചതു്. ആ റോഡ കോട്ടയം-വയ്ക്കം റോഡിൻെറ ഒരു ഭാഗമാണെന്നും ആ റോഡ് തീർന്നാൽ ആലപ്പുഴയ്ക്കുള്ള സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യം വർദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നും ഞാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരുന്നു. എന്നുതന്നെയുമല്ല, കൊച്ചി ഹാർബർ തീർന്നുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലം വേമ്പനാട്ടുകായലിൻെറ ഇരുഭാഗവുമായിത്തീരും. അതിനെപ്പററി ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ആലോചിച്ച് വേണ്ടതു് പ്രവർത്തിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതു് ഈ നാട്ടിന്നു വലിയ നഷ്ടമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണ്.

൧൧൦൯-ൽ കോട്ടയം-കുമരകം റോഡിന് ൫,൦൦൦ രൂപാ അനുവദിച്ചിരുന്നു. അതിനെപ്പററി കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു് ഈ കണക്കിന് ഈ റോഡ് തീരാൻ വളരെക്കൊല്ലങ്ങൾ വേണ്ടിവരുമല്ലോ എന്നായിരുന്നു. ൧൧൦൯-ലെ റിവൈസ്ഡ് ബഡ്ജററ് അനുസരിച്ച് ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ൪,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ചിലവുവരു

മെന്നേ കണക്കാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളൂ. എന്നുതന്നെയല്ല കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തെ എന്റെ പ്രസ്താവനയ്ക്കു ശിക്ഷയോ എന്നു തോന്നുമാറു് അടുത്തവർഷത്തേക്ക് ൩,൦൦൦ രൂപായേ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളൂ. അയ്യായിരം രൂപാ അനുവദിച്ചതു് ചിലവാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ അതു് നാലായിരം രൂപായാക്കി എങ്കിൽ അടുത്തവർഷത്തിൽ രണ്ടായിരംരൂപാ ചിലവാക്കിയാൽ മതിയല്ലോ? ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയരോടു എനിയ്ക്കു നന്ദിപറയാനുണ്ടു്. അദ്ദേഹം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽവന്നു് അധികം കഴിയുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു് കോട്ടയം-കുമരകം റോഡു കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. സ്റ്റേറ്റു് കൌൺസിൽമെമ്പർ മിസ്റ്റർ നാരായണമേനവനും ഞാനുംകൂടി അദ്ദേഹത്തെക്കണ്ടു് ഈ റോഡിനെപ്പററി പറയുകയും അദ്ദേഹം ശ്രദ്ധയോടുകൂടി കേൾക്കുകയുംചെയ്തു. ഈ മൂവായിരംരൂപാ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ചേർത്തതു് എന്തിനാണെന്നറിയുന്നില്ല. റോഡിനുവേണ്ട സ്ഥലം എടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ലാൻറ്റെവന്യുക്കാർ താമസംവരുത്തുന്നു എന്നാണു് പറയുന്നതു്. കുട്ടികളെ കളിപ്പിക്കാനായി അപ്പുപ്പൻ വാതുക്കൽവാ അമ്മൂമ്മ വാതുക്കൽവാ എന്നു പറയാറുള്ളതുപോലെ അതുമിതും പറഞ്ഞു് ജനങ്ങളെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു് ശരിയല്ല. ഈ കാര്യം ശ്രദ്ധയോടുകൂടി ചെയ്തുതരണം. ഒരു പ്രത്യേകറോഡിനെ സൌകര്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു് ശ്രമിക്കാതെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മുഴുവൻ റോഡുകളേയും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു നയം രൂപീകരിച്ചു് ഉൾനാടുകളിലെ സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യത്തിനു് കൂടുതൽ പണം ചിലവുചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു്. തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു് ഒരു മൈൽ റോഡിനോ കൊട്ടാരങ്ങൾ കെട്ടുന്നതിനോ ധാരാളം പണം ചിലവിട്ടാൽ പോരാ.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The expenditure on the palace is not quite relevant.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottáyam I*): കൊട്ടാരമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ കൊട്ടാരമെന്നല്ല. വലിയ മണിമന്ദിരങ്ങളോ ററി. ബീ-യോ അതുപോലുള്ള മററു കെട്ടിടങ്ങളോ എന്നേ അർത്ഥമുള്ളൂ.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: If that is your meaning, you are perfectly in order.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): സർ, മിസ്റ്റർ നീലകണ്ഠപ്പിള്ളയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നതോടുകൂടി എന്റെ മുൻഗാമികളായ പ്രാസംഗികന്മാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുകയുംചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ൧൧൧൦-ലേക്കു നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുക എല്ലാ താലൂക്കുകാരുടേയും സങ്കടത്തിനു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കാൻ മതിയാകാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളി താലൂക്കിനെപ്പറ്റി പ്രത്യേകം പറയുന്നപക്ഷം മുതലെടുപ്പിൽ യാതൊരുവിധമായ കുറവുമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു താലൂക്കാണ് അതു്. അവിടത്തെ റോഡിന്റെ കാര്യം പറയുന്നപക്ഷം ഇത്ര മൈൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയാനില്ലാത്തവണ്ണം അത്ര കുറവാണു. കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളിയിലെ ബ്രാഞ്ചു റോഡിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം—

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): On a point of order, Sir, whether a member speaking on the needs of his particular constituency can refer to other constituencies as well.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not think any point of order arises.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): I want a ruling from the Chair on the point, Sir.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I thought a ruling was not necessary; but as the member is very particular in having a ruling, I shall give one. We are now dealing with the activities of the Public Works Department, and in that matter the whole State is one unit. We have had instances of members referring not only to the territorial jurisdiction of their particular constituencies but travelling far beyond in order to make their remarks more useful to the House in coming to a decision on this question. That has been permitted till now. While, therefore permitting that kind of reference to be made, I feel it is the duty of the Chair to make it clear that, the question being a general one, stressing the varions needs of one particular locality or of another will not be quite in order.

**MR. M. K. MADHVAN PILLAI** (*Krunagapalli*): കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളിയെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ പറയാൻ തുടങ്ങിയതു ആ താലൂക്കിലെ സംഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി മാത്രം സൂചിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചല്ല എന്റെ വാചകം മുഴുവനാകുന്നതിനുമുൻപാണ് റൂളിംഗ് ഉണ്ടായതു്.

കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളിയിലെ ഒന്നുരണ്ടു ബ്രാഞ്ചുറോഡുകൾക്കായി ഒരു നിസ്സാരതുക കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം അനുവദിച്ചിരുന്നു. അതിനെ ഉപയോഗിക്കാതെ ഒടുവിൽ ലാപ്സായിപ്പോകുകയാണുണ്ടായതു്. അങ്ങിനെ അനുവദിച്ച പണം ലാപ്സായിപ്പോകാതിരിക്കാനായി ഒരു നിർദ്ദേശമാണ് എനിക്കു നൽകുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഒരു റോഡു നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനോ മറ്റേതെങ്കിലും ആവശ്യത്തിനോ ഒരു തുക ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കൊള്ളിക്കുകയും ആ ജോലി ചെയ്വാൻ സാധിക്കാതെവരികയും ചെയ്താൽ അതിനെ റിസർവ് ഫണ്ടിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചു അതേ ആവശ്യത്തിനുതന്നെ മാറ്റിവെക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരേർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

പ്രജാസഭയിൽ വളരെക്കാലം വാദിച്ചതിന്റെ ഫലമായി ഒരു റോഡുബോർഡു ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതു കുറച്ചുകാലമേ നടന്നിരുന്നുള്ളു

എങ്കിലും ആ ബോർഡുമുൻപാകെ പല താലൂക്കുകാരുടേയും അവശതകളെപറയുന്നതിനു സൌകര്യമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതിപ്പോൾ ഇല്ലാതായിത്തീന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു പഴയതുപോലെ ഒരു റോഡുബോർഡു് രൂപീകരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): I also support the motion. My object is not to stress the necessities of a few roads in my constituency but mainly to impress upon the Government the need for keeping the roads, already in existence, in decent condition. The amount spent annually for the maintenance of a mile of the Trivandrum-Nagercoil road is nearly Rs. 2,000, or to be more accurate Rs. 1,750. On the other hand, the amount allotted for the annual maintenance of a mile of road in our parts is Rs. 250. Sir, look at the disparity. Naturally the roads in our parts are not in good condition. And, there is the further question whether even the whole of this paltry sum of Rs. 250 is actually being spent on the road. Sir, once in a way the Chief Engineer may visit a place; and long before he goes, the local officers of his department get his tour programme; so that by the time the Chief Engineer actually arrives, the subordinates of the department do all patch-work necessary to give the road a good appearance. The real situation would be clear to the Chief Engineer if, during his tours, he would make it a point to travel in his car only. Unfortunately, he does not do it. He goes in the Executive Engineer's or in the Assistant Engineer's car to inspect some of the roads.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Sir, the Chief Engineer always goes in his car. Occasionally, for the sake of convenience, if I have anything to talk to the Executive Engineer, I may go in his car, but even then, my car will come behind.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know whether the quality of the car or the ownership of the car affects the merits of the question before the House?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** I must say that the quality of the car or the ownership of the car is not relevant for the present discussion. In the present instance, before I could hear out Mr. Narayana Pillai—I did not hear him fully—Mr. Truscott observed that he was in the habit of going in his car. In the light of what has taken place, I think no very good purpose will be served by the matter being pursued.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Sir, I shall explain my position. When the driver of the car is not new to a particular road, it is easy for him to avoid the ruts and to drive along the best part of the road, so that the person inside the car will not get an idea of the actual condition of the road. On the other hand, if the driver is new to the road, the car is sure to bump in the ruts, giving the passenger a correct idea of the real condition of the road. That is why I sumbit that, if the Chief Engineer would insist in travelling in

his car alone throughout the State, he would get a correct idea of the actual condition of the roads, since his driver cannot be familiar with all the roads in the State.

Then, Sir, during the general discussion of the Budget, reference was made by many of my friends to the hopless corruption going on in the various departments of the State. Now that the Public Works Department is under consideration, the nature of the corruption there may be looked into. For instance, out of the provision of Rs. 250 for the annual maintenance of a mile of road in North Travancore, I am sure the actual amount spent on the road would not be even Rs. 50. At the time estimates for the various works are prepared, the subordinates of the department keep in view the share that is to go to the various officers of the department, the share that the maistries must get, and so on it goes down to the very cooly. It is only after providing for all these persons that the amount actually to be spent is added on to make up the estimate for the work.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The member is making a very serious statement. I can permit him to continue in that strain only if he assures the House that he makes himself personally responsible for these serious statements of his and assures us that he speaks from actual knowledge which he possesses.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Surely, I make myself responsible for every statement that I make here.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I am now concerned only with this particular statement.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): This year, in my constituency, two Government buildings are urgently being put up.

Both are called temporary sheds in the English and Malayalam schools. Rs. 1,000 and odd have been sanctioned for each of these but a contractor could attend to each for something like Rs. 500 or 600. Sir, Rs. 1,500 are being spent for each of these sheds by the department. Where does this money go? Why should an estimate be prepared for Rs. 1,500 when the shed can be put up with Rs. 500? That is why I say that all these estimate and plans are prepared with a pre-meditated scheme in their minds. I do not say that the Chief Engineer has any hand in it. He is an European officer and being new he may not know the local conditions. He may not know the present worth of coolies and the present working day charges, so much so it is the subordinates who control the whole thing. Of the thirty odd lakhs of rupees that are allotted, not even fifty per cent. will be spent on the roads or other public works.

Another matter also that I wish to mention is that something like Rs. 2,000 has been allotted in my constituency for the completion of a bridge in 1110, under Schedule 1. That bridge has been completed in 1109 and cart traffic goes along that bridge. I do not understand why another Rs. 2,000 should be set apart for that in the next year.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): What road is that?

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Karikode-Sankarapalli road.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I just want to explain that the provision of Rs. 2,000 is made for paying of old bills.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): With regard to the necessities of each taluk by way of roads, bridges and other things, I will suggest that the Chief Engineer must tour round the country, call the responsible persons there and ascertain from them what their needs are. He will then be able to decide whether the bridges, roads or other things are necessary or not, and will not leave it in the hands of irresponsible Executive Engineers and Sub-Division officers.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir,—

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): I move, Sir, that the question be now put.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I rule that the matter has not been sufficiently discussed. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai may therefore speak.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, a silent assent, I fear, is not enough to fill up the picture that is sought to be conveyed by the motion under discussion. The conditions and demands of the constituency represented by me in this House are somewhat peculiar and I am therefore obliged to speak on the subject. Roads are practically rarities in my constituency. We have got one or two roads in the whole constituency and it is not therefore so much the roads that tell in the discussion as canals and rivers.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Sir, I wish to have a ruling whether the member is relevant in referring to canals and roads?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I wish to observe in this connection that the Chair is very much pained at the necessity of giving rulings on these points which, it may be a matter of opinion, to the Chair appears to be rather unimportant. It has been ruled some time ago that in order to develop arguments some of these matters are relevant. Mr. Sivatanu Pillai may bear with the member in his arguments.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): The following are items that I wish to place before the House for action to be taken by the Chief Engineer. First of all, there is the road from Tiruvalla to Ambalapuzha. It has been completed to some extent and has been taken up to a point at Edathua. There is, no doubt, provision in the budget for it, but the road does not seem to progress very much. The same sort of provision had been made in the budget for the last year also. The second item that I have been pressing upon the attention of Government through the previous Chief Engineer, is the necessity of a deviation of the road from Ambalapuzha to Thakazhi, at Karumadi. The road now takes a bend at Karumadi southwards and then proceeds eastwards up to Thakazi. The people at Karumadi say that they are prepared to make over the necessary lands for the diversion of the road which when

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diverted will cut short the the distance of the road and would go through inhabited areas. The Chief Engineer, I thought, would take advantage of the offer since it would curtail the distance and minimise the expenditure necessary for the maintenance of the road. As it is, the present road is exposed on the southern side to a large expanse of water which especially during the flood time would do much havoc to the road with the result that the cost of upkeep goes up considerably. The third item is the difficulty experienced by the Thalavady river silting up in its course with the result that navigation from Alleppey up to Tiruvalla and Chengannur is impeded. The river gets choked up and the water spreads on the adjoining paddy fields doing damage to the cultivation on either side. I am myself in correspondence with the learned Chief Engineer on this subject and I trust that Mr. Truscott will do the needful in the matter. Last but by no means the least, is the problem of pure drinking water. This motion has been before the House and by a mammoth majority it was carried. Yet the scanty provision, for my constituency –

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You are mentioning local needs which have no connection with roads.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): The Road Boards may be made to cover such matters also.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Unless you think that the mention of the scarcity of water has anything to do with roads, you will be out of order.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): If the necessary roads are constructed, they will help in making available good drinking water. That is the way in which I would push the matter in. The need for pure drinking water is admitted on all hands. There is nobody opposing it. Mr. George, who then represented Government, admitted the need for pure drinking water and that it is not available in various centres in the coastal region. No roads connecting such centres with any other place from where, if motor cars are supplied, they may fetch good water, have been constructed. While there is this problem, the Sanitary Department go about doing all manner of wonderful works according to their reports, for the eradication of hookworm, for fighting filariasis and for the warfare against mosquitos. I am just putting it to the learned members of this House that so long as you continue to supply bad drinking water to the individuals inhabiting these places, there is no use in your trying to eradicate these diseases from the human system.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, I agree with all that has been stated here in regard to the inadequacy of the funds allotted for the construction and the proper maintenance of the roads and bridges in the State.

I wish to refer to the roads and bridges in my constituency.

I may refer, Sir, to the fact that the bridges on the road from Trivandrum to Quilon which were washed away towards the close of the year 1108 were not attended to at all for about nine or ten months and it was only recently that they have started the work of repairing. The works are not completed yet and I do not know whether the works will be completed next year. Anyhow it is a pity that the department which spends about thirty lakhs of rupees was not able to do anything towards rebuilding these bridges for about ten months after they were washed away though they are situated on one of the main roads. The traffic has in consequence been diverted and now a person who goes from Trivandrum to Attingal has to travel seven or eight miles in excess and I wonder what this huge department is doing, if it cannot attend to such emergent works.

In the town of Trivandrum itself there was a bridge which also was washed away during the floods of 1108 and for which I find a provision made in the next year's budget. I think there is some point in what Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai said that the funds are allotted by one who knows nothing about the actual requirements. About Rs 4,000 was estimated for this bridge and only an amount of Rs. 2,000 has been sanctioned for next year. The bridge is a little to the south-west of the Pattom Palace. According to the present method of allotment, it seems that the work on that bridge is to be completed in the course of a number of years. I emphatically protest against this method of making piecemeal provision for such works. It is only a small work that can be completed at a cost of Rs. 4,000. All the four thousand rupees should have been allotted and the work should be done in a month or two. Instead, what is the fun of allotting Rs. 2,000 in one year, Rs. 1,000 in the next year and another Rs. 1,000 in the third year? It is a disgrace to any department which considers itself an efficient department. The Chief Engineer should see to it that this kind of inefficiency and waste is avoided.

There is one other work for which provision has been made in the next year's budget. That also relates to a road in the town of Trivandrum, the Jagathy road. There also the department has provided half the amount for the next year. The road has been in a miserable condition for over a year and the department wants to do only one half of the work in the next year. I understand that even the estimate is not ready. Anyhow, I want to see that these works are done in time.

Then, as Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai said, I also am unfortunate in receiving letters after letters from my constituents finding fault with me. I may tell the House that most of the roads in the taluk of Trivandrum, as probably in very other taluk, are unfit for any kind of traffic during the monsoon. Even the trunk roads are in that condition. I cannot understand why the Department cannot attend to the repair of the roads in time, before they become thoroughly unfit for use during the monsoons. At

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this time of the year a good deal of the work is being pushed through so that they may spend all the money that is allotted for these works.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I would now call upon the official member to speak.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Sir, I oppose the motion, not because I do not realise the want of more roads but because it has been said that the Department has not been attending to the needs of localities.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): Sir, I cannot hear the member.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Nobody can insist on a particular member speaking at a certain pitch. But I expect members to do their best in the matter.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): I simply brought it to the notice of the Chair.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Government and the Chief Engineer are thoroughly aware of what is required. There have been several members who reflected upon my ability to walk. I prefer to walk rather than ride in a car whether it is the Chief Engineer's or the Division Officer's. I have walked over ryots' roads in several districts and also in other places where people want roads.

Mr. S. J. Nair said he has few roads in his taluk. There are however in his district 146 miles of main roads, 9 miles of village roads, 19 miles of traces, 34 miles of planters' roads and 13 miles of planters' traces.

Mr. Elenkath's taluk, Kalkulam, is second in point of communications in the State. He has 232 miles of main roads, 17 miles of village roads and 6 miles of traces.

Mr. Varghese's taluk comes first in the State, It has 250 miles of main roads and 55 miles of village roads. By that I do not say that these members do not want more roads in their districts. But there are other areas where roads are more urgently required.

Then, we come to the question of water supply in towns. Investigation is going on in several places. Alleppey is one.

We want to complete all incomplete works. One of my main objects, in framing the budget for my department, was to provide funds as far as possible to complete works which were left incomplete. One speaker said that a particular village road is under water for nearly 3 months and that it could be easily and cheaply raised and maintained at a small cost; but I may say that sort of work involves a pretty considerable amount of money.

Then about South Travancore. South Travancore has more roads when compared with North Travancore (P. K. Narayana Pillai

(*Hear, hear*). You cannot compare Nagercoil Division with the Alwaye Division or speak of this Division or that because their areas are not the same. Nagercoil Division is much smaller than the others.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether it is not more than double in area?

**MR. G B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): The traffic on the Main Southern road is, I believe, the second highest in India and therefore we cannot compare the allotment of this road with other roads carrying lighter traffic.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know from the member which road stands first in point of traffic?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I am not sure, but it is not in Travancore.

Then, Mr. Thanu Pillai speaks of the Mamam bridge and the bridge at the 8th mile on the Trivandrum-Quilon road and of the Jagathy bridge. I may tell him that all these bridges are proposed to be built in the coming year under the Road Development Fund.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I draw the attention of the member to item No. 3 on page xx of the Appendix of Budget:—

"Reconstructing the damaged bridge on mile 1/1 Thekkumoodu to Kumarapuram road".

An amount of Rs. 4,000 is sanctioned and Rs. 2,000 allotted for 1107. How will the old bridge be completed with this amount? Then on page xix of the Appendix for repairing flood damages of 1108 and permanent works for closing breaches on Pangode road Rs. 7,000 is set apart for 1110. How will the work be completed with this amount in 1110?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): The member may leave it to the Department.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Where are these allotted for in the Budget?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*); If you look to appendix D on page xxviii you will find the items of reconstructing the Jagathy bridge, the fallen bridge at the 8th mile of the Trvandrum-Quilon road and the Mamam bridge. They are all there.

**DEPUTY PRESIDEHT**: Mr Truscott will have only a few more minutes.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): For what purpose is the Road Development Fund?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): The Road Development Fund is meant for improving main roads.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Sir, on this subject, a word has to be said. This years' provision unlike those of previous years has a novelty about it. In previous years, for the purpose

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

of satisfying our anxiety, curiosity and clamour, sums were being provided in the Budget, but were being allowed to lapse at the end of every year. This year's attempt is something different from those of previous years. Here there is no attempt at illusion. There is a very miserly provision made in the Budget for the construction of new roads. As I understand it, this scheme of road construction was intended to be carried out for the betterment of agriculture and industry in the State. It was for that purpose that the Road Board was created and a scheme was prepared. I would bring item No. 49 in Appendix B, Page xviii to the notice of the Chair. Whether it comes under agriculture or industry is not very clear to me At any rate, only one person known to me, Mr. Cruncher in "*A tale of two cities*" alone is reported to have found agriculture in churchyards. Without an administrative sanction, without even the preparation of an estimate, provision appears to have been made under that item. Similar observations may be made with regard to other provisions also. I wonder why Government are so very indifferent to the opinions of the public in this matter. For instance, I would refer to one particular road belonging to the Quilon constituency. There was a road proposed to be opened from Kottiyam to Mayyanad. The work is not yet completed. The first proposal was made 17 years ago. It is now 16 years since sanction has been given for that work. An estimate was prepared immediately and work was commenced actually four years back. A snail that might have started from one end of the road might have by this time travelled 100 times to and fro without satisfying its curiosity to witness vehicle traffic along the road. I would desire that at least the future generations of this individual would be able to succeed where their predecessor has failed.

I am sure, if Government were prepared to satisfy the anxiety of the people on this matter, at least this year, a small amount could have been allotted. Last year the amount was allowed to lapse. It is one of the greatest needs of the taluk. The P. W. D. does not take notice of this matter.

There is another matter in connection with the Quilon constituency. Some provision is needed for the construction of the platform of the Maniyamkulam bridge. It is several years since that bridge has fallen into disuse. As a result a large provision has become necessary. Rs. 2,000 has been allotted. Nothing worth mention could be done on that. Amounts which are allotted would lapse at the end of the year.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): May I inform the member that provision is made for the work?

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): What I submit is that the provision is not sufficient. Provision was made for the last year and it lapsed. Then there is the Kottiyam-Mayyanad road. It was after considerable effort on the part of the people of the locality that the fund was allotted and that was allowed to lapse. This should not be repeated.

There are other matters which I would refer to the Chief Engineer. I do not want to take up much time of the House. I would, Sir, impress upon the Government the necessity for bestowing better attention in regard to this matter. The Road Board may or may not be abolished. As regards the scheme which has been already submitted and is in the hands of Government, better scrutiny must be exercised upon it before it is carried into effect. And this must be done as quickly as possible.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): I also rise to support the motion. I must bring to the pointed attention of the House that the necessity of roads for the dead is as urgent as it is for the living.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I rise to a point of order. May I know whether the member who has moved for the closure of the motion can speak again ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That is a question on which I would invite the opinion of the Law Member.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I don't know actually what is the procedure in other Assemblies; but I think that a member who has spoken on a motion cannot move for a closure.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I am prepared to give a ruling. I rule that no closure is necessary at this stage.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Sir, If I may be permitted to reply to the Law Member—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I don't think that you need be given an opportunity. But I allow Mr. Sivatanu Pillai to speak.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I beg to state that Mr. Sivatanu Pillai cannot speak on this subject because the Chair has already decided not to allow closure at this stage.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): But Sir, has he not exhausted all his right to speak ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai need not suffer because he repeated an honest endeavour to speak before the closing of the discussion. For this reason he has not waived his right because he moved for a closure.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): I wish to know whether a member who has spoken on the motion can move for closure.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That question does not arise.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): I was afraid that I may go by default. So I hasten to offer a few remarks which I feel I am bound to make. Sir, I am asked to speak on behalf of the dead, since they too find the necessity for roads. There is a particular locality in the taluk of Agasteeswaram...

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I don't permit Mr. Sivatanu Pillai to speak on behalf of dead people.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) : It is only figuratively used. There is a particular locality in the Agasteeswaram taluk, to which I may draw the special attention of the Chief Engineer, which comprises an area of 2 acres. It is a burial place for the people from Nagercoil and neighbouring suburbs. During the flood of 1098, the road leading to the cremation ground was washed away on the right side of the bank of the Pazhayar river and it is still left in the same condition. The bank of the Pazhayar river through which dead bodies are taken to the cremation ground is still in a very bad condition. That is why I thought I should voice the claims of the dead people as well, while others are speaking on behalf of the living people.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : May I take it that you want to provide better opportunities for living persons to bury the dead bodies of the dead?

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): The insufficiency of maintenance grants for the Main Southern Road which perhaps has a maintenance cost of about Rs. 2,000 per mile is patent. Sir, in order to have a correct idea of the costs which the Main Southern Roads consume it could be stated in a nut-shell. Although one lakh and 37 thousand and odd rupees is derived on account of tolls on the Main Southern Road, it costs Rs. 90,000 only for its maintenance. There is a huge balance. According to the Financial Secretary's statement, Government have got a very profitable business in the matter of tolls in Southern Travancore. Of course it is true that so many members of the old Assembly, particularly from the taluks of Tovala and Agasteeswaram, had made repeated representations to Government to open a road from Nagercoil to the beach directly south of it. It was approved during the time of Mr. T. Raghaviah. And during his time the opening of another road from Shorlacode road to Thadikarankonam was also approved. The road from Nagercoil to the beach will be very useful for the people who are living far interior from the beach and in the town. Now it is very inconvenient for conveyances and for pedestrians to pass from the town to the beach. The matter was placed before the then Dewan for his sympathetic consideration. But I am sorry to say that it has not been given effect to up till now. I don't want to take up the time of the House any more. My point is that it is better to constitute a board to investigate the whole problem of roads and other communications and also to scrutinise the scheme already in the hands of Government.

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*): സർ, ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കീട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. പൊതുമരാമത്തുവകുപ്പിന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിന് ഒരു സ്ഥിരമായ നയം ഇല്ലെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിവന്നതിൽ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്ന് ഈ സഭയിൽ ഇതുവരെ പ്രസംഗിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മാന്യന്മാർ ഓരോരുത്തരും ഇതിനുമുൻപ് പ

ല അവസരങ്ങളിലും ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുള്ള ജോലികൾ ചെയ്തു തീക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നവ തൃപ്തികരമായി അവസാനിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെപ്പററി അത്യന്തം സങ്കടക്കാർ ആയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു് പൊതുമരാമത്തുവകുപ്പിനു ഒരു സ്ഥിരമായ നയം ഇല്ലാതെയിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണു്.

ഇതിനുംപുറമേ പൊതുമരാമത്തുവകുപ്പു് മേധാവികളായി ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിയോഗിക്കുന്നതു് ഏററവും ചുരുങ്ങിയകാലത്തേക്കു മാത്രം വിദേശങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും വന്നിട്ടുള്ളവരെയാണു്. ഒരു ചീഫ്എൻജിനീയരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗകാലാവധി ഒരു ദിവാൻജിയുടേതെന്നതുപോലെ മൂന്നോ നാലോ വർഷം മാത്രമാണു്. ഒരു ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽവന്നു ഇവിടെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ ഒരു വിധം പരിചയപ്പെട്ടു വരുമ്പോഴേക്കും അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ കാലാവധി തീൎന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ വിടേണ്ടതായിവരുന്നു. യഥാർത്ഥമായ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നേരിട്ടുകണ്ടു് മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിനും ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ തല്പയ്യപ്പെടുന്ന ഇനങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി അവയെ പ്രവൎത്തിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കാതെ വരുന്നു.

പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള ഇനങ്ങൾ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടു അവയെ പൂൎത്തിയാക്കാതെ ഇട്ടുകളയുന്നു. പൊതുമരാമത്തുവകുപ്പിനെപ്പററി ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഇനങ്ങൾ പ്രവൎത്തിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാനല്ലെങ്കിൽ പിന്നെ എന്തിനാണു് ഇങ്ങനെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്? വളരെക്കാലത്തെ ശ്രമഫലമായി ഒരു ചെറിയ സംഖ്യ ഒരു റോഡിനോ തോടിനോ പാലത്തിനോ ആയി ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ ആ ജോലി ഒരു കൺട്രാക്ടരേകൊണ്ടു് നിർവഹിപ്പിക്കാൻപോലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ സിൽബന്ധികൾക്കു സൌകൎയ്യമില്ലെങ്കിൽ പിന്നെന്തിനാണു് അവൎക്കു് ഒരു വലിയ തുക ശമ്പളംകൊടുക്കുന്നതു്? ഈ നടപടി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുതന്നെ ആക്ഷേപകരമാണു്. മററുള്ള വകുപ്പുകളിലേപോലെ വിവിധജോലികൾ ഈ പൊതുമരാമത്തുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനില്ല. മരാമത്തുപോലെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു് നേരിട്ടു നടത്തുന്ന ജോലിയുമല്ല. കൺട്രാക്ടരെക്കൊണ്ടു് ശരിയായി ജോലികൾ ചെയ്യിക്കാൻ കൂടി നിവൎത്തിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതു ആക്ഷേപകരംതന്നെ.

എൻെറ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽതന്നെ വളരെ പഴക്കംചെന്ന പല കാൎയ്യങ്ങളുംനിർവഹിക്കാൻ കിടപ്പുണ്ടു്. വൈക്കം-കോട്ടയംറോഡു്

[V. K. Velappan Nair.]

വളരെക്കാലംമുമ്പ് ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ ഉപയോഗമുള്ള ഒരു റോഡായി കരുതപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു. അതിൻെറ വിഭാഗമായ വയ്ക്കം-വെച്ചൂർ റോഡിൽ ഏതാനും ജോലികൾചെയ്തിട്ട് ഇപ്പോൾ വെറുതെ ഇട്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. ൧൦൯൨-ാമാണ്ടുമുതൽ വയ്ക്കംതാലൂക്കിൽ ഒരു പകുതിക്കാരുടെ കൃഷിആവശ്യത്തിന് ഒരു തോടും ചിറയും ഉണ്ടാക്കിതരണമെന്ന് ഗവൺമെൻറിനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. മൂന്നുനാല് ദിവാൻജിമാരുടേയും അഞ്ചെട്ട് ചീഫ്ഇഞ്ചിനീയറന്മാരുടേയും ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ ഈ നിസ്സാര സംഗതി കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ സംഗതി ഇതുപര്യന്തം നടത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം ചിറമാത്രം ഉണ്ടാക്കിതരികയും അതോടൊന്നിച്ചുള്ള തോട് കിട്ടാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ആ നാട്ടുകാരുടെ സങ്കടം മുമ്പിലത്തേക്കാൾ ഇപ്പോൾ പത്തുമടങ്ങായി തീൎന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ചിറ ഉപദ്രവകരമായിതീൎന്നിരിക്കയാണ്. ഈ സംഗതിയെസംബന്ധിച്ച് അടുത്തകാലത്തു അധികാരസ്ഥാനത്തു് അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുമുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ അമ്പതുകൊല്ലത്തിനുമുമ്പുള്ള കാൎയ്യങ്ങൾപോലും ഗൌരവമായി വിചാരിക്കാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനോ, ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറുമേധാവികൾക്കോ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. മുൻപു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ സ്ഥിരമായി ഒരു നയം രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതിന് മുൻപുണ്ടായിരുന്ന റോഡുബോർഡ് നന്നായിരിക്കും. ബോഡ് ശുപാർശചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ജോലികളുടെ എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അതു ഉപകാരത്തിനുപകരം ഉപദ്രവകരമായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണ് അതിനേപ്പററിപറയുന്നത്. ആസ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഈ നിയമനിൎമ്മാണസഭതന്നെ ചീഫ്എഞ്ചിനീയൎക്കു കൂടുതൽ ഉപദ്രവകരമായി തോന്നുന്നതാണ്. അധികം അംഗങ്ങൾചേൎന്ന് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്ന ഒരു കാൎയ്യപരിപാടി ഉപദ്രവകരമാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു എങ്കിൽ രാജ്യഭരണസംഗതി ചീഫ്ഇഞ്ചിനീയൎക്ക് വലുതായ ഉപദ്രവമായിരിക്കും.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: No, what the Chief Engineer said was that there was no possibility of agreement as to the necessity of a particular work. That is what he said.

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*): ചീഫ്എൻജിനീയർ പറഞ്ഞതിന് ഒരു സമാധാനം ഞാൻ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. റോഡുബോർഡിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്യുന്ന ശുപാർശകൾ ചീഫ്എൻജിനീയരുടെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിലുള്ള സെൻട്രൽബോർഡാണ് അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നത്. അവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള പ്രതിനിധികളും ചീഫ്എൻജിനീയരുംകൂടി പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട സംഗതികളെ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിന് ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചാൽ മതിയായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഇന്ന് രാജ്യം ഒട്ടുക്കുള്ള മറ

വിളികളിൽ ഏതാനും തിക്താമായിരുന്നു. ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ പൊതുമരാമത്തുവകുപ്പ് ഏററവും ശ്രദ്ധിച്ച് അത്യാവശ്യമുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ബഡ്ജററിൽ പണം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി അവയെ നടപ്പിൽകൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ എന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തെ അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): Sir, in supporting this motion, I find a very great convenience in the fact that members need not prepare new speeches every year. The Government are so determined to pull on with their old policy of disregarding the various demands of the members that the speeches prepared some twelve years ago can be repeated verbatim even today.

I remember to have remarked last year about two of the most important unfinished canals in my constituency. I mean the Changanachery-Alleppey canal and the Chalakkal canal. On both these canals Government have already spent huge sums. It is a very wrong policy with the Government to invest huge sums on this kind of public works and leave them half done, so that the money so spent is simply a waste. I understand that some of the most respectable gentlemen of my constituency have sent a representation to the Government emphasising the immediate necessity of the Government attending to the Chalakkal canal. Government have already spent, I am told, more than Rs.30,000 for the canal and yet a small portion of it still remains to be completed, without which the canal is practically of no use.

Then again the Alleppey-Changanachery canal is probably the most important canal in North Travancore. It connects the two most important commercial centres in North Travancore and forms the main water-outlet for the highland produce of many taluks. Moreover, that canal forms the nucleus of a future land communication between Alleppey and Changanachery. It shortens the distance by four miles and saves about two hours for a native boat. I had sent many interpellations during the last session of the Assembly. The then Chief Engineer would not or could not answer my supplementary questions. I have sent new interpellations now and I hope that those interpellations would come up.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That is not relevant.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): No, Sir; I don't say it is. I only mean that I hope to get full information about them before the end of this session. But I must mention one thing before I finish. I stand today with greater hopefulness than I did last year, because I find that one of the long-standing needs of my constituency, *viz.*, the Kuttapuzha canal, has been sanctioned. Therefore I can reasonably hope that at least at the end of another hundred years we will get the Changanachery-Alleppey canal completed. My present request therefore is that we be not asked to wait a whole century for it.

[Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

I would also forcibly bring to the attention of the Government that they should at least sanction some more money for the canal so that the money so far spent does not become a waste.

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*) : I support the motion. Let me at the outset thank my brother member for having transgressed the territorial jurisdiction of his constituency and penetrated into mine when he was speaking about the roads. One point to which I would draw the special attention—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I don't hear you : the only word that I heard was the word 'penetrated.'

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*) : I was just thanking the Honourable member, Sir. One point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Chief Engineer is the practice that is being usually followed by his subordinates in not doing much of anything during the major portion of the year ; and then towards the end of the year, when the monsoon and the floods are on, they come out enthusiastic and energetic to complete the works, that were either left half done or just begun and pushed on. The reckless haste and hurry that is being displayed in the conduct of the work would tend to make one doubt whether it is not with a view to avoiding or guarding against any lapse of the allotted amount that the work is pushed on. But their attempts are futile and the works are not completed and there is a lapse in the allotted amount at the end of the year. This is not a thing which should be allowed to continue. Therefore I urge upon the Chief Engineer the need for the adoption of a definite policy of action for carrying out such work in time for the benefit of the people at large.

Sir, it is not out of a spirit of parochial patriotism but of keen and long-felt necessity that I wish to refer to a few of the local needs of my constituency. In the past, both in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and the Legislative Council, representations were made about the imperative necessity of opening a channel on the western side of the Kottukal *Ela* and for the construction of a bridge over the Neyyar at Poovar. After repeated representations Government constructed a channel on the eastern side but a channel on the eastern side alone would not benefit the cultivators at all. After some time the spirit of doing things by halves got the better of the Public Works Department and the work was left as it was, and the matter is still hanging fire. This Kottukal *Ela* is one of the biggest and the most fertile in the Neyyattinkara taluk. In this connection, I would sincerely advise the Chief Engineer to doff the traditional aloofness and lethargy that was being uniformly displayed by his predecessors in office by extending his inspection tours to the interior parts of the country and getting into direct touch with the people of the locality.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I want just to mention that we are at motion No. 141. I find that there are as many as 110 more motions on this Demand. The House will note that.

**MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*): Sir, I rise to support the motion before the House. In doing so, I wish to bring to the notice of this House that roads and other communications in the northern taluks in general and in my constituency in particular are in an extremely unsatisfactory condition. The taluk of Parur is a very thickly populated one and it is a water-logged area. We have got only 30 miles of trunk roads in the whole taluk. People were agitating for branch roads and village roads for the last so many years. In 1109, Rs. 1,000 was provided for Parur Ezhikara-Kadakara road. But the actual construction was not undertaken. In 1106 provision was made for the opening of Edapalli-Arakalkadavu road but it did not find a place in the subsequent Budgets. So, we have been agitating for several small roads in the taluk of Parur which is a sandy area. We cannot get out either in the hot weather or in the rainy season. During hot weather the people will have to walk along the sand and thereby suffer great inconvenience. In rainy weather we cannot walk on account of water. So, we were agitating for the opening of a road from Edapalli to Arakalkadavu. It is only 3 miles long and it does not cost very much as the route lies through a sandy place. Then from Edapalli-Perandoor to the frontier of Cochin it is only about a mile. From the Edapalli Railway Station to Cheranalloor is only about a mile. From Parur to Kaitharam is only about a mile. The existing village roads are not also properly attended to.

Parur is a place where there is no T. B. or other convenient buildings for officers to camp when on circuit. So, generally, the Chief Engineer, while on tour, camps at Alwaye and makes a flying visit to Parur without going into the interior of the taluks. I should earnestly draw the attention of this House and the Chief Engineer to inspect the locality and do the needful in the matter. Parur taluk stands sixth in respect of population though the area is comparatively small. From Parur to Varapuzha there is a road of five miles and there is not even a bridge provided. I draw the attention of the House to provide for adequate funds and also to utilise the funds budgeted for the year before the close of that year.

**MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI** (*Travancore Jenmies, North*): സർ, ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിൽ വരുത്തിക്കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറ മീനച്ചൽ താലൂക്കിനോടു കാണിക്കുന്ന അശ്രദ്ധയെ ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം. പ്രസ്തുതതാലൂക്കിലെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട റോഡുകളിൽപോലും ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യം വരുത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്ന് പറയുമ്പോൾ അവിടെയുള്ള ഉപറോഡുകളുടെ ഉപയോഗശൂന്യതയെപ്പററി ഏറെക്കുറെ ചിന്തിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണ്. അതിരമ്പുഴ—ളാലം റോഡിൽപുലിയന്നൂർ മുതൽ ളാലംവരെയുള്ള രണ്ടു മൈൽദൂരംവരെ താഴ്ന്നുകിടക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഭൂപ്രദേശമാണ്. അവിടെ മിഥുനം കർക്കടകം മാസങ്ങളിൽ മഴ ധാരാളമായുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ മിക്കഅവസരങ്ങളിലും മി

[Mr. J. S. Jayantan Nambootiri]

നച്ചൽ ആററിൽ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംവന്ന് റോഡിൽ വെള്ളംകെട്ടിനിന്നു ഗതാഗതത്തിനും മോട്ടാർ ട്രാഫിക്കിനും തടസ്സമുണ്ടായി ക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ആ ഭാഗം കുറെക്കൂടി പൊക്കിയാൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഗതാഗതത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ സൌകര്യം കിട്ടുമായിരുന്നു. ഈ കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി ജനങ്ങളും ജനപ്രതിനിധികളും പല പ്രാവശ്യം ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ അടുക്കൽ പരാതിപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. പാലാ ടൌണിലേക്കു പലകാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി പോകേണ്ട ജനങ്ങൾക്കും വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും പടിഞ്ഞാറുനിന്നും വരുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും വളരെ അധികം വിഷമങ്ങൾ ഈ റോഡു താന്നിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വരുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ റോഡു കുറെക്കൂടി പൊക്കി കുറെക്കൂടി സൌകര്യപ്പെടുത്തികൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ആ താലൂക്കിൽ പലറോഡുകളിലും പാലങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ടുപലവിഷമതകളും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. മീനച്ചിൽ ടൌണിനടുത്തുതന്നെ ഒരു പാലംഉണ്ടാക്കിഗതാഗതത്തിനുള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് ശ്രീമൂലം പ്രജാസഭയിലും കഴിഞ്ഞനിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭയിലും പലപ്പോഴും ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു. പ്രസ്തുതപാലം പണിയുന്നതിലേക്കായി ഒരിക്കൽ പണംഅനുവദിച്ചു എങ്കിലും ആ പണം ചിലവാക്കിയില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരിക്കൽ പണം അനുവദിക്കുകയും പിന്നീട് അതു ചിലവാക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ല. ആ സംഗതിയിലും ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ചീഫ് ഇൻജിനീയർതന്നെ സ്ഥലത്തു വന്നന്വേഷിച്ച് ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യമറിഞ്ഞു വേണ്ടതുപ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്ന് ആ താലൂക്കുകാരുടെപ്രതിനിധിഎന്ന നിലയിൽ ഞാൻഅപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I wish to say a word. There is some noise proceeding from certain portions of the Hall. I do not want to locate it. Of course, I may be excused in saying that. If there is absolute silence, discussion will be more profitable because even in the best atmosphere there is difficulty of hearing, so far as some members are concerned. So I press that upon the attention of all who are here.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*): I move that the question be now put.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Alexander will speak.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): I also wish to speak a few words on the cut motion moved by Mr. S. Neelakanta Pillai. In this respect I don't blame the Chief Engineer for not finding funds but he is aware of the difficulties which we have to undergo in respect of communications. He himself visited the place and I took him for about 2 miles and we walked up the whole length of two miles and he

fully realised that we require that road but he at last has disappointed us because in the budget we see no provision made for that item of work, for the road which I mention *i. e.* Edappalli-Arakkakadavu. The charge levelled against the Chief Engineer that he cannot walk up cannot be endorsed. Then, Sir, all the members brought to the notice of the Government only about the requirements of new roads for communication only. But further than that I wish to say that in the budget speech of the Financial Secretary it is definitely stated that an area of 28 sq. miles of *ella* forest has been opened due to the opening of the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal line. Sir, the other day the Chief Secretary has replied to my interpellation that a Sanatorium which is somewhere in South Travancore cannot have any approach roads or have any other proper means of communication. Sir, I would also draw the attention of Government for the proper means of communication that new roads could be opened wherever necessary but for other purposes *e. g.* commercial as well as industrial development of the country. With these few words, I support the motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I am aware of the fact that Mr. Easwara Pillai got up and said he has a closure motion. I said that it may wait till Mr. Alexander has spoken. Mr. Easwara Pillai apparently wants to put that matter before the House. In that case the House will have to decide that.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*) : Sir, that the question before the House is an all important one has been testified to by all members. Year after year representations have been made, but the Government have been turning a deaf ear to the just and legitimate demands of the people. The Chief Engineer's reply is not at all satisfactory. So I want to press the motion.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : Sir, I am sorry that the mover of the motion does not find my reply satisfactory. His motion was to reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5. This has been fully discussed and I see no need for the member to press for a division.

As I said earlier, Government are fully aware of the need for new roads but finances do not permit the expenditure at present. I would also say that, if the people are so eager for new roads, they should show this in a practical manner. Is it too much for Government to expect that interested people who petition for roads should come forward and offer the necessary land free of cost rather than ask for payment which in many cases forms a considerable part of the estimate? For instance, the mover spoke of the Avanavancherry-Ayalam road the estimate for which is Rs. 24,000 of which Rs. 9,000 is for land compensation. I could give other instances of the same and I would repeat that, if people would surrender their land and do something towards the formation. Government would, I feel sure, in their turn give full consideration to the requests.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether he is aware that the people of the locality of the Kallara-Aruvipuram trace are willing to surrender lands free of compensation?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : I am not aware.

The motion was put to vote and declared carried.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : Sir, I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

AYES—42.

1 Mr. T. K. Alexander
2 ,, V. T. Chacko
3 ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar
4 ,, P. Chidambaram Pillai
5 ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan
6 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)
7 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)
8 ,, K. R Elenkath
9 ,, M. Mahomed Haneef
10 ,, S. J. Nair
11 ,, T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri
12 ,, J. M. Joseph
13 ,, T. C. Joseph
14 ,, K. C. Karunakaran
15 ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri
16 ,, K. M. Krishnan
17 ,, K. P. Krishna Menon
18 ,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
19 ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai
20 ,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
21 Mr T. Krishna Pillai
22 ,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
23 ,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai
24 ,, K. Mahomed
25 ,, M. N. Nair
26 ,, K. A. Narayana Pillai
27 ,, G. Nilakantan
28 ,, S. Nilakanta Pillai
29 ,, K. Padmanabhan
30 ,, Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
31 ,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
32 ,, Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
33 ,, V. Ramakrishna Panickar
34 ,, R. Sambasiva Aiyar
35 ,, K. Sankaran
36 ,, M. Sivatanu Pillai
37 ,, A. Thanu Pillai
38 ,, S. Thiraviam Nadar
39 ,, P. K. Thomas
40 ,, N. E. Varughese
41 ,, V. K. Velappan Nair
42 ,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

NOES—11.

1 Mr. Antony George
2 ,, K. George
3 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
4 ,, C. O. Madhavan
5 ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai
6 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
7 Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
8 Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
9 Mr. R. M. Statham
10 ,, T. C. Thommen
11 ,, G. B. E. Truscott

NEUTRALS—8.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 ,, K. C. Abraham
3 ,, E. K. Kunjuraman
4 ,, K. M. Kuriakose
5 ,, K. Madhavan
6 Mr. P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad
7 ,, P. K. Narayana Pillai
8 Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar

**Motions Nos. 142 to 150.**

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** Motions from 142 to 150, both inclusive lapse.

The following motions were therefore not moved:

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

142. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI:

143. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR:

144. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE

145. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

146. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowance by Re 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH:

147. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN:

148. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI:

149. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE

150. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,250 for office expenses and miscellaneous by Re. 1.

**Motions Nos. 151 to 158.**

The following motions were not moved.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

151. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,614 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

152. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,614 for Direction by Rs. 5.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

153. To reduce the allotment of Rs 38,614 for Direction by Rs. 5.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI:

154. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,614 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI:

155. To reduce the allotment of Rs 38,614 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE:

156. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,614 for Direction by Re. 1,

MR. K. MAHOMED

157. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,614 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE

158. To reduce the allotment of Rs 38, 614 for Direction by Re. 1.

**Motion No. 159.**

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Sir, I rise to move motion No. 159. I have got the right.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** You have not the right You must say "If the Deputy President allows me."

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I am sorry for the mistake and I correct it. I rise to move that the sum of Rs. 38,614 allotted for Direction be reduced by rupee one, to urge upon the

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

Chief Engineer the necessity of allotting more funds for the works and for proper application of the funds thus allotted. A point of explanation. The latter part of the motion is apparently no part of the motion and I may be allowed to move that motion on the ground that the tolls may be abolished.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I cannot understand the implication and I am not satisfied with the manner in which the member makes the motion. I invite the opinion of the Law Member.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additionl Head Sirkar Vakil*): I think in regard to motion No. 160 what the member observed is correct.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I cannot hear the Law Member.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I beg to submit for the kind consideration of the Chair whether my motion consists of only the first part.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I rule that the member cannot speak about the abolition of tolls.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I make one submission?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I have already ruled Mr. Asan is at liberty to make his motion.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I do not want.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: When some member rises up and asks the Chair the indulgence and says that he does not want the indulgence from the Chair, he is not courteous to the Chair or the House and I rule it out of order.

**Motion No. 160**

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,614 for Direction by Re. 1.*

Sir, the object of my motion is to urge upon the Government the necessity for abolishing the toll-gates. I do not want to make a lengthy speech on the subject. It is unnecessary to go into the question of the nature and incidence of the taxation. Last year, during the discussion of the Budget, I moved a similar motion to urge the abolition of tolls. On the assurance given by Government that they would seriously consider the question of abolition of tolls in 1110, I withdrew the motion with the permission of the House. The abolition of tolls was the subject matter of discussion in the old Legislative Council also and I understand that a resolution urging the abolition of tolls was carried by the Council. Sir, we have been building up high hopes on the assurance given by Government that this question would be settled this year. But we are sadly disappointed in this respect. Instead of abolishing the toll-gates, Government are now trying to introduce more toll-gates. I submit, Sir, this House is entitled to be treated better.

Sir, the collection of tolls on roads and highways is in the nature of robbery and I would describe it as legalised robbery. All advanced States are giving up this taxation. Sir, I refer to the system obtaining in British India. The Government of Madras gave up this form of taxation a few years ago by legislation. Although the Government of Madras were very much handicapped by this measure, they have not resorted to re-introduction of tolls.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I doubt very much whether robbery could be legal.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): Levy of tolls constitutes levy of fees on movement of traffic on public highways and cannot be justified on principle. I did not say it is 'legal robbery'. I said, it is 'legalised robbery'. And I was just putting it in figurative language. But for the sanction given by law, the levy would amount to robbery. That is what I meant by 'legalised robbery'.

Sir, coming now to the system obtaining in British India, although by the abolition of tolls, the Madras Government was very much handicapped and although the local bodies brought pressure to bear upon the Government, they did not take courage to re-introduce the tolls. I trust our Government would fall into line with the Madras Government in this respect and take up the matter seriously and abolish the tolls at a very early date. With these observations, I move my motion for the acceptance of the House.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): In heartily supporting the motion made by Mr. Karayalar, I may refer only to one incident. Some three months ago, in the course of a visit to Nagercoil by the Head of the Administration, the Municipality of Nagercoil presented him a welcome with an address and in that address a reference was made that the toll-gates should be handed back to the Municipality. In the course of his reply to the address, the Dewan made a significant statement that the toll-gates were not only a source of nuisance to the passengers, but he also positively affirmed that it was an obstacle and a source of annoyance to the passenger and ill-suited to the modern notions of the civilised world. This is his statement.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Pray, who was the Dewan?

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): He is no less a person than Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : The incident took place about two months ago and the Dewan might have made his remark in his private capacity and it is certain that it was not an admission by the Government.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) I am concerned only with the Head of the Administration and it was to the Dewan as the Head of the Administration that the Nagercoil public thought fit to present an address of welcome and it was to the Dewan that the Municipal Council made a request to hand over the toll-gates to them so that it may be a source of additional income to the Municipality. That

[Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai.]

reply given by him was received with acclamation and cheers and the people gathered there then understood that it was going to be a red letter day for the Travancore State at the prospect of abolishing toll-gates. Sir, but now we find after the lapse of three or four months since this announcement the number of toll-gates is in excess of what it was during last year. That is a thing which we were not at all then prepared to meet with and we never expected that the Dewan spoke those words with mental reservation.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not think you are in order to get into the motives of persons. I do not think any member is justified in doing so.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): We expected only then that the existing toll-gates will be abolished and no more tolls will be added. But this is a very disappointing modification of the old intention which might be the worn-out diplomacy imported from British India at double the cost. As per the present arrangement, here is one toll-gate on the northern side of the Municipality and one at the southern side. Unfortunately the citizens who are living inside the municipal area and who want to go either to the one side or the other are subjected to pay two tolls for their conveyances. Is this the fulfilment of the Dewan's public announcement to abolish tolls? Of course I was also present and as the chairman of the Council participated in the meeting by the Nagercoil citizens for the presentation of that address to the Dewan. But now the municipal citizens of Nagercoil will have to pay their dues in two ways, one to the municipality as vehicle tax and the other as toll fee, one at the northern toll-gate and the other at the southern toll-gate. That is a peculiarity in which that particular municipality exists. Sir, apart from all these considerations, this is the most inopportune time for the introduction of tolls. It may be said that it is only a matter of payment of 2 or 4 chuckrams for a bullock cart. But all the same it is a nuisance and a nuisance which we cannot afford to tolerate. Even in British India, toll-gates are abolished. In these days when we are prepared to copy everything from British India, why should we stand aloof in this matter alone? Why not we follow them in the matter of the abolition of tolls also?

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുവാനാണു ഞാൻ എഴുന്നേററതു്. ടോൾഗേററുകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയകാലം മുതൽ അതുനിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന ധനനഷ്ടവുംതന്നെയല്ല യാത്രാതടസ്സവും സമയനഷ്ടവും എത്രമാത്രമാണെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി ഗവമ്മെൻറിനെ പലപ്പോഴും ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതു അടുത്തകാലത്തു നിറുത്തിക്കൊള്ളാമെന്നു ഒരാശ ജനങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കൂടുതൽകൂടുതൽ ടോൾഗേററുകൾ പിന്നെയും ഗവമ്മെൻറു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഇങ്ങനെ ടോൾഗേററുകൾ ഏർ

പ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വാസ്തവത്തിൽ അസഹ്യമായ ധനനഷ്ടവും സമയനഷ്ടവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ തീരെ അതിശയോക്തിയില്ല. രാത്രികാലങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു ദൂരയാത്രചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ റോഡിന്റെനടുവിൽ രണ്ടു തൂണുകൾ നിർത്തി അതിൽ മുളയോ ഇരുമ്പുകമ്പിയോ വിലങ്ങിട്ടുവെച്ചു പൂട്ടി മാർഗ്ഗം തടസ്സംവരുത്തികൊണ്ടു ടോൾകാരൻ കിടന്നുറങ്ങുന്നതു് ഒരു സാധാരണ സംഭവമാകുന്നു. അയാളെ വിളിച്ചുണർത്തി ടോളും കൊടുത്തു ഒടുവിൽ ഉറക്കത്തിൽ നിന്നുണർത്തിയതിനു് അയാളുടെ ശകാരവുംകേട്ടുകൊണ്ടുവേണം യാത്രക്കാർക്കു പോകുവാൻ. ഈ പറഞ്ഞതു് എന്റെ അനുഭവമാണു്. ഇവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കുള്ള സഞ്ചാരത്തെക്കാൾ ഒട്ടും കുറവല്ലാത്ത സഞ്ചാരം എനിക്കു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

ഒരിടത്തു ടോൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ അതിന്റെ സമീപസ്ഥലത്തുള്ളവർക്കു് ഏററവും വലിയ ഉപദ്രവങ്ങൾ വരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഏററുമാനൂർ റോഡിൽ ഒരു ടോൾ ഗേററുണ്ടു. എല്ലാടോൾഗേററിനും ചില ഉപഗേററുകളുംകാണും. അതിരംപുഴ ചന്തയിലേക്കുള്ള റോഡിൽ ഒരു ഉപഗേററു സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ അവിടെയുള്ളവർക്കു വളരെ വിഷമങ്ങൾ നേരിട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പള്ളിക്കൂടം, ആശുപത്രി, ചന്ത, എന്നിങ്ങനെ പലതും അവിടെഉള്ളതിനാൽ ആപ്രദേശത്തുള്ളവർക്കു ടോൾ കൊടുക്കാതെ ജീവിക്കുവാൻ തീരെസാദ്ധ്യമല്ലെന്നു വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ആസ്ഥലത്തുള്ളവർക്കു ചന്തയിൽചെന്നു എന്തെങ്കിലും സാമാനംവാങ്ങുന്നതിനോ വിൽക്കുന്നതിനോ കുട്ടികളെ വാഹനത്തിൽ സ്കൂളിൽ അയക്കുന്നതിനോ രോഗികളെ വാഹനത്തിൽ ആശുപത്രിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനോ ടോൾ കൊടുക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മുനിസിപ്പാലിററികളിൽ സാധാരണചെയ്തുവരാറുള്ളതുപോലെ ആണ്ടിൽ concession ആയിചുങ്കം പിരിക്കുന്നപതിവ് P. W. D. ടോൾഗേററ് ഏർപ്പാടിൽ അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുതോന്നുന്നില്ല. ചിലടോൾഗേററുകളിൽ അങ്ങനെചെയ്തുവരാറുണ്ടെന്നു ചിലർ പറയുന്നു. എന്തൊ, എനിയ്ക്കതു് അനുഭവമില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള നികുതിഏർപ്പെടുത്തി കൂടുതൽ റവന്യൂ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ധർമ്മമല്ല. ജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പിരിക്കുന്നപണം വളരെ കൂടുതലാണു്. അതായതു് ഒരു ലക്ഷം രൂപായുടെ ടോൾഗേററു ലേലത്തിൽനിന്നുംരണ്ടു ലക്ഷംരൂപാ കൺട്രാക്ടർ പിരിച്ചെടുക്കുന്നു. ഒരു ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കിട്ടാൻ വേണ്ടി രണ്ടു ലക്ഷം രൂപ ജനങ്ങൾ നഷ്ടപ്പെടേണ്ടതായിട്ടാ

[Mr. M. N. Nair.]

ണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ നയത്തെ ഞാൻ ഒരിക്കലും അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഒരു രൂപാ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കയ്യിൽവരാൻവേണ്ടി രണ്ടു രൂപ ജനങ്ങൾ നഷ്ടപ്പെടത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ഒരു നികുതി ഒരിക്കലും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ജനങ്ങളുടെ അടുക്കൽ നിന്നും പിരിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതാകുന്നു. കൂടാതെ ഈ ടോൾഗേററുകൾ നിർത്തികൊള്ളാമെന്നുള്ള വാഗ്ദാനം ഗവണ്മെൻറു പക്ഷത്തിൽ നിന്നും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പലപ്പോഴും നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു അവരുടെഭരണവിഷയത്തിൽ ആധാരമായി എടുക്കാറുള്ള അയൽ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽകൂടിയും ടോൾ ഗേററു നിർത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനുമുമ്പു് കൊല്ലം ആലപ്പുഴറോഡിൽ നീണ്ടകരയും ഞാങ്ങ്യാർകുളങ്ങരയിലും ഓരോടോൾഗേററു സ്ഥാപിച്ചപ്പോൾ അതിനെ പ്രതിഷേധിച്ചു ആലപ്പുഴ-കൊല്ലംലൈനിലുള്ള ബസ്സുകാർ എല്ലാവരും കൂടിസ്ട്രൈക്കുചെയ്തു. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് പബ്ലിക്കുമീററിംഗുകൾ കൂടുകയുംചെയ്തു. ഒരു പബ്ലിക്കുമീററിംഗിനു് ആദ്ധ്യക്ഷംവഹിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഭാഗ്യവും എനിക്കുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ആ അവസരത്തിൽആലപ്പുഴടൌണിലേ ഒരു പ്രധാനപൌരനും ഇതിനുമുമ്പു ഇവിടത്തെ നിയമസഭയിലെ ഡിപ്യൂട്ടിപ്രസിഡൻറായിരുന്നദ്ദേഹവും ആയ പരേതനായ ശ്രീമാൻ കൃഷ്ണയ്യങ്കാർ അവർകൾ ഇവിടെവന്നു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ അടുക്കൽ ഈ വിഷയങ്ങളെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു ടോളിൻെറനിരക്കുകുറപ്പിച്ചു ആവിവരം ആലപ്പുഴയ്ക്കുകമ്പിയടിച്ചു് ബസ്സുകാരെ സമാധാനപ്പെടുത്തി സ്ട്രൈക്കുഅവസാനിപ്പിക്കയാണു ചെയ്തതു്. അതിനു ശേഷം നിർത്തലാക്കപ്പെട്ട നീണ്ടകരടോൾ ഇതാ പുനരവതാരംചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനെ എങ്കിലും ഉടൻ സംഹരിക്കണമെന്നാണു് അവസാനമായി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു്.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Sir, I support the motion before the House. The levy of tolls is the most objectionable form of taxation. This can be seen from the fact that, from the very first time of the institution of tolls, strong objection has been raised in this country. At that time, the reason advanced by the Government was that the cost of maintenance of the roads is increasing very high and there must be some means by which additional expenditure should be met. A token motion was moved in the Budget Session of the Legislative Council in 1101, when it was said that the abolition of tolls would be considered and that taxes in some other form levied. It was also suggested that they would consider the question of imposing an additional duty on petrol. The British Government have imposed an additional duty on petrol and Travancore is receiving a share of the same. So Government ought to have abolished toll-gates from the date when that portion of the additional duty was received by Travancore Government. When at a time the people are agitating for the

abolition of even the existing tolls, it is rather surprising to find that Government are coming with proposals for the institution of new and additional toll-gates. All that the Government care, is to see that as much money as possible is realised by this new form of taxation. When a toll was introduced at Neendakara, it was stated that the Neendakara Bridge is a reproductive scheme. From the next year onwards, a new toll-gate is proposed to be instituted at Mavelikara. I have been requesting the Government for a few miles of roads in the Mavelikara taluk. Government have not acceded to that request. Moreover the amounts budgeted in previous years have been allowed to lapse. They have been, without fairness or justice, levying more duty on petrol and taxing the people by instituting new toll-gates. Is it because the demand of the people for urgent works has been unheeded for a number of years in the Mavelikara taluk, that they are going to institute a new toll-gate at Mavelikara? I think, it would be seen that Government have no consistent course of action. When Neendakara toll was instituted, they shifted the toll from Krishnapuram to Nangiyarkulangara on the ground that Neendakara and Krishnapuram are too near. Now a new toll-gate at Neendakara is to be opened though there is one at Ochira which is nearer to Neendakara than Krishnapuram. What I am submitting is, the only interest of the Department seems to be to extract as much money as possible from the public in some form or other. In 1104 we find that the income of the P. W. D. under different items is about Rs. 5 1/2 lakhs. It amounted to 9 lakhs of rupees in 1108. This is almost 60 per cent. more than the income in 1104. And the allotment under communication for original works in 1104 was more than four times of the income of the P. W. D. in that year. While in 1110 the income would be about 10 lakhs of rupees, only Rs. 3 lakhs is allowed for original works. This is about one-third of the P. W. D. income. This would show the extent to which the allotment under P. W. D. has been indiscriminately cut down. From these things, I think, it can be seen that Government have absolutely no justification for the continuance of these toll-gates; and I am sure that Government would take the earliest opportunity for the abolition of the toll-gates in the State.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*): I support the motion made by Mr. Karayalar. In doing so, let me describe to the House how this proposed introduction of the new toll-gate at Neendakara would affect the bus traffic on the main route between Quilon and Alleppey. Sir, now each bus that is plying between Quilon and Alleppey has to pay something like Rs. 600 per year, over and above Rs. 110 which they have to pay as the Municipal tax at Quilon and Alleppey. This is a most inopportune time for the introduction of tolls. It would highly inconvenience the bus-owners who will have to pay toll at the rate of Rs. 4 per day per bus running between Quilon and Alleppey. Therefore I would urge the necessity of the abolition of toll-gates,

[Mr. Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar.]

Now that there is the Boat Service from Alleppey to Quilon and *vice versa* within half an hour and the charge is very low, the bus traffic has to face very keen competition. Even now the bus-owners are running their buses at a loss and any additional burden in the nature of an additional toll would only paralyse bus traffic. This proposed introduction of an additional toll at Neendakara would necessitate payment of tolls at two places, distance between them being very short. Between Kayankulam and Quilon, a vehicle has to pay two tolls and, Sir, this is against the declared policy of Government that not more than one toll will be put up within a distance of fifty miles. Hence I would request the Government that no new toll should be imposed at Neendakara. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഒരുകാര്യം മാത്രം പറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇത്രയും സ്ഥായിയായി നിലനിൽക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെന്റുപോലും ബഡ്ജറ്റുപ്രസംഗത്തിൽ സ്പഷ്ടമായി സമ്മതിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു, ടോൾഗേറ്റുകളുടെ കൺട്രാക്റ്റുകൾ മിക്കവാറും എടുക്കുന്നതു് ധനികന്മാരായ വിദേശകൺട്രാക്റ്റർമാരാണ്. ഗവണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു കരാറനുസരിച്ചു അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടതിനേക്കാൾ എത്രയോ കൂടുതൽ സംഖ്യ അവർ ജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഈടാക്കുകയും അടച്ചതു നീക്കിയുള്ള വമ്പിച്ചലാഭം വിദേശങ്ങളിലേക്കു കടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇവരോടു എതൃക്കുന്നതിനു രാജ്യവാസികളുടെ ധനസ്ഥിതി അശേഷം അനുവദിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകാലത്തു് ഇപ്രകാരം ജനങ്ങളുടെ പണം ഈ നാട്ടിൽനിന്നും അന്യനാടുകളിലേക്കു പോകുന്നതിനു ടോൾഗേറ്റു ഏർപ്പാടു് ഏറക്കുറെ സഹായിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. ഇത്രയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : I rise to support the motion before the House. In doing so, I submit for the information of the House that, as a result of the existence of the P. W. D. toll-gates great difficulty and trouble are being experienced. The public are undergoing very serious inconveniences and loss. As far as the Nedumangad taluk is concerned, the people of Nedumangad have to pay tolls in all the roads. When we, the people of Nedumangad demanded the abolition of Nedumangad Town P. W. D. toll-gate, one more branch of the Nedumangad P.W.D. toll-gate was opened last year, a few furlongs away from the Nedumangad town, so much so, practically speaking, all the roads in Nedumangad are being ruthlessly fenced by putting up P. W. D. toll-gates and their branches and we are compelled to pay P. W. D. toll-gate fees, wherever we turn. People could not attend public offices, children could not attend schools, patients could not attend the Hospital, if they

travel in vehicles. Nowhere in the State or outside such a feature of life, cursed life, exists. Our roads are converted into "crawling lanes". We would prefer the payment of toll tax, instead of compelling us to pay this sort of P. W. D. toll-gate fees. Nedumangad Town with a radius of about four furlongs is practically "fenced" by the existence of toll gates.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : The demand under discussion will be put to the House at 4-30 P. M.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : Before that, Sir, I wish to speak a few words on the matter.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I do not put the question now, because I don't think that the motion has been discussed sufficiently.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : In that case, Sir, may I speak ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Yes.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : The object of the establishment of toll-gates on roads in the State is to realise a return for the heavy expenditure incurred by Government on the construction and maintenance of roads from the vehicles that use and damage the roads. The maintenance grant for the roads for the years 1097 to 1109 rose from Rs. 6,32,000 in 1097 to Rs. 10,20,000 in 1109. It will be seen that the expenditure on maintenance has been steadily increasing with the result that the maintenance grant for 1109 has increased by Rs. 4 lakhs from that of 1097. This is due to the present day traffic. It is but fair that the vehicles that use the roads should contribute towards their maintenance. The abolition of tolls would mean loss of departmental receipt which, to a considerable extent, helps Government to meet the ever-increasing demand for expenditure on maintenance. This measure, except by its substitution by some other form of taxation, which would secure an equivalent amount, cannot be considered a sound financial policy especially at a time of economic depression. With a view to the introduction of motor vehicle taxation in place of tolls, steps have been taken to collect a fairly exhaustive list of motor vehicles garaged in the State through the agency of the Traffic Department of the Police. After gathering this information, it will be considered whether the scheme is deserving of adoption. The proposal to introduce motor vehicles taxation is likely to take time. Madras has tried it and revenue from motors has gone down and roads deteriorated although taxation is very high.

It will be pertinent in this connection to mention what obtains in other places. I may be permitted to read a short extract from the speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at the sixth annual meeting of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association on April 18th, 1934 at Bombay.

"I am sorry indeed that my Government has not been able to make more progress with the abolition of tolls. In this connection the position is that the Government are in agreement with

[Mr. G. B. E. Truscott.]

you that the toll system is objectionable and unpopular and that tolls should be abolished at the earliest possible date. At the same time we cannot face the loss of revenue which this abolition would involve, and therefore before any steps are taken to abolish them it is necessary to have in operation some alternative system of taxation which will bring in an equivalent amount. The question has not been shelved and is still under examination, but the opposition evoked by the proposed compound tax on motor transport was so strong that for the present we have not been able to proceed further in that direction. To meet these difficulties I see that you refer to what has been done in this way in other Provinces. I would however point out that the steps taken by Bengal and Madras in this direction have been taken only very recently and little information can be available as yet as to the working in practice. Such information as we have on the subject indicates that the course adopted has not been entirely free from practical difficulties. I do not think therefore that on the experience of other Provinces which cover so short a period, we should be justified in trying to over-ride the opposition which our scheme has met with. The better course would appear to be either to seek for an alternative scheme or at any rate to wait until sufficient experience is available in other Provinces of the working of their new system to convert those whose opinion is hostile to the compound tax proposal. Meanwhile, we have taken such steps as we can to remove the anomalies from the toll system and I hope that our efforts in this direction will do something to mitigate, if not to overcome, the general unpopularity of tolls."

It will be seen from the speech extracted that the toll question is not one which effects Travancore only. In the last Budget Session of the Assembly Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai suggested the imposition of a small tax on petrol consumed instead of the present system of levying tolls. This suggestion will be considered along with the proposal for the introduction of motor vehicles taxation. There is however difficulty in collecting statistics as to the quantity of the petrol consumed by each motor vehicle. That is, however, a matter of detail.

With regard to the introduction of new toll-gates, it will be seen that traffic using all the important roads is not being taxed at present. On an average, only 25 per cent. of the bus routes and 50 per cent. of the buses have been taxed. To make the taxation even, it would only be fair to tax all the buses that use all the trafficable routes.

Some members referred to the question of the re-establishment of the Neendakara toll-gate. A gate was established in 1106 on the completion of the Neendakara bridge which was constructed as a capital work

at a cost of Rs. 5·37 lakhs but was abandoned on the establishment in 1108 of a P.W.D. gate at Quilon which is only 5½ miles from Neendakara. It is only reasonable to re-establish the Neendakara gate now that the gates in Municipalities are abolished. Further, besides the capital expenditure incurred on the construction of the bridge, Government have annually to incur a heavy recurring expenditure to maintain the bridge. Additional expenditure had also to be incurred to repair and maintain the approach roads to the bridge due to sea erosion.

Travancore revenues have to contribute a large sum towards road maintenance. In England the vehicle tax contributes to the general revenues. The present toll receipts in Travancore are insufficient even to maintain the metalled roads The system of tolls therfore has to continue until vehicle taxation or some other form of taxation is introduced to contribute towards the cost of maintenance of roads by the road users.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*)) : Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House, but I think there is one aspect of the question which must be placed before the House, before it divides on this important motion. A little while ago the House divided on another motion and carried it by a large majority. The object of that motion was to urge on the P. W. D. to spend more money on opening roads, constructing bridges and improving canals. Member after member stood up and said that his constituency was not receiving due attention at the hands of the P. W. D. and that this department should get larger funds for carrying out the objects of that motion. Now here is a motion which aims at reducing the revenue of the Government by something like Rs. 4 lakhs. On the one hand the Honourable members request the Government to allow more funds for public works and on the other they want to abolish all tolls and reduce the revenue to the extent of Rs. 4 lakhs. May I ask the Honourable members how it is possible to reconcile these two suggestions?

Then Sir, after all, who are those that pay the tolls? Not the ordinary man who walks on the road but only the vehicles that use the roads and damage them. Roads are meant for vehicle traffic as well as for the use of pedestrians. The pedestrians do not damage the roads and they need not pay any toll at all, but vehicles, such as motor cars and motor buses, which cause damage to roads, have to. The ordinary country carts which use the roads also do considerable damage and they too have to pay the tolls. I do not think, Sir, that there is anything unreasonable in demanding a small fee from those agencies which damage the roads. The amount now collected by way of tolls is Rs. 4 lakhs. If there is an alternative method by which we can collect this money, which is utilised for the maintenance of the roads, Government would certainly consider that method. I know that a suggestion was made on a previous occasion that the Government should abolish all tolls and introduce in their place some other tax, *e. g.* a tax on petrol consumed by the motor vehicles.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** I am reminding the member that he is entitled only to five minutes.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I will try to finish my speech within that time, Sir. Government have already thought of another method of taxing but they have not decided it. If I remember correctly, in Madras where the tolls were once in existence and were subsequently abolished, I doubt whether they are quite happy in having abolished them. They are even thinking, I am told, of re-introducing tolls. They would prefer tolls to the present system of taxation. The real difficulty is therefore to find an alternative method by which we can realise the money we are now collecting and which will be less irksome to the people. The Madras Government have tried another method and they do not seem to be happy over it. Government will certainly consider that. I know that a suggestion was made on a previous occasion that the Government should abolish the tolls and introduce a tax on petrol.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** I may remind the member that he is entitled only to two minutes more.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government have considered the suggestion and have not given it up altogether. It is still under their consideration. The real difficulty about the abolition of tolls is that we stand to lose thereby four lakhs of rupees. Tolls can be abolished if Government can hit upon an alternative method to realise this money which is spent on the maintenance and improvement of communications. Government are considering the question in all its aspects and my only appeal to the House is to leave the tolls alone for the present. We are getting Rs. 4 lakhs from tolls and this amount is spent on the maintenance of the roads. If the revenue falls, the allotment to the P. W. D. will have to be reduced and the work of the department will naturally suffer.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): I want to press the motion.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Have I the right to reply, Sir?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** No time for reply as the motion has to be put to the House at 4-30.

The following motions lapsed due to time limit.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE:

161. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,614 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON:

162. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,614 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH:

163. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,614 for Direction by Re 1.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

164. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,614 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

165. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 59,989 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

166. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 59,989 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

167. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 59,989 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON :

168. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 59,989 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI :

169. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 59,989 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR :

170. To reduce the allotment of Rs 59,989 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

171. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 59,989 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

172. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 59,989 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR :

173. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 59,989 for Direction by Rs. 5.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI :

174. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 59,989 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI :

175. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 59,989 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR :

176. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 59,989 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON :

177. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 59,989 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

178. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 61,740 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

179. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 62,574 under establishment by Re. 1.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN :

180. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 62,574 under establishment by Re. 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

181. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,250 for salaries by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

182. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,250 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

183. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,510 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

184. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,635 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

185. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,635 for travelling allowance

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

186. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for contingencies (fee etc. for the Drainage expert for a preliminary report) by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

187. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for investigation of a Drainage Scheme for the Trivandrum town by Re. 1.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR :

188. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for Investigation of a Drainage Scheme for the Trivandrum town by Rs. 5.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

189. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for Investigation of a Town Planning Scheme for the Trivandrum town by Re. 1.

MR. K. SANKARAN :

190. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,62,170 for Original Works by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

191. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,62,170 for Original Works by Re. 1.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI :

192. To omit the allotment of Rs. 800 for closing breaches in Kakad road.

MR. N. E. VAUGHESE :

193. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,490 for maintenance or annual repairs by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

194. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,01,892 for Executive by Rs. 100.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :

195. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,01,892 for Executive by Re. 1.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

196. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,01,892 for Executive by Re. 1.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :

197. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,01,892 for Executive by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

198. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,18,447 for Executive by Re. 1.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB :

199. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,18,447 for Executive by Re. 1.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI :

200. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,18,447 for Executive by Rs. 5.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI :

201. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 26,40,506 for Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, excluding the electrification of Government buildings etc., by Re. 1.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI :

202. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,40,506 for Buildings, Communications, etc., by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

203. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 26,40,506 for Buildings, Communications, etc., by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :

204. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 26,40,506 for Buildings, Communications, etc., by Re. 1.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :

205. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 26,40,506 for Buildings, Communications, etc., by Re. 1

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :

206. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 26,40,506 for Buildings, Communications, etc., by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

207. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 26,40,506 for Buildings, Communications, etc., by Rs. 2.

MR. K. MAHOMED :

208. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 27,42,595 for Public Works Department by Re. 1.

MR. E. K. KUNJURAMAN :

209. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 27,42,595 for Public Works Department by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

210. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 27,42,595 for Public Works Department by Re. 1.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI :

211. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 28,81,900 for Public Works Department by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI:

212. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 28,81,900 for Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

213. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,44,800 for Original Works by Rs. 5.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

214. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,44,800 for Original Works by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

215. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,44,800 for Original Works by Re. 1.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR :

216. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,44,800 for Original Works by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

217. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 48,900, for Establishment by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

218. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 48,900 for Establishment by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

219. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,87,700 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

220. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,87,700 for Protective Irrigation by Rs. 100.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

221. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,87,700 for Protective Irrigation by Re 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

222. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,87,700 for Protective Irrigation by Rs. 10.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

223. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,87,700 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

224. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,87,700 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR :

225. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,87,700 for Protective Irrigation by Rs 5.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :

226. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,87,700 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI :

227. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,87,700 for Protective Irrigation by Rs. 5. *

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

228 To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,87,700 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

229 To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,87,700 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :

230. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,87,700 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :-

231 To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 17,900 for Irrigation Capital Account (Kodayar Project Works) by Rs 10.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

232. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,29,900 for the Willingdon Water Works by Rs. 10.

MR A. THANU PILLAI :

233. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 94,325 under XXVII Willingdon Water Works (working expenses) by Re. 1.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :

234. To reduce the total allotmen of Rs. 36,01,731 under Demand II by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

235. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 36,01,731 under Demand II by Rs. 5.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

236. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 36,01,731 under Demand II by Rs. 2.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

237. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 36,01,731 under Demand II by Re. 1

MR. S. J. NAIR :

238. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 36,01,731 under Demand II by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR

239. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 36,01,731 under Demand II by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

240. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 36,01,731 under Demand II by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

241. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 36,01,731 under Demand II by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

242. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 36,01,731 under Demand II by Re. 1.

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MR. S. J. NAIR:

245. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 36,01,731 under Demand II by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

246. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 36,01,731 under Demand II by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

247. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 36,01,731 under Demand II by Rs. 5.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

248. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 36,01,731 under Demand II by Rs. 2.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

249. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 36,01,731 under Demand II by Re. 1.

MR CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI:

250. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 36,01,731 under Demand II by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN:

251. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 36,01,731 under Demand II by Rs. 10.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**. My opinion is that the whole demand is to be put to the vote at a definite time. I gave notice to the House that it must be put to vote at 4.30 and I hope the House agrees with me.

I put Demand No. II—Public Works—for Rs. 36,01 731 *minus* Rs. 5 to the vote of the House.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*); I oppose the Demand being passed.

The motion was put to vote and declared carried.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

AYES—31.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 „ K. C. Abraham
3 „ T. K. Alexander
4 „ V. T. Chacko
5 „ Antony George
6 „ K. George
7 „ M. Mahomed Haneef
8 „ N. John Joseph
9 „ K. C. Karunakaran
10 „ T. T. Kesavan Sastri
11 „ K. M. Krishnan
12 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
13 Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman
14 „ K. Madhavan
15 „ K. Mahomed
16 „ P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad
17 Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai
18 „ G. Nilakantan
19 „ R. Nilakanta Pillai
26 „ K. P. Padmanabha Menon
21 „ N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
22 Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar
23 Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
24 „ V. Ramakrishna Panickar
25 Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
26 Mr. R. Sambasiva Aiyar
27 „ K. Sankaran
28 „ R. M. Statham
29 „ P. K. Thomas
30 „ T. C. Thommen
31 „ G. B. E. Truscott

NOES -23.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar | 12 | Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai |
| 2 | ,, P. Chidambaram Pillai | 13 | ,, M. N. Nair |
| 3 | ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan | 14 | ,, K. A. Narayana Pillai |
| 4 | ,, A. Easwara Pillai (*Kuttarakara*) | 15 | ,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai |
| | | 16 | ,, S. Nilakanta Pillai |
| 5 | ,, K. R. Elenkath | 17 | ,, Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon |
| 6 | ,, S. J. Nair | | |
| 7 | ,, K. P. Krishna Menon | 18 | ,, Changanacbery K. Paramesvaran Pillai |
| 8 | ,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panicker | | |
| | | 19 | ,, M. Sivatanu Pillai |
| 9 | ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai | 20 | ,, A. Thanu Pillai |
| 10 | ,, Puthupaili S. Krishna Pillai | 21 | ,, S. Thiraviam Nadar |
| | | 22 | ,, V. K. Velappan Nair |
| 11 | ,, T. Krishna Pillai | 23 | ,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai |

NEUTRALS—5.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr. A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*) | 3 | Mr. K. M. Kuriakose |
| | | 4 | ,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai |
| 2 | ,, T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri | 5 | ,, N. E. Varughese |

The motion was declared carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND III.—ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

**MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Electrical Engineer*) : Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 24,87,608 under Demand III—Public Works—Electrical Department.

**Motion No. 252.**

**MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH** (*Nominated*): സർ, എലക്ട്രിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറു വകയ്ക്കു നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൨൪,൦൩൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും ഒരു രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നതു്, എലക്ട്രിക്ക് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ അധഃകൃതർക്കു കൂടുതൽ പ്രോത്സാഹനം ഉദ്യോഗവിഷയത്തിൽ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുവാനാണ്. ഒരു പുതിയ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു സ്ഥാപിക്കുമ്പോൾ അവിടെ അധഃകൃതർക്കു കൂടുതൽ പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ആ ഡിപ്പാർമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനു വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം സൌകര്യമുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് തർക്കമററ സംഗതിയാണ്. മററു ഏതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലായാലും ഒരു പുതിയ നിയമനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുമ്പോൾ അടുത്ത അവകാശികൾ ധാരാളമായികാണും.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I raise a point of order. May I know from the member whether he is speaking of the establishment or the whole department? I wish to know whether he is in order and whether a cut motion—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Joseph is on his legs. My ruling is that he is in order.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I beg to submit that I want a ruling from the Chair whether I am entitled to raise a point of order when another member is speaking; and I want to point out to the attention of the Chair to Rule 27 where it is stated—

> "Any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the President or other person presiding but, in doing so, shall confine himself to stating the point".

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I have read the Section and I remember it. I passed the ruling on the points raised by Mr. Asan. My ruling was definite and clear that Mr. Joseph was in order.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Whether, when a cut motion is moved under a particular head under establishment a member can refer to the whole department, is my point.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I have already given my ruling with regard to that. I find the wording of Mr. John Joseph's motion is to reduce the allotment of the establishment by Re. 1. He is speaking only of the admission of the members of depressed classes in the establishment of the department. There are, I take, officers of various grades in the department and they have headquarters in the mofussil places. I hold that Mr. John Joseph or anybody else is competent to talk on that subject.

**MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH** (*Nominated*): അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒഴികഴിവുകൾ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷനു പറയാൻ പാടില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ അധഃകൃതർക്കു ചില പ്രോത്സാഹനങ്ങൾ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി വിസ്മരിക്കത്തക്കതല്ലെങ്കിലും ഹൈഡ്രോഎലക്ട്രിക്കു സ്കീം നടപ്പിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അവിടെയും കൊല്ലത്തെ ഇലക്ട്രിക്കുവർക്ക്സിലും അധഃകൃതരെ കൂടുതൽ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തു പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗവിഷയത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതർ കൂടുതൽ പിന്നോക്കം നിന്ന് അവശത അനുഭവിക്കുന്നവരാണെന്നുള്ള വിവരം ഗവൺമെൻറിനും നാട്ടുകാക്കും നല്ലപോലെ അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്.

[Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastry]

ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെൻറിലെ സഹായം ക്രമേണ ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടുമിരിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ടു. എങ്കിലും പുതിയ പുതിയ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കു സൌകര്യം വന്നുചേരുന്ന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ അവർക്കു കൂടുതൽ പ്രോത്സാഹനവും പ്രവേശനവും നൽകുന്നകാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായി അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രസ്തുത ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുകയും അന്യഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ എന്നപോലെ ഇലക്ട്രിക്കു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും പുതിയതായി ഉണ്ടാകാൻ പോകുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രോത്സാഹനം അധഃകൃതപുലയർക്കും പറയർക്കും മററും നൽകണമെന്നും ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിലേയും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമേലധികാരിയുടേയും ശ്രദ്ധ പ്രത്യേകമുണ്ടാകേണ്ടതാണെന്നു പ്രബോധിപ്പിക്കുകയും സഹായത്തെ അർത്ഥിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): It is a matter for the Government to look with special interest at the applicants from communities who are backward and unrepresented in the public service of the State. Government have some sort of preference in the matter of appointments. But there are some Departments where qualified applicants for posts do not get their proper share of appointments. With regard to the Electrical Department, no technical qualification is necessary in the case of clerical posts and therefore there is scope there also to appoint persons from among the backward communities as clerks. As far as I am concerned, I am not a lover of communal representation in season and out of season. But I want only communal justice. That justice is not being meted out to members of the unrepresented communities. There are certain officials who behave quite ungentlemanly towards applicants for posts in their departments.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You cannot use that word 'ungentlemanly'.

**MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): It is only a passing reference, Sir.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): I would like to know from the member whether any official behaved ungentlemanly towards applicants?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That question need not be answered.

**MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): As far as the Muslims are concerned, I have nothing to say; though my humble submission is to mete out at least communal justice when the question of appointment comes.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Is there any answer from the official member?

**MR K. P. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Electrical Engineer*): Sir, for the information of the member who has moved the motion, I may state that I have been very liberal in the matter of entertaining members of the depressed classes in my department; and I have so far provided for more than half a dozen of them in the department. One

of them, I am glad to say, is in the clerical staff, while 3 are in the executive of these three, one is a qualified hand. As far as I am concerned, I am trying my best to encourage them to fill up the subordinate ranks. I shall keep this policy in view in future also. In the light of my statement, I hope the member will withdraw his motion.

**MR. JOHN JOSEPH** (*Nominated*): ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം ഞാൻ മുമ്പുതന്നെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രോത്സാഹനങ്ങൾ അധഃകൃതർക്കു കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിലും കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റേയും മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്റേയും മനസ്സിൽ ഉദിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടി മാത്രമാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നത്. ആ ഉദ്ദേശത്തെ മുൻനിറുത്തി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ വേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Does the House permit him to withdraw the motion?

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

***Motions No. 253 to 255***

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

253. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for Superintendent.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI:

254. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,055 for contingencies by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

255. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 93,400 for Trivandrum Electric Supply and Telephone under Debt Heads—Investments on Reproductive Works by Rs. 5.

***Motion No. 256.***

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I beg to move:—

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,35,075 for working Expences by Re. 1.*

My object is to point out that the post of an additional Executive Officer, temporarily for three years, is unnecessary. All that is seen from the budget is that the Electrical Engineer's salary will be charged to Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme and the new officer is to be appointed under the Trivandrum Electric Supply. Sir, it is not clear how this new officer is necessary. I find that there is a Superintendent on Rs. 250 to 400, that is an officer of the Assistant Engineer's grade to be in charge of the Trivandrum Electric supply. And there is also a Superintendent on Rs 200 at Quilon. Now the point is that these officers should be able to manage these schemes under the direction and control

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai]

of the Electrical Engineer. No doubt the Electrical Engineer has to attend to the construction of the works in connection with the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Schemes. But then he has to satisfy the House with the necessity for the creation of this new office. I am not at all satisfied that the officer proposed to be appointed is necessary. It is true that it is only temporary for three years. In the case of Trivandrum and Quilon, both these works are under the control of a Superintendent in each station. As for the Trivandrum Electrical works there has already been a Superintendent for some years past or ever since, the starting of the scheme. Under the circumstances, I think, the Electrical Engineer should be in a position to see to the working of the Trivandrum and Quilon Electric supply without the help of the Executive Engineer. So I make my motion.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : I second the motion.

**MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Electrical Engineer*) : Sir, the creation of this Executive Engineer is only to replace the present Electrical Engineer whose headquarters will be at Munnar, temporarily, till the construction of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme is complete. By the creation of this Executive Engineer, the position in regard to the administration of the Trivandrum Electric Scheme will be exactly the same as it was for the last four years The officer in charge of the Trivandrum Scheme is responsible for the maintenance of the Telephone in addition to the maintenance of a large number of Government buildings and institutions. To entrust to an Assistant Engineer the maintenance of those works involving an annual expenditure of about 2½ lakhs of rupees and also involving a collection of revenue about 2 lakhs of rupees and making him completely responsible for the expenditure and revenue, is certainly not correct. Because, the Assistant Engineer is the officer who prepares the estimates, carries on the work and closes the accounts connected with it; and if an officer of the grade of an Executive Engineer is appointed, he will be made to take all the responsibility of supervision and control over all works now carried on by the Assistant Engineer.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know from the member what is the approximate amount that is dealt with by an Assistant Engineer of the P. W. D ?

**MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Electrical Engineer*) : An Assistant Engineer's allotment entirely depends upon the size of the Sub-Division under his jurisdiction. For that matter, it may be considered that the work, in connection with the Trivandrum Electric supply will be on a par with the P. W. D. Workshops Division, Trivandrum, where the amount of expenditure involved may be the same as that of the Trivandrum Electric Sub-Division. I do not think, however, that the revenue in the P. W. D. Workshops is as much as that of the Electrical Department. With the creation of the Quilon Electric

Supply, a separate agency has to be set up for controlling the work there and to attend to the collection of revenue; and it is expected that the revenue at Quilon will be about ½ a lakh of rupees per annum. In Trivandrum, the collection amounts to Rs. 2 lakhs. Moreover, extensions are contemplated for the next year in view of the requests from the Telephone subscribers and new extension of the service lines In these circumstances to make the Assistant Engineer responsible for all these works is, in my opinion, not a wise step. There must be a controlling officer to effectively supervise all the works in connection with the Trivandrum and Quilon Electrical works. It is with a view to safeguard the better control not only of the technical work but also of works involving regularisation of the expenditure and revenue that this post has been created. In the light of my explanations, I hope the member will withdraw his motion.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know what are the qualifications for the officer who will be appointed as an Executive Engineer?

**MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Electrical Engineer*): The question of appointment has not yet been taken up by Government probably it will be taken up after the budget has been sanctioned, and after formal sanction has been given to the proposal. But I may say the appointment will go to an officer of sufficient experience, say, at least 10 or 12 years' experience not only in the executive but also in the administrative capacity.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I knew whether there is any officer in the P. W. Department satisfying these conditions?

**MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Electrical Engineer*): There is no one at present.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Is the member's idea for an outsider being got down for this post?

**MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Electrical Engineer*): Probably from outside the State.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Has the Electrical Engineer any person in view to the post?

**MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Electrical Engineer*): I have none in view and the selection of the candidate entirely rests with Government.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*); Sir, I do not want to press this motion. I hope that, at the end of a period of 3 years, this office will not be made permanent. It should be really temporary for three years. Hence I beg to withdraw my motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Does the member give any undertaking?

**MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Electrical Engineer*) The proposal is now for three years only.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

*Motion No 257.*

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I beg to move:—

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,35,075 for working expenses by Re. 1.*

It is with a view to discuss the necessity of admitting and training at least 50 students in the Power House every year for the coming 5 years.

Sir, the work that is being undertaken by the Electrical Engineer is a stupendous one and the money allotted for that purpose is a very big amount and it is further stated that it is a reproductive work. It is contended from the Government side, and it is equally admitted by us also, that the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme, when completed after the lapse of three years, will revolutionise the industrial condition of the land to a very great extent. If I remember correctly, I think, Mr. Menon said that as a result of the completion of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme he would be able not only to revolutionise the industrial condition of the State but also to solve the problem of unemployment that exists in the State. If the promise or the solution that he has advanced ought to be realised, it is essential that some people ought to be got trained, at least 50 persons ought to be trained under the department in the electrical works in order to carry on the works that require some expert knowledge and training so far as the man to be taken for the work is concerned. For that purpose I would request Government to issue the necessary orders to the Electrical Engineer to see that at least 50 students are admitted for training in the Power House at Thampanur every year.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member on which basis the member arrived at the figure 50?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I have been pointing out, Sir, that the number 50 is only an approximate number and I have no objection to raising the number, if the Power House can conveniently accommodate more students.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You mean 50 is the minimum.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*). It is only the minimum number, Sir.

I think it is possible only to train a minimum or maximum, whatever it might be, number of 50 students every year because the Power House may not hold more students for training.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: So, according to the member, 50 is the maximum number because of want of accommodation in the Power House.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): If the Electrical Engineer is in a position to admit more students for training, as far as I am concerned, I would only welcome that idea. Now some students are selected in the Sri Mulam Technical School and some other schools --

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether he is aware that some of those who have come out successful from that school are now without any employment?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Yes, I am aware that some of the students who have come out successful from that school are wandering about in search of employment. But that is no ground why technical training, that would fit young men to pursue various walks of life here or outside, shall not be given. In technical study lies the salvation of our people and the good of the educated young men in the State.

Sir, with regard to the admission of students for training in the Sri Mulam Technical School, I have got one suggestion to make. The age fixed for admission in the above Technical School is between 17 and 19. This age limit is very hard. In certain cases it works serious havoc. Best and deserving students fail to get admission.

I know as a matter of fact that, in very many institutions, students pass the School Final examination after they attain their 19th year. So what I submit is that no age limit shall be fixed for admission to the students for training in the Power House attached to the Electrical Department. If an age limit ought to be fixed, the maximum age should be fixed as 25. Because if we fix the age between 17 and 19, Sir, many deserving students would fail to secure the admission sought for.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I must tell you Mr. Nair, I do not follow you.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, if we fix the age limit between 17 and 19 the students who get through the S. S. L. C. Examination would naturally prefer to go in for higher education and the Department would not be able to secure the best and deserving students for training in the Power House.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): Does the member suggest that people 50 years of age may be appointed?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): You may appoint any one of any age. What I meant by my suggestion is that the age limit of 19 may be extended further so that the department may get, good, able, healthy and sturdy students for training and that the option of selecting the students and fixing the age limit might be left with the Electrical Engineer, and that if he is satisfied that a particular person or student has a special knack and a born aptitude for the study of the technical subjects to be taught, he, irrespective of his age, might be permitted to join the class and undergo training.

In this connection, I further beg to submit that there are ever so many people in the land who have got some knowledge or otherwise of the technical side of the department. For example I can point out ever so many motor drivers who, if they are entertained for training, would turn out to be good expert workmen so far as the works of this Department are concerned.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The House will now adjourn to meet again tomorrow at 11'O clock.

The House adjourned at 5-8 P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
*Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.*

## PROCEEDINGS
### of
# THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

## FIRST ASSEMBLY.

## THIRD SESSION.

*Wednesday, the 1st August 1934/17th Karkatakam 1109.*

The Assembly met again in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the clock, the President presiding.

## NEW MEMBERS.

The following new member took the oath and signed the Rolls:

Mr. K. Parameswaran Pillai.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

*Management of the Edapalli Estate.*

95. *MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any correspondence going on between the Government and the Chief of the Edapalli Estate requesting the Government to take up the management of his Estate at least for a few years?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No.

*Management of the Edapalli Estate.*

96. *MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the junior members of the family of the Edapalli Chief have represented to the Government that the Estate is mismanaged;

(*b*) whether there are court attachments on the amount due to the Chief on account of the abkari and excise duty realised from his Estate between the years 1106 and 1109; and

(*c*) if so, the persons who have made the attachments and the amount due to each of them?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*):

(*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The information is not available.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*) : Have the junior members made any attachment ?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Government have no information.

*Grievances of the non-cast Hindus under the Edapalli Chief.*

97. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether any complaint has been received from non-caste Hindus under the Edapalli Chief that they are put to much inconvenience and difficulty in making remittances into the Edapalli treasury as they are not allowed to approach the Cutcherry :

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken ;

(*c*) whether the Parur Tahsildar has asked the Chief to throw open the Cutcherry to all the public as it is a public office ; and

(*d*) if so, the explanation of the Chief for not doing so ?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) This question does not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

(*c*) and (*d*) It is reported that the Tahsildar, Parur, noted during his inspection of the Edapalli Pakuthi office in Dhanu 1109 that the office was unapproachable to non-caste Hindus and that the Manager, Edapalli, was also informed of the same ; but no reply has been received from the Chief by the Tahsildar.

*Staff of the General Hospital, Trivandrum.*

98. **MR. V. T. CHACKO** (*Muvattupuzha I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the present strength of the staff of Medical officers in the General Hospital, permanent, temporary and acting ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

| | |
|---|---|
| Surgeon | ... 1 |
| Deputy Surgeons | ... 4 |
| Assistant Surgeons, including the Dental Surgeon, E. N. T. Specialist and the Clinical Assistant | ... 7, of whom 2 are acting. |
| Sub-Assistant Surgeons including the Assistant to the Radiologist | ... 4, of whom 3 are acting. |
| Radiologist | ... 1 |
| | 17 |

**MR. V. T. CHACKO** (*Muvattupuzha I*) : May I know whether there is any fixity as to the number of medical officers for the General Hospital ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The number depends on the work to be done in the Hospital.

*Arrears of land tax in the Mavelikara, Karunagapalli and Kartikapalli taluks.*

99. *MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of cases in which immovable property was proclaimed for sale, in the Government Gazette, in the Mavelikara, Karunagapaili and Kartikapelli taluks for arrears of tax amounting to less than Rs. 10 in each of the years 1107, 1108 and up to 26-11-1109;

(*b*) the amount of tax realised after such proclamation in 1109 and the amount realised as costs of coercive steps to realise those arrears; and

(*c*) the number of cases in which the moveables were proceeded against before proceeding against immovable property ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*) A statement containing the information is placed on the table.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : On a point of order, Sir, whether statements laid on the table should not be available for perusal by the members, even before question time, in order to enable them to ask supplementary questions on information contained in the statements,

PRESIDENT : It is possible that the honourable member, who has sent up a question, withdraws his question, or is absent at question time when his name is called. Therefore, invariably, statements are laid on the table only after the questions are asked.

*Appointment of teachers in Vernacular Schools.*

100. *MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there are definite rules for the recruitment and confirmation of teachers in departmental Vernacular Schools :

(*b*) whether examination qualification or the fact that a person has acted as a teacher at any time, whether before 1101 or after Meenam 1103, is considered in making fresh appointments and

(*c*) whether applications from teachers of grant-in-aid schools are given preference in the cases of fresh recruitments ?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Only those who have acted as teachers between Chingom 1100 and Meenam 1103 are eligible for appointments; and among these, persons with better qualifications and longer service are preferred.

(*c*) Ordinarily no fresh recruitments are made.

*Appointment of teachers in Vernacular Schools.*

101. *MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

* *Vide* Appendix I.

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

(*a*) whether the circular regarding the appointment of teachers in Vernacular Schools from the list of persons who have acted between 1100 and 1103 has been cancelled ;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether acting claims of teachers are now considered in making appointments and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the affirmative, the general rule that is adhered to in making appointments on the basis of acting claims ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : (*a*) No.

(*b*) and (*c*) These do not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

*Grievances of acting teachers in Vernacular Schools.*

102. ***MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the steps taken by them on the memorial signed by a considerable number of the members of the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council and presented to the Dewan in Adi 1108 for redressing the grievances of persons who have acted as teachers either before the 1st Chingom 1100 or after the 18th Meenam 1103 and whose names are not included in the list kept by the Inspector of Vernacular Schools for future recruitment ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The memorial has been considered. The Government have under consideration a recommendation from the Director of Public Instruction about the abolition of the existing waiting lists in the Education Department.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : May I know whether, after that list is cancelled, acting claims will be considered ?

**PRESIDENT** : It is a hypothetical question.

*Transfers of Anchal subordinates.*

103. ***MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the names of the subordinates of the Anchal Department who were given transfers, with the names of places to which each of them was posted, since the present Anchal Superintendent took charge ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : A * statement furnishing the information is laid on the table.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : We are not able to follow the answers given by Mr. Thommen.

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : A statement furnishing the information is laid on the table.

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*) : May I know whether there is any rule or accepted convention to the effect that, when a new

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* *Vide* Appendix II.

officer assumes charge of a department, general transfers, or, at any rate, rearrangements and reshuffling of the subordinates in the head office should happen?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Government are not aware of any such rule or convention.

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): Have the Government, at any time, instructed the Anchal Superintendent to follow the principle of communal preference in the matter of transfers?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) Has the member perused the statement now laid on the table?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Does he note any frequency of transfers in regard to any particular set of clerks?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): How many transfers have taken place since the new Superintendent took charge of the Anchal Department?

**PRESIDENT**: The total number?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Yes.

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): I cannot hear the answer, Sir.

**PRESIDENT**: Nor can I.

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

**PRESIDENT**: A body like yours ought to have a better voice, Mr. Thommen (*Laughter*.)

*Promotion of Anchal subordinates.*

104. ***MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): Will the Government be pleased to state the names of the subordinates of the Anchal Department who were given promotions and the nature of the vacancies that arose for promotions, since the present Anchal Superintendent took charge of the office?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): A *statement giving the required information is laid on the table.

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): On the presumption that the statement furnished includes the name of one Mr. Koshy, may I know whether this, Mr. Koshy, is the senior most of the clerks in the department?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): May I know whether, prior to the creation of this vacancy for Mr. Koshy, the Superintendent had not issued an order to the effect that a certain clerk in his office would be given the next promotion when vacancy next arises?

*Vide Appendix III.

MR. T. C. THOMMN (*Secretary to Government*) : Government have no information.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*) : May I ask whether, when once a clerk is declared to be senior, he will not be senior always ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : I suppose so.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : How many vacancies have arisen in the superior service in this department since the present Superintendent took charge of it ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : How many of such vacancies were caused by the degradation of existing incumbents?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : Who were the persons who were promoted to these vacancies ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice. (*Laughter.*)

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : Who were the real claimants ?

PRESIDENT : You have your common answer, Mr. Thommen. (*Laughter.*)

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : Did anybody put in any complaint about these promotions ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : Unless the member refers to any particular vacancy, it is not possible for me to answer,

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : Has there been any complaint about the recent promotions to some of the superior vacancies in the Anchal Department ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : There were some complaints.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Who were the complainants ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : May I know whether the person who preferred a complaint was transferred to Muvattupuzha ?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*): May I know whether the Anchal Superintendent submits to Government monthly or quarterly statements of transfers, promotions, degradations, etc., in his department?

**MR. T, C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): He submits quarterly statements.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Do the Government scrutinise such statements?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secr tary to Government*): Yes.

*Transfer of lady clerks in the Anchal Department.*

105. *__MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI__ (*Neyyattinkara II*): Will the Government be pleased to state the names of lady clerks of the Anchal Department who were sent out to the Anchal Offices and who were transferred to the Anchal Superintendent's office since the present Anchal Superintendent took charge, with their qualification, present pay and date of first entry into the department?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): A * statement containing the information required is laid on the table.

*Lady clerks in the Anchal Department.*

106. *__MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI__ (*Neyyattinkara II*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list showing the names of lady clerks, permanent as well as acting, of the Anchal Department, with their qualifications, date of first entry in the department, length of service, present pay and reasons, if any, for the inequality in the pay in each case?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): The † list is laid on the table.

**MR. T, KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): May I know the special reason for Miss Mary John alone getting more pay than others with better qualification and more service?

**PRESIDENT** What is the question? May I hear it?

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): May I know the superior nature of the claims of Miss Mary John who is getting higher pay than others who have better qualification and longer service?

**PRESIDENT**: You have got your usual type of answer, Mr. Thommen (*Laughter*).

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): May I know the name of the lady graduate who first joined duty as clerk?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*); I claim notice.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): Is there any other lady graduate in the department?

**MR T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): May I know the number of non-graduate ladies who have been appointed as clerks?

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**Vide* Appendix IV.

†*Vide* Appendix V.

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): How many of such non-graduates have been confirmed?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice. (*Laughter*).

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): Who is the lady clerk who is getting the highest salary in the department?

**MR. T C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Has any qualification been prescribed for clerks' posts in the Anchal Superintendent's Office?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): There is the general Public Service Notification nothing special for the Anchal Department.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Does the Anchal Manual prescribe any special qualification?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*): May I know whether there is a departmental examination?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): May I know whether ——

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): On a point of order Sir,—

**PRESIDENT**: You have exhausted your turn, Mr. Padmanabha Pillai.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether there is any lady clerk getting higher pay than Miss Mary John?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): He has already claimed notice with respect to that question.

**PRESIDENT**: Yes.

*Graduate clerks in the Anchal Department.*

107 ***MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): Will the Government be pleased to state the names of graduate clerks (on 8-11-1109) in the Anchal Department?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): A * list containing the names of graduate clerks is laid on the table.

*Graduate clerks in the Anchal Superintendent's Office.*

108. ***MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table, a statement according to caste, showing the names of the graduate clerks, permanent and S. P. T., in the Anchal Superintendent's Office, Trivandrum:

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**Vide* Appendix VI.

(i) on the date when Mr. T. Joseph took charge of the office;
(ii) when Mr. T. Joseph left charge of the office; and
(iii) in Medam 1109?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): (i) (ii) & (iii) The * statements required by the Member are laid on the table.

*Grievances of Anchal subordinates.*

100. ***MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received representations from some of the subordinates of the Anchal Department regarding their grievances due to the undue promotions given to one Mr. Mathai; and

(*b*) if so, what action they have taken on those representations?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) They are under the consideration of Government.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know, Sir, how long it is since the matter has been under the consideration of Government?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): For the last four months.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know, Sir, whether the member is in a position to tell the House how long it will take for Government to come to a conclusion?

**PRESIDENT**: I am afraid it is a hypothetical question.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): May I know whether Government have got a representation from one Mr. Gopala Pillai and whether, in his representation, it is stated that the date of first entertainment, the date of graduation and the date of confirmation on Rs. 40, in fact all the dates in connection with that gentleman, are earlier than the corresponding dates of the gentlemen who were promoted above him?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): The information is not with me at present.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): May I know whether he has been transferred to Muvattupuzha after his present representation?

**PRESIDENT**: Individual questions ought not to be considered on the floor of the House. 'General questions' yes. 'Questions of principle and policy' yes. But individual questions ought not to be discussed on the floor of the House.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): A word of personal explanation. My idea was simply to know whether any clerk who complained was penalised by a transfer.

**PRESIDENT**: You ought not to have mentioned names.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): I will modify my question. May I know whether any clerk who made a representation to Government against the promotions in the Anchal Department has been transferred afterwards?

* *Vide* Appendix VII.

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvella III*) : May I know from the member whom we should ask for definite information in this matter ?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : On a point of order. Can that question be allowed ?

**PRESIDENT** : It is not a supplementary question. A supplementary question, let the House clearly understand, is merely for the purpose of eliciting information on an answer given by Government. Here, in this case, an answer has been given by Government. The question whom to ask for information does not arise on the question itself. It may be put as a separate question but not as a supplementary question.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*). A word of personal explanation. In view of the several answers given by the member in charge, we are compelled to ask such a question, because the answer invariably is 'I claim notice'.

**PRESIDENT** : I am going to say something on that myself.

*Appointment of an Anchal peon as a clerk.*

110. ***MR. K. KUNJUKISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether one Mr. Cyriac, who was an Anchal peon, has been appointed as an acting clerk in the Anchal Superintendent's Office ·

(*b*) if so, whether the claims of any qualified volunteers, attached to the Anchal Superintendent's Office, were overlooked ; and

(*c*) if so, the reason therefor ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) This does not arise in view of the answer given to (*b*).

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : With regard to part (*b*) of the question, may I know, Sir, whether there were any graduates among the volunteers ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : May I know, Sir, whether the Anchal peon above mentioned has passed the Anchal Test examination ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : The only information I have is that he is an eligible clerk volunteer and that he has acted as a clerk and as an Anchal Master in various places.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : May I know, Sir, whether the peon above mentioned has passed the Anchal Test examination ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know, Sir, whether there is any rule that the persons who are appointed as clerks should pass the Anchal Test examination ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Before they are confirmed, they have to pass the examination.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know whether there is any other permanent peon in the department who has acted as Anchal Master ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): There may be several persons.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know whether there is any one who has put in longer service than Mr. Cyriac ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

*Promotions and confirmations in the Anchal Department.*

111. ***MR K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether, in the Anchal Department, they consider seniority in acting service as claim for seniority for confirmation and promotion in service ;

(*b*) if so, whether the present Anchal Superintendent observes that principle in cases of promotion and confirmation in the Anchal Department ; and

(*c*) if not, why not ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Seniority in acting service alone does not entitle a subordinate to confirmation and promotion. Passing of the Anchal Test, higher qualifications, efficiency, readiness to furnish security and service in the executive line are also taken into consideration for confirmation and promotion.

(*b*) & (*c*) These do not arise in view of the answer given to (*a*).

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): With regard to the answer to part (*b*), may I know, Sir, whether all the qualifications mentioned in part (*a*) have been strictly observed by the Anchal Superintendent in the appointments, confirmations and promotions that he has made ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*); I believe so.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know, Sir, whether the member is in a positions to say 'yes' or 'no, definitely to that question ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): As far as Government are aware, these rules are followed.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know, Sir, whether Government enquired into that matter or called for a report from the Anchal Superintendent with regard to it ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): No complaint has been received.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know, Sir, whether in view of the question that we have given notice of, Government called for any information on this point?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know, Sir, whether, from that, Government are in a position to say that the Anchal Superintendent has been considering all these principles enunciated in the answer to part (*a*)?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

*Sub-Registry Office at Warkala.*

112. ***MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is a proposal to abolish the Sub-Registry Office at Warkala; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the grounds for the proposed action?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) No.

(*b*) In view of the answer to part (*a*), this does not arise.

*Navaikulam Sub-Registry Office.*

113. ***MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is any proposal before them to transfer the Navaikulam Sub-Registry Office to Warkala or to any other place; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the reasons for the proposal?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) No.

(*b*) In view of the answer to (*a*), this does not arise.

*Village Panchayat Court at Navaikulam.*

114. ***MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any representation regarding the opening of a Village Panchayat Court at Navaikulam; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken in the matter?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know the Civil Court to which the people of Navaikulam have to go to file suits?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Governmen*): I believe there is a Munsiff's Court at Attingal.

**MR S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know the distance from Navaikulam to Attingal?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not able to answer that question, Sir.

*The Temple Entry Committee.*

115. ***MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to state in connection with the Temple-Entry Enquiry Committee:

(*a*) the number of days on which the Committee sat;
(*b*) the number of places visited;
(*c*) the number of witnesses examined; and
(*d*) the total expenditure incurred by Government?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) 112.
(*b*) 23.
(*c*) 448.
(*d*) The total expenditure on the Temple Entry Enquiry Committee up to the end of Edavam 1109 is Rs. 25,529-16-10.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know what action has been taken upon the report?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is under consideration.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know how long it is since the report has been submitted to Government?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think it is a few months now since it was received by Government.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know the number of copies that have been printed of that report?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): 250 copies.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): What are the main proposals contained in the report?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice. I do not remember them all—they are so numerous.

**PRESIDENT**: I congratulate you.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether Government considers it necessary to publish the report like other Government publications?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The report has already been published.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Is it available to the public?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): A few copies are available for sale.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): May I know from the member whether Government will be pleased to furnish the members of this House with copies of the report?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In the last session of the Assembly, that question was answered; and Government then said that they would consider the question.

*Tube wells in coastal regions.*

116. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the experiment of making tube wells in the coastal regions of the Karunagapalli and Kartikapalli taluks has been tried to get good drinking water; and

(*b*) how far the experiment has been successful?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes, in the Karunagapalli taluk only.

(*b*) The sample water obtained at Ayiramthengu as a result of the first trial boring from springs from 75 to 107 feet below ground level proved to be definitely impotable on chemical examination. But it was considered possible that the samples obtained might have been contaminated by mixture with salt water in the upper layer, because the water had not been sufficiently pumped out and also possibly because of leakage through defective joints in the bore springs. Hence it is thought worth while to make another attempt elsewhere by making a fresh boring of 150 feet to get water from below 103 feet drawn up without contamination.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member when this experiment was first started?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): About November 1932.

**MR. K SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member when the department was aware that the experiment already started was defective?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): The experiment was not defective but when the sample water obtained from below 75 to 107 feet as a result of the experiment was subjected to chemical examination, it was found that the water was impotable.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether the Public Works Department consults the Public Health Department as to the area where the experiment of trying tube wells for getting drinking water is to be conducted?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I cannot say whether the Health Department was consulted or not. We cannot know whether there will be water or not until it is tried.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): My question is whether they used to consult the Health Department.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): As to what?

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): As to the nature of the place from where water is derived, whether good drinking water could be got by sinking wells or not?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I think the P. W. Department would know it better.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : Am I to take it from the member that the P. W. Department does not consult the Public Health Department in the matter ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : If the Public Worki Department wants it, they can do it. We can know whether there is water only after sinking a well or driving a pipe.

*Candidates selected for admission to the Madras Medical College during 1934.*

117. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of candidates selected by Government from each community in the State for admission to the Madras Medical College this year, *i. e.*, 1934 ;

(*b*) the amount to be spent by Government on each of such students ; and

(*c*) whether there is any guarantee that these candidates, when they come out with their Medical Degrees, would be appointed in our service or that their claims would be preferred to others with similar qualifications ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Nair—2 (one male and one lady).

Nadar Christian—1.

(*b*) Rs. 1,000 per student, per year.

(*c*) No.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know from the member whether there was any applicant from the Ezhava community ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There was one applicant and he was not selected.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know the reason why that one applicant was not selected ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Because the Committee which made the selection thought that he was not fit to be sent to the Medical College.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know from the member whether he possessed the required qualifications for being sent up to the Medical College ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : He did possess the minimum qualifications, but the persons selected were better qualified and younger.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*) : May I know from the member the number of men who succeeded in the examination and who are without employment ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The Medical Department has got a waiting list of 80 to 90 graduates and a considerably larger number of L. M. P's.

**MR. P. C. NARAYANAN BHATTATIRIPAD** (*Travancore Jenmies, North*): മെഡിക്കൽകാളേജിൽ പ്രവേശനം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണരിൽനിന്നും ആരെങ്കിലും അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നോ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണരിൽ നിന്നും ഒരാൾ അപേക്ഷകനായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

**MR. P. C. NARAYANAN BHATTATIRIPAD** (*Travancore Jenmies, North*): ആ അപേക്ഷകനെ എടുക്കാത്തതു് എന്തുകാരണത്താലാണ്?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** ((*Chief Secretary to Government*): ആ അപേക്ഷകനെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ള അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് അയാളെ എടുക്കാതിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

**MR. P. C. NARAYANAN BHATTTIRIPAD** (*Travancore Jenmies, North*) മെഡിക്കൽ കാളേജിൽ പ്രവേശനം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിന് എന്തു പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയാണു ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) ഇൻറർമീഡിയെററ് പരീക്ഷ പാസ്സായിരിക്കണം.

**MR. P. C. NARAYANAN BHATTATIRIPAD** (*Travancore Jenmies, North*) ഇൻറർമീഡിയററ് പരീക്ഷ പാസ്സായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരാളല്ലേ അതിനു അപേക്ഷകനായിരുന്നതു്?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*); അതെ.

*Transfer of acting hands in Government service.*

118. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Karthikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to state ;

(*a*) whether acting hands in Government service are allowed any joining time when they are transferred from one place to another; and

(*b*) whether they get travelling allowance for going from one place to another when they are transferred?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): (*a*) An acting hand in the service of Government, *i. e.*, an officer who has no substantive appointment under Government, is not ordinarily entitled to any joining time. But he may be allowed joining time if he is transferred in the interests of public service to another office in the same department, provided the vacancy in which he is appointed is not terminated.

(*b*) An acting hand who is transferred from one place to another is given Travelling Allowance for the journey, if he is entitled to any joining time for the transfer.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): With regard to the answer to part (*a*), may I know from the member whether acting hands are allowed joining time?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes, if the conditions specified are fulfilled.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): I cannot hear.

**PRESIDENT**: It depends upon circumstances: that is what he says.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Am I to take it that in certain cases they are actually given joining time?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes.

*Sirkar Vakils from the Nadars.*

119. ***MR S. THIRAVIAM NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there are any Sirkar Vakils from the Nadar community (Christians and Hindus);

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the negative, whether they have received any applications from the members of the Nadar community qualified for the same:

(*c*) if the reply to part (*b*) is in the affirmative, whether they have duly considered them?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) No.

(*b*) & (*c*) Yes.

**MR. S. THIRAVIAM NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*) May I know whether anybody is appointed as Sirkar Vakil?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, several have been appointed.

**MR. S. THIRAVIAM NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*): From the Nadar community?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, that question has been answered.

*Bridge on the Vallayil todu on the Vaikom-Vetchoor road.*

120. ***MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikom*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the estimate of cost of a bridge across the Vallayil todu in Vaikom-Vetchoor road;

(*b*) whether this work was ever before included in the Budget; and

(*c*) if so, why the work was not taken up?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Rs. 9,51

(*b*) No.

(*c*) This does not arise

**PRESIDENT**: Mr. S. J. Nair was found to be absent at the time when his question came up. I think it is only a courtesy due both to the Chair and to the House that if Honourable Members, who have sent in questions and for which replies have to be given on a particular day, find it inconvenient either to come or to come in time, they ought to give information about it either to the Chair or the Secretary. I hope it will be a procedure which will be followed in future.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, a word of explanation. I was late due to an accident on my way.

**PRESIDENT**: I am so sorry.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I did not mean any disrespect either to the Chair or to the House.

**PRESIDENT**: I never meant it.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): In that case, may I request the Chair to permit my questions being answered? (*Laughter*).

*Circuit work of the Nedumangad Tahsildar.*

121. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Tahsildar, Nedumangad, goes on circuit and remains in the camp to collect revenue in the taluk; and

(*b*) how many days the Tahsildar was on camp to collect revenue during the course of the year (1109) till the end of Medom 1109 and the respective number of days he spent in the camp?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Tahsildar spent 19 days for revenue collection work out of the 216 days he spent in camp during the period.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member on what dates in the month of Chingom the Tahsildar was in camp?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I cannot supply the information now.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether he is in a position to supply me the information about the dates in every month that the Tahsildar was in camp?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I am not in a position to do so now.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether he went to Pakuthies and sought the assistance of the leaders there in the matter of getting collections?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have no information.

*Tapioca Flour Factory.*

122. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Dr. Barker, in his Report on the Industrial Survey of Travancore, recommended or suggested the starting of a Tapioca Flour Factory in Travancore ; and

(*b*) the approximate cost of starting a Tapioca Flour Factory in Travancore ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Rs. 1,50,000.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether one Mr. Seligmann of Messrs Hartmann Bros. Boston, U. S A., visited Travancore and fixed up an order for 20,000 tons of tapioca flour annually ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I am not aware.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether 20,000 tons of tapioca flour would fetch Rs. 60 lakhs ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I am not sure.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether Dr. Barker's Industrial Survey Report of Travancore contains the information about it ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether if 20,000 tons of tapioca flour would fetch Rs. 60 lakhs, it is not advisable to start a factory in Travancore at an early date ?

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I rise to a point of order. This is a hypothetical question based on certain assumptions.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, may I say a word of explanation ? It is not based on assumption. It is based on facts and figures of the Report of the Industrial Survey by Dr Barker.

**PRESIDENT**: That is what I understood.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, no answer is forthcoming to the question.

**MR. T. C THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): The matter has to be investigated.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether anything tangible has to be done in the matter of investigation ?

**PRESIDENT**: *Has been done*?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether any action was taken on the investigation of the matter ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): The matter has not been fully investigated.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): May I know from the member the specific date on which the proposal was made and whether that recommendation has been accepted by the Government ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Government have not accepted it.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): May I know the reason why it was not accepted?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Because Government did not consider it necessary to embark on the scheme.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know from the member whether Government have at any time considered the possibility of making tapioca flour?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member whether the Government were not in possession of a recommendation sent by the Economic Development Board as detailed in the administration report of that Department for 1106 that it was highly necessary that this industry ought to be encouraged?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member what action was taken on the recommendation made by the Economic Development Board in the year 1106?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Government decided not to embark on the scheme and open the factory but to leave it to private persons.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member whether such proceedings of the Government was published in any of the official documents?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member how the Government thought that such a decision could be communicated to the public without such a publication?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): It was not considered necessary to publish it; but the order was communicated to the Director of Industries.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member whether Government have enquired that the Director of Industries has placed that information at the disposal of the public?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): May I know from the member in what year the recommendation was made?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): In the year 1921.

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): May I know from the member whether the Government thought that report merits the serious consideration of the Government?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): It is a matter of opinion. The report was considered.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : May I know from the member whether as a result of the consideration they found out whether the recommendation of Dr. Barker was well founded.

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : The recommendations were not accepted.

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikom*) : May I know from the member the expenditure involved in the construction of a factory?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): A lakh and fifty thousand rupees.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : May I know from the member the particular officer who has investigated the matter?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) The Director of Industries.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) May I know from the member whether he is an authority on tapioca?

**PRESIDENT** : On everything connected with the Department.

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : He is an authority on industrial subjects.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : മിസ്റ്റർ ബാക്കർ ശുപാർശ സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ആവശ്യപ്രകാരമാണോ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): അതെ.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): ആ ശുപാർശയുടെ പ്രായോഗികവശങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഗവൺമെൻറു ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. അങ്ങനെ ആലോചിച്ചശേഷമാണ് ഇങ്ങനെ തീരുമാനിച്ചതു്.

# Appendix I.

***Vide* Question No. 99.**

Arrears of tax in the Mavelikara, Karunagapalli and Karthigapally Taluks.

| Taluks. | The No. of cases in which immovable property was proclaimed for sale in the Government Gazette for arrears of tax of less than Rs. 10 up to 26-11-1109. | | | The amount realised after such proclamation in 1109 and the amount realised as costs. | | | | | | The No. of cases in which movables were proceeded against before proceeding against immovable property. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1107 | 1108 | up to 26-11-1109 | Tax | | | Costs | | | |
| | | | | Rs. | Chs. | C. | Rs. | Chs. | C. | |
| **Mavelikara** | 428 | 611 | 1,583 | 6,738 | 4 | 3 | 1,072 | 18 | 0 | 24 |
| **Karunagapalli** | 1,511 | 1,528 | 4,156 | 43,701 | 3 | 9 | 2,975 | 16 | 0 | 124 |
| **Kartikapalli** | 378 | 535 | 809 | 7,291 | 17 | 11 | 722 | 9 | 0 | 7 |

## Appendix II.

*(Vide* **Question No. 103.)**

Statement re: transfers of Anchal subordinates.

| No. | Name. | From | To |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | V. Joseph | Munambhom | Alwaye |
| 2 | N. Kunchu Nair | Alwaye | Munambhom |
| 3 | R. Madhavan Pillai | Kottarakara | Edathua |
| 4 | Gopala Kaimal | Edathua | Kottarakara |
| 5 | Krishnan Asari | Kadathuruthy | Suchindram |
| 6 | P. K. Gopala Pillai | Suchindram | Kadathuruthy |
| 7 | Chellappan Nair | A. S. O. | Trivandrum Dn. Anchal Inspector's Office |
| 8 | R. Gopala Pillai | Trivandrum Dn. Office | Muvattupuzha |
| 9 | S. Narayana Rao | Muvattupuzha | A. S. O. |
| 10 | K. K. Neelakanta Pillai | Pettah | Kuzhithura |
| 11 | Vappukannu | Chala | A. S. O. |
| 12 | V. Ananthan Pillai | Parur | Chalai |
| 13 | K. T. Varkey | Peermade | Parur |
| 14 | K. T. Thomas | A. S. O. | Peermade |
| 15 | N. Narayana Pillai | Oachira | Kuthiathodu |
| 16 | S. Masanom Pillai | Kuthiathode | Alleppey |
| 17 | Vasavan | Alleppey | Trivandrum |
| 18 | S. Gopala Pillai | Kuzhithura | Thycaud |
| 19 | S. Padmanabhan Nair | Nemom | Kuzhithura |
| 20 | S. Rama Iyer | Chala | Trivandrum |
| 21 | Sarada | Trivandrum Anchal Office | A. S. O. |
| 22 | K. P. Joseph | Alleppey | Ayroor |
| 23 | M. C. Thomas | Airoor | Vennikulam |
| 24 | C. M. Easo | Vennikulam | Alleppey |
| 25 | K. P. Ganapathy Iyer | Ettumanur | Edapalli |
| 26 | K. Sekara Pillai | Edapally | Muvattupuzha |
| 27 | Muthuswami Naidu | Thenmala | Kadakal |
| 28 | Janardhanan Pillai | Kadakal | Thenmala |
| 29 | Gopalan Unnithan | Alleppey | Quilon |
| 30 | Kochu Thampi | Quilon | Trivandrum |
| 31 | Appavier | Trivandrum | Alleppey |
| 32 | Venkitasubramoney Iyer | Kuzhithura | Nagercoil |
| 33 | E. R. Ramasabramoney Iyer | Nagercoil | Kottayam |
| 34 | P. Narayana Panickar | Kottayam | Mavelikara |

## Appendix II—(*contd.*)

| No. | Name. | From | To |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | Eipe Parakadavil | Mavelikara | A. S. O. |
| 36 | E. Ramakrishna Iyer | Nedumangad | Vithura |
| 37 | H. Krishna Iyer | Vithura | Adoor |
| 38 | T. G. Mathew | Adoor | Pathanamtitta |
| 39 | Unnunny | Pathanamthitta | Punalur |
| 40 | N. Krishna Pillai | Punalur | Nedumangad |
| 41 | V. Sankaran Potti | Kattakada | Trivandrum |
| 42 | R. Gopala Pillai | Eraniel | Kattakada |
| 43 | Chidambarathanu Pillai | Thuckala | Eraniel |
| 44 | Ramanatha Iyer | Kuzhithura | Thuckala |
| 45 | T. K. Mathew | Kottayam | Piravom |
| 46 | V. Rama Iyer | Piravom | Kottayam |
| 47 | P. O. Ommen | Thumpamon | Chengannur |
| 48 | K. C. John | Chengannur | Thumpamon |
| 49 | P. A. Gopala Pillai | Padanayarkulangara | Vandiperiyar |
| 50 | P. O. Thomas | Vandiperiyar | Kayankulam |
| 51 | Revivarma Thampan | Kayanculam | Ramapuram |
| 52 | M. C. Philip | Ramapuram | Padanayarkulangara |
| 53 | Kesavan Nambooripad | Kottayam | Kavalam |
| 54 | P. Padmanabha Pillai | Kavalam | Pulincunnu |
| 55 | N. E. Mathai | Pulincunnu | Kottayam |
| 56 | Kesava Pillai | Udayamperoor | Noornad |
| 57 | P. Raman Pillai | Noornad | Konni |
| 58 | K. V. Ponnu Pillai | Konni | Udayamperur |
| 59 | Ramakrishna Pillai | Kulathupuzha | Chadayamangalam |
| 60 | K. P. Zacharia | Chadayamangalam | Nemom |
| 61 | P. G. Michael | Thycaud | Kulathupuzha |
| 62 | V. Sankaranarayana Iyer | Muvattupuzha | Alleppey |
| 63 | K. O. Daniel | Alleppey | Muvattupuzha |
| 64 | Thiruvazhimarpa Pillai | Azhakiapandipuram | Kuzhithura |
| 65 | P. S. Narayana Pillai | Pala | Alleppey |
| 66 | S Venkitarama Iyengar | Trivandrum | Attingal |
| 67 | C. R. Subramonia Iyer | Attingal | Nagercoil |
| 68 | K. M. Mathai | A. S. O. | Peermade |
| 69 | Ramakrishna Pillai | Peermade | Mundakayam |
| 70 | P. A. Krishna Pillai | Mundakayam | Mannanam |
| 71 | G. Velu Pillai | Mannanam | Puthencruz |

## Appendix II—(*contd.*)

| No. | Name. | From | To |
|---|---|---|---|
| 72 | V. K. Eapen | Puthencruz | Changanachery |
| 73 | Krishna Iyer | Changanachery | Alwaye |
| 74 | Vancheeswara Iyer | Alwaye | Neyyattinkara |
| 75 | Ramakrishna Pillai | Neyyattinkara | Pettah |
| 76 | Balakrishna Pillai | Trivandrum | Vezhakulam |
| 77 | C. R. Kesava Pillai | Vezhakulam | Oachira |
| 78 | G. Vasudevan Pillai | A. S. O. | Deviculam |
| 79 | Kunjunni Kurup | Deviculam | Kumili |
| 80 | G. Sankara Pillai | Kumili | Trivandrum |
| 81 | C. I. Joseph | Vandanmettu | Athirampuzha |
| 82 | Mary John | Trivandrum | A. S. O. |

# Appendix III.

(*Vide* Question No. 104.)

List showing the names of persons who were given promotions in the Anchal Department.

| No. | Name. | Pay before promotion. | Pay after promotion. | Nature of the vacancy which arose for promotion. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | K. V. Koshy B. A. | 25 | 30 | Degradation of K. Janardhana Iyer clerk on Rs. 30 Kottarakara to Rs. 25 with effect from 10-8-109. |
| 2 | K. T. Thomas | 20 | 25 | Degradation of Krishnan Asari, Anchal Master, Kaduthuruthy from Rs. 25 to 20 with effect from 21-8-109. |
| 3 | S. Narayana Rao B. A. | 40 | 50 | |
| 4 | Chidambarathanu Pillai | 35 | 40 | In the retirement vacancy of T. K. Narayana Pillai, clerk on Rs. 50 Anchal Superintendent's Office with effect from 15-10-109. |
| 5 | K. E. Eapen | 30 | 35 | |
| 6 | N. Raghavan Pillai B.A. | 25 | 30 | |
| 7 | V. J. Joseph | S. P. T. 20 | S. P T. 25 | |
| 8 | Kalyanikutty Amma | .. | S. P. T. 25 | No substantive appointment. Extraordinary leave vacancy of N. S. Gopala Pillai, Clerk on Rs. 25. |

## Appendix IV.

**(*Vide* Question No. 105.)**

Statement *re* transfer of lady clerks in the Anchal Department.

| | Name. | Qualification. | Present pay. | Date of first entry. | Whether transferred to or sent out from the Anchal Superintendent's office. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mary John . | Vernacular Higher, Vidwan Preliminary and Account test. | Rs. 25 | 23-10-1105 | Transferred from the Chief Anchal Office to the Superintendent's Office. |
| 2. | L. Bhargavi Amma . | E. S. L. C. Holder and Account test. | Rs. 20 | 28-10-1105 | From the Superintendent's Office temporarily transferred to the Chief Anchal Office and transferred back to the Superintendent's Office. |
| 3. | P. M. Sarada . | Intermediate. | Rs. 20 | 31-1-1107 | Transferred from the Chief Anchal Office to the Superintendent's Office. |

# Appendix V.

(*Vide* **Question No. 106.**)

Statement re: lady clerks in the Anchal Department.

| No. | Name. | Qualification. | Service with date of first entertainment. | Present pay. | Reasons for the inequality in pay if any. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | M. Sumathy Amma | Intermediate and Account test. | 4½ years 10-4-1105 | 25 + 5 (Ag. Allowance.) | No. 3 in the list was exempted from passing the Anchal Test on 8-10-1931/22-2-1107 but confirmed on 1-6-1108 alone, on account of financial circular No. 1444, dated 3rd September 1931/18-1-1107, prohibiting permanent appointments being in force whereas No. 2 was exempted from the Anchal test on 28-11-1106 and confirmed on 15-1-1107. The latter (No. 2) furnished the required security and worked in Anchal Office much earlier than the former, and she was the first lady clerk in the Department to pass the Account Test and the only one who has been in independent charge of a mufussil Anchal Office. |
| 2 | Mary John | Vernacular Higher, Vidwan Preliminary Examination and Account Test. | 5 years 23-10-1105 | 25 | |
| 3 | K Lekshmikutty Amma | Intermediate and Account test. | 2 years and 11 months 26-4-1105 | 20 + 5 (Ag. Allowance.) | |
| 4 | L. Bhargavi Amma | E.S.L.C. holder and Account test | 3 years 28-10-1105 | 20 + 5 (Ag. Allowance.) | |
| 5 | P. M. Sarada | Intermediate. | 1 year 31-1-1107 | 20 | |
| 6 | Kalyanikutty Amma | B. A. | 11-4-1105 | 25 S.P.T. | |
| 7 | Bhavani Amma | E. S. L. C. and Type Writing lower. | 27-8-1106 | 20 (Acting.) | |
| 8 | Parukutty Amma | Do. | 4-1-1107 | 20 (Do.) | |
| 9 | V. L. Chellamma | E. S. L. C. | 9-1-1106 | 20 (Do.) | |
| 10 | V. J. Anna | Do. | 28-10-1106 | 15 (Temporary.) | |
| 11 | M M. Sosamma | Do. | 18-1-1107 | 20 (Acting.) | |
| 12 | Lizzie | Intermediate. | 6-12-1107 | 15 (Temporary.) | |
| 13 | D. Kamalam | E. S. L. C. | 24-1-1108 | 20 (Acting.) | |
| 14 | Bharathy | Do. | 6-8-1107 | 20 (Do.) | |

## Appendix VI.

(*Vide* **Question No. 107**)

Graduate clerks in the Anchal Department.

1. Mr. G. Vasudevan
2. „ S. Subramoney Iyer
3. „ K. M. Mathai
4. „ S. Narayana Rao
5. „ G. Sthanu Nair
6. „ R. Gopala Pillai
7. „ K. Krishna Iyer
8. „ Eipe Parakadavil
9. „ V. Krishnan Namboori
10. „ K. T. Varkey
11. „ N. P. Chellappan Nair
12. „ K. Ponnappa Pillai
13. „ T. R. Sankaranarayana Iyer
14. „ Rama Warier
15. „ V. C. Chacko
16. „ K. V. Koshy
17. „ N. Raghavan Pillai
18. „ G. Vasudevan Pillai
19. „ P. F. Chacko
20. „ N. S. Gopala Pillai.

## Appendix VII.

(*Vide* **Question No. 108**).

Names of the graduate clerks in the Anchal Superintendent's Office on the date when Mr. T. Joseph took charge of the Office.

| No. | Name. | Caste. | Permanent or S. P. T. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | K Kunjukrishnan Chettiar ... | Other Hindu (Chettiar) | Permanent |
| 2 | P. N. Paramesvaran Pillai ... | Nair | Do. |
| 3 | R. Gopala Pillai ... | Do. | Do. |
| 4 | N. P. Chellappan Nair ... | Do. | Do. |
| 5 | N. S. Gopala Pillai ... | Do. | Do. |
| 6 | T. R. Sankaranarayana Iyer .. | Brahmin. | Do. |
| 7 | K. T. Varkey ... | Jacobite Syrian Christian. | Do. |
| 8 | K. R. Kesava Pillai ... | Nair | Do. |

APPENDIX VII—(*continued*)

Names of the graduate clerks in the Anchal Superintendent's Office on the date when Mr. T. Joseph left charge of the office.

| No. | Name. | Caste. | Permanent or S. P. T. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | G. Vasudevan ... | Ezhava | Permanent |
| 2 | K. M. Mathai ... | Marthoma Syrian Christian | Do. |
| 3 | V. Krishnan Namburi ... | Brahmin (Malayala) | Do. |
| 4 | N. P. Chellappan Nair ... | Nair | Do. |
| 5 | M. Rama Warier ... | Other Hindu (Warier) | Do. |
| 6 | V. C. Chacko ... | Jacobite Syrian Christian | Do. |
| 7 | N. S. Gopala Pillai ... | Nair | Do. |
| 8 | G. Vasudevan Pillai ... | Do. | Do. |
| 9 | P. F. Chacko ... | Roman Catholic Syrian Rite | Do. |
| 10 | V. J. Joseph ... | Jacobite Syrian Christian. | S. P. T. |

Names of the graduate clerks in the Anchal Superintendent's Office in Medom 1109.

| No. | Name. | Caste. | Permanent or S. P. T. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | G. Vasudevan .. | Ezhava | Permanent |
| 2 | K. M. Mathai ... | Marthoma Syrian Christian | Do. |
| 3 | V. Krishnan Namburi ... | Brahmin (Malayala) | Do. |
| 4 | N. P. Chellappan Nair ... | Nair | Do. |
| 5 | N. S. Gopala Pillai ... | Do. | Do |
| 6 | M. Rama Warier ... | Other Hindu (Warier) | Do. |
| 7 | V. C. Chacko ... | Jacobite Syrian Christian | Do. |
| 8 | G. Vasudevan Pillai ... | Nair | Do. |
| 9 | P. F. Chacko ... | Roman Catholic Syrian Rite | Do. |
| 10 | V. J. Joseph ... | Jacobite Syrian Christian | Do. |

## STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

**PRESIDENT** : Before we pass on to the next item, I have an observation to make, particularly in the light of the experience which I have gained by being present in the Chair today. I fully sympathise with the Government members who have got to answer volleys of questions on particular subjects which are dealt with in the agenda of the day. The right to claim notice should not be exercised freely and frequently. (*Hear, hear*). It should be exercised only when the Government Member is asked on matters not immediately within his knowledge, on matters on which he has got to make further investigation before he can commit himself definitely and on matters which are not directly related to the question under discussion. But when a Government Member comes into the House to answer a question, the House naturally assumes that he is fully conversant with the intricacies and the ramifications connected with that particular question. Liberty to ask for notice for every question is not a liberty which should be tolerated very much and I only hope that the members on the Government Benches will not indulge in that privilege very often. (*Hear, hear*).

I have an announcement to make. Under rule 79 of the Travancore Legislative Rules soon after the commencement of each financial year, a committee on Public Accounts has got to be constituted. Of the three non-official members of the Committee, two have to be elected by the non-official members of this House and one by the non-official members of the other House. Similarly, three non-officials have also to be elected to the Standing Finance Committee, two from this House and one from the other.

The practice, I understand, in the past has been to conduct the election by ballot. As the two Committees have to be constituted at the commencement of each of the financial year, a day has to be fixed for the election of the members from this House during this Session of the Assembly. I have therefore to fix a date and hour as well as the method of election. I think it will be convenient to Honourable members if I should fix Saturday next immediately after the business of the House is over for the purpose of conducting the elections. The elections will, as in the past, be by ballot and the elections would be proceeded with either by the Deputy President or one of the gentlemen who are in the panel of chairmen, whoever happens to be present at that time. I considered it necessary to make as early an announcement as possible for obvious reasons. (*Laughter*).

## VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

### DEMAND III—ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT—(contd.)

***Motion No. 257*—(*contd*).**

**PRESIDENT** : When the House adjourned yesterday, it was in possession of motion No. 257 on the Agenda relating to Demand No. III and I suppose Mr. S. J. Nair, who had moved it, had finished his speech. Am I right?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Yes, Sir.

**PRESIDENT** : So the House will now resume the discussion on that.

**MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Electrical Engineer*) : Sir, I am in perfect sympathy with the object with which Mr. S. J. Nair has made this motion and I have done something practical in this matter already. There are at present 31 students under training this year and it is expected there will be a similar number next year also. It will be rather difficult to increase the number any further because it will not be possible to provide work for all these students, even if they are provided with necessary facilities for undergoing the training and moreover to fix the number at 50 every year for the next 5 years will mean 250 trained men. I do not anticipate at the present moment that the Electrical Department will develop to such an extent as to find employment for 250 men at the end of five years. In these circumstances, it is not a practical suggestion to increase the number over and above what we are actually taking now.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Suppose there is no obligation on the part of Government to provide work for these people and they can find work elsewhere in private factories?

**MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Electrical Engineer*) : It is seen from experience that the majority of the trained men seek employment in the Government department. That is the experience with regard to men trained in the Sri Mulam Technical School. I believe 99 per cent. of them are after Government service and I believe that will be the experience with regard to these students also.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Cannot the member visualise the expansion of industry with the help of electricity in future so that these men can find employment ?

**MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Electrical Engineer*) : I do, Sir; but the time for considering the admission of more students will be made when the scheme has come into the stage of operation. It will take at least two or three years for that. It is rather premature now to train 50 men every year with the remote possibility of finding employment elsewhere.

**PRESIDENT** : To add to the number of unemployed ?

**MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Electrical Engineer*) : Yes, Sir.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : Are there rules framed for training these volunteers ?

**MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Electrical Engineer*) : There are two classes of students under training. The first consists of students of the Engineering College to whom one year's training in the Department like mine is compulsory for qualifying them for the degree. There is another set of apprentices who are mostly recruited from pupils who possess general education qualification. A proposal for entertaining such students has just been sanctioned by Government

and this proposal will be put into effect early from Chingom next. Under that proposal, the Department will recruit nine students every year and train them for three years with a view ultimately to absorb them in the Department. As conditions now exist in the Department, there will be on an average six vacancies in the subordinate ranks from the third year.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Varelikara*): What should be the qualification of the new recruits?

**MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Electrical Engineer*): English Secondary School Leaving Certificate is the minimum qualification and the age should be betweeen 17 and 20.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): From the reply of the official member it is understood that only six students are to be admitted every year for training as apprentices in the Department for future absorption in the Department. I submit, Sir, that this number is too low when compared to the huge number of unemployed young men amongst the literate class in the State. The contention that, if a greater number of young men are trained, they would be knocking at the door of Government offices for appointment in the Government service is not at all a satisfactory contention; because, as I understand, there are private electric concerns like those at Nagercoil and Kottayam and there are ever so many concerns outside the State conducted by private agencies wherein these young men, if they are taken up for training and properly trained, can seek employment. Anyhow since Mr. K. P. P. Menon, the Electrical Engineer, admits that he would consider the question seriously on future occasions, I do not press the motion and I withdraw it.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motion No. 258.***

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,35,075 for working expenses by Re. 1., in order to discuss the possibility of the "Aruvipuram Electric Scheme" in the Nedumangad taluk. Sir, there is an excellent water-fall at Arivipuram in the Vamanapuram river.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): May I know whether there is a scheme known as the Aruvipuram Electric Scheme?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): That is a scheme which could be worked up by Government as a profitable concern. I would bring to the notice of Government that it is a scheme which could be worked up by Government: and if properly worked, would be of very great use to the whole State.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): May I know whether that scheme has been evolved by any body till now?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): That is a scheme seriously thought of by the public of Nedumangad. All those who are familiar with the exact nature of the water-fall.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavancod*): Has that scheme already been evolved by anybody?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): It is a scheme in the minds of the public of Nedumangad.

Aruvipuram is a place on the banks of the Vamanapuram river about 15 miles east from the seashore high up in the river, and the Aruvipuram water-fall is situated by the side of Kallara-Aruvipuram trace. The idea of developing that trace into a cart road is in the contemplation of the Engineering Department and as soon as that trace is improved and converted into a gravel road it would be open to the general public of Travancore to frequent the place very easily. This water fall at Aruvipuram is a better fall, so far as I can understand as a layman, than the water-fall wherefrom the Trivandrum Water Works Scheme is projected in the Karamanai river. There is a great possibility of converting electricity out of that fall at Aruvipuram.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Converting electricity into what?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I am coming to that, Sir. That electric current could be utilised for the purpose of working a tapioca flour factory in order to manufacture tapioca flour. (*Laughter.*)

Many of the taluks in Travancore produce plenty of tapioca, and the people of eastern taluks in Travancore mainly depend on tapioca as a source of income to pay their taxes, to educate their children and to eke out their livelihood.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): Will the member be pleased to explain the process for the tapioca flour industry?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): That is a matter for the Industries Department.

**PRESIDENT:** The possibility to generate electricity, to develop the flour industry, all these are Mr. Nair's conjectures.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): It is not a conjecture, Sir. It is possible, provided it is properly worked up. If such a factory is started in Travancore, it would be a great boon to the people. From the Report of the Industrial Survey of Travancore, published by Dr. Barker, formerly Director of Industries in the State, I understand that one Mr. Seligmann of Messrs. Hartmann Bros. Boston, United States of America, visited Travancore once and fixed up an order for 20,000 tons of tapioca flour for Rs. 60 lakhs. Sir, if that statement contained in that report is true, I venture to submit that it would be a real blessing to the people of Travancore if my present scheme is seriously thought of and worked out.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member approximately the number of cusecs of water that the fall can supply?

**PRESIDENT** : Mr. Nayar has already stated that he has not worked the scheme. It is all mere generalisation.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Just an approximate idea, that is all.

**PRESIDENT**: Oh, not at all. (*Laughter.*)

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): Roughly, what will be the height of the fall?

**PRESIDENT** : Perhaps, Mr. Nair has not yet attempted to measure it. (*Laughter.*)

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : True, Sir, I have not measured it. But I have seen many water-falls in and outside Travancore. To me it appears a good water-fall. So, I beg to suggest that a Hydro-Electric Scheme be started and worked out at Aruvipuram in the Vamanapuram river and that the Industries Department may be asked to start a tapioca flour factory there.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): What about the Public Works Department being asked to convert the trace there into a cart road?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): That is the look-out of the Public Works Department. I have repeatedly brought this to their notice; and I hope they would do it ere long.

**MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Electrical Engineer*): I am afraid I cannot make any definite statement about the place mentioned by the member since this is the first time I hear about it. I can assure the member, however, that, if the claim is as promising as he seems to make out, I will take the earliest opportunity to visit the place and study it carefully.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): At Government expense? (*Laughter.*)

**PRESIDENT** : Certainly; before deciding upon a visit to the place, he will try to get details of the question, if any, from Mr. Nair, and then consider the question before starting any investigation.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, one of the Honourable members just now put a question to Mr. Menon, our Electrical Engineer, as to whether he proposed to visit the locality, where the water-fall is, at Government expense. Sir, I am prepared to this expense, for that matter. I only urge that he must examine the matter carefully and do the needful.

Anyhow, since the Electrical Engineer has promised to come to the spot, to study the question and do the needful, I withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

**PRESIDENT** : The Honourable member, who has sent up motion No. 259 has deviated from the usual convention in regard to token motions. Such motions do not, usually, carry more burden than one rupee or five rupees or ten rupees. It is not usual to propose reduction of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 or other such amounts, I hope, in future, I will not find two's and three's in such motions.

**Motions Nos. 259 to 262.**

The following motions were not moved :

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

259 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,210 for establishment by Rs. 2

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

260. To reduce the allotment of Rs 84,800 for Electric Supply to the Quilon Town under Debt Heads Investment on Reproductive Works by Rs. 5.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

261. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,29,878 for Pallivasal Hydro-Electric-Scheme under Debt Heads-Investment on Reproductive Works by Rs. 5

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :

262. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,29,878 for Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme under Debt Heads-Investment on Reproductive Works by Re 1.

**Motion No. 263.**

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*) : Sir, I beg to make the following motion :

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,29,878 for Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme under Debt Heads—Investment on Reproductive Works by Re. 1*

My object is to point out that the funds for this capital work should not be taken from the Railway Sinking Fund as suggested in the Budget Speech of the Financial Secretary. This scheme involves a very large outlay. The nature and amount of public outlay forms always one of the cardinal features of public finance. The general principle is that the State, like the individual, should endeavour to obtain the best results with the funds in its possession. This fact should all the more be borne in mind at a time of financial stringency like the present.

Sir, in its very nature, the outlay on the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme seems to be quite unobjectionable. It is not my purpose just now to minimise its importance or its usefulness to the people at large. Its potentialities are indeed very great for the country. But, I desire to sound a word of caution. Even the most conservative writers on public finance are agreed that, when expenditure has to be incurred on profitable reproductive schemes, the best course is to raise a loan. Sir, no Government need be frightened at the possibility of floating loans for such works. If the Government and their advisers are sure that this large investment would be reproductive, I venture to suggest that this is the proper time to raise a loan. The Railway Sinking Fund is certainly not the source on which Government should lay their hands for this purpose. This fund represents the accumulated savings from the tax-payers' money from the year 1912, funds accumulated during

days of prosperity. Now, the tax-payer is hard hit. His commodities do not fetch a fair price in the market. The agriculturist from whom this fund was collected is now heavily indebted, and he finds it very difficult to pay his creditor. I venture to suggest that the accumulated sinking fund may be diverted for relieving agricultural indebtedness. It may safely be advanced to an institution like the State Land Mortgage Bank. Its branches may be established in different parts of the State, so that the agriculturist can get loans from these banks at a low rate of interest. Sir, the Government are realising, on their securities, only 3 to 4 per cent. interest. Money may be advanced at the same rate of interest to relieve the agriculturist, the backbone of the country, of his heavy indebtedness. His landed property is very good security. If he is not given timely help now, the policy would be like the attempt to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. The prosperity of the country, the very safety of Government, depends on the prosperity of the agriculturist. I therefore beg to suggest that a loan may be raised for the Pallivasal Scheme and the Sinking Eund may be diverted to relieve agricultural indebtedness.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I wish to add a few words in support of the motion. My first objection to the diversion of the fund is that wisdom requires that we now go deeply into the question whether, ultimately, it would not be in our interests for us to purchase the railway line in 1945. We cannot now say what the conditions are going to be in the year 1945. We do not know whether, if we work this line independently, it would be profitable for us. We have no control over the accounts now maintained by the railway authorities. There have been enough doubts on the correctness of the accounts now maintained. We have every reason to believe, Sir, that what is now shown to us as loss may really be gain. The present position, therefore, should not guide us in coming to the conclusion that the investment on the line is, economically, ruinous to our interests.

Further, even granting that the railway line is not, economically, a profitable concern, as the Financial Secretary has stated in his speech, we are bound, legally bound, to guarantee annual payment of a decent amount as interest on the capital outlay which is ever increasing. So, if the line is a losing concern, the Government of India will get their interest from us; and it is we that lose. That is no attraction, therefore, for us to evade purchasing the line. And, we do not know the limit at which the capital will stop going up. If we purchase the line, we will at least have the option to stop working the line if it is so ruinous. We would lose the right to stop working the line, if we want it, once we give up the right to purchase the line at least in 1945.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Has that right been given up?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): It has not been given up yet. But, from the trend of the speeches from the official benches, and from the fact that the Government expressly contemplate the diversion of the accumulated fund, it is more or less clear that, according

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

to Government, the Quilon-Shencottah railway line is not worth having as our own and that it is better that we surrender it to the Government of India and guarantee them interest on the outlay. The position of the Government in regard to the purchase of the line has to be made clear.

Thirdly, Sir, assuming that the railway line is not worth having as our own, assuming that the accumulated fund may be diverted, is it sound policy to divert it for a reproductive scheme like the Pailivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme?

Sir, I have, in my humble way, suggested that it is the opinion of all progressive financiers in modern times that works which are to benefit posterity ought to be made payable, at least a portion of it, by posterity and that loans are the best means of undertaking reproductive works. Neither the dogmatic assurance of Mr. K. C. Karunakaran nor the *obiter dicta* of the leader of the Liberal Party has convinced me that the position I have taken with regard to this financial question is wrong. Sir, if it is any other matter, I could have accepted his *obiter dicta* but in an opinion on finance, I cannot, I am sorry to say, accept a mere *obiter dicta*. I wish to press on the attention of Government that, if the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme is going to be reproductive, the best means of raising money is by raising a loan. By raising a loan the people will be accustomed to the habit of investment which is a very salutary habit that we have to encourage. Under these circumstances, Sir, I support the motion moved by Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar

**MR. K. C. ABRAHAM** (*Kottayam II*): Could not a loan be more advantageously raised in 1945?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): For what purpose?

**MR. K. C. ABRAHAM** (*Kottayam II*): For any purpose.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I do not think loans will come for any purpose. They will come only for reproductive works. We are not sure that the Quilon-Shencotta Railway scheme is so admittedly a paying concern as the Pallivasal scheme which is going to benefit posterity immensely. It is the duty of posterity to pay for the bread that they are going to eat—at least partly.

**PRESIDENT**: Order, order. It is usual to ask the Government member to speak at the end of the discussion; but in this case, I think it would be advantageous to the House if the Financial Secretary will explain to the House what the real position of the Government is in regard to the Sinking Fund and the possibility of their taking over the railway, and why the necessity of borrowing for such a course was deemed essential. I think the Financial Secretary should first clarify the issue. The Chair is in a somewhat dubious position.

**MR R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, the first point raised was that the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme

should be financed by raising a public loan. The expenditure on this scheme would amount to Rs. 6 lakhs at the close of the current year, while by the end of the next year it is expected to go up to about Rs. 27 lakhs. This expenditure, I would submit to the House, is not proposed to be met out of the General Revenues nor is it proposed to be met out of the accumulated surplus of previous years. This will be quite evident if the Honourable members would only refer to page 5 of the Preliminary Edition of the budget whereat the revised estimate of expenditure on the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric-Scheme is shown as *Minus* Rs 70,800. In fact, the expenditure is being met out of the loan funds in the hands of the Government True, we have not so far gone in for a public loan as such. But Government have with them certain funds which could, for all practical purposes, be treated as loans. I am referring to the money received by Government in the shape of Savings Banks deposits and other similar items. There are sufficient funds at present under these loan items for meeting the next year's expenditure on the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme. The estimated capital cost of the scheme is Rs 70 lakhs, while, as already stated, the total expenditure at the close of the next year would be about Rs. 27 lakhs. The balance to be provided for the completion of the scheme is therefore about Rs. 43 lakhs. I had just mentioned to the House that there are ample funds to meet the expenditure for the next year. As for the succeeding year, *i. e.*, 1111 M. E., there is the investment of the Travancore Government to the extent of about Rs. 23 lakhs, in the loan raised by the Government of India during the time of the great European War. This loan is repayable in September 1935, *i. e.*, in Kanni 1111 when we will have either to receive back in cash from the Government of India our share of the loan or to re-invest the amount in the new loan which the Government of India may be floating for the repayment of the present loan. It is very likely that the rate of interest on this new loan will be only about 3½ per cent. If we have to raise a loan, we may have to offer an interest of at least 4 per cent. or even a little higher. It appears to be better for the Government, in these circumstances, to finance the Pallivasal Scheme with the money that they will be receiving back from the Government of India in September 1935 instead of going in for a public loan at a rate of interest higher than 3½ per cent. The balance required for the completion of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme, after utilising the sum of Rs. 23 lakhs, we will be receiving from the Government of India in September 1935, is Rs. 20 lakhs. This amount may be raised by going in for a public loan, if necessary. But there appears to be no immediate necessity for raising a loan and I think the question need be considered only in 1111 M. E. Of course, before actually floating a loan, we have to prepare the ground for the same. We have already raised a loan to the extent of Rs. 14,49,000 for financing the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway Scheme. But in so far as ample provision has been made for the complete discharge of that liability at any moment, we have, to all practical interests and purposes, no public loan just at present. Moreover, as stated in the concluding portion of my speech

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

introducing the budget to the Joint Sitting of the Assembly and the Council, our financial position is unquestionably sound. There would therefore be absolutely no difficulty in raising a loan when the real necessity arises. But the real question is whether such a loan is necessary during the current year or the next year. My submission to the House is that it would be quite enough if we consider the question of raising a loan towards the close of the year 1111 M. E.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member what will be the total amount of loan funds available to the Government?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The loan funds are mostly Savings Banks' deposits, both current and fixed.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Could the member give me the figure?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The Savings Banks deposits at the end of the current year may amount to Rs. 140 lakhs.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know why the Financial Secretary makes a statement that the general reserve fund has to be drawn upon in case of absolute necessity for financing the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It is only a provision from extreme emergency if it should not be possible to raise a loan, to the fullest extent required.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Are not Government in the position of trustees so far as these loan funds are concerned?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): They are to a certain extent trustees. But Government are in a position to repay all the loan funds whenever required by the depositors. The depositors have to be paid interest on the money invested and it would be better for Government to re-invest the funds when opportunity occurs, instead of allowing them to remain idle.

**MR. A S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know the particular reason for diverting the Sinking Fund at the present stage into a general revenue fund?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): We have not treated it as a general revenue fund but only as a general reserve fund.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) May I know the particular reason for doing it now?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): There is no need to continue it as a railway sinking fund.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know the reason why Government have decided to divert the railway sinking fund?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): That question has already been answered.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Has the whole amount been utilised?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): No, excepting to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs and odd.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know the particular reason for adopting that step?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): As already stated, there is no need to continue the railway sinking fund, as such.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What are the particular circumstances which prompted the Government to do so?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It has been established that Government are not under a legal obligation to purchase the Quilon—Shencotta railway. But, in case it is found, in the year 1945, that it would be profitable to Government to purchase the line, we may do so then, by raising a loan, if necessary.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Then may I know, Sir why they should divert the fund earlier than in 1945?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): As it was found that there was no need to keep the sinking fund earmarked for the purpose for which it was originally started, it was decided to divert it for creating an Irrigation Fund and redeeming our liability on account of the Debenture Loans. The balance has been utilised for starting a general reserve fund.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): What is the hurry in regard to the repayment of the debenture loan?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Before floating a fresh loan, we had better discharge all our previous liabilities.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know, Sir, whether the debenture bond holders, if they are not prepared to accept the money, can be forced to do so?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Finacial Secretary to Government*): No. But many of them are willing to take back the money and even now we are purchasing the bonds.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether Government can get ten lakhs of rupees for irrigation and for repayment of the debenture loan only by diverting the sinking fund?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) The idea of the Government was to close the railway sinking fund and utilise the fund for purposes already mentioned.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): We want to know the reason for that.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Government thought that that was the best course under the circumstances.

**MR. K. C. ABRAHAM** (*Kottayam II*): May I know whether there is any other fund available for diversion to this purpose?

**MR R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): No other fund is available.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): What rate of interest does the sinking fund carry?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It depends upon the nature of the gilt-edged securities in which the funds are invested. Government were getting five per cent. interest in some cases and 4 per cent. in others.

**MR. E V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Does the Government hope to utilise the diverted fund at a higher rate of interest?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The amounts at the credit of the sinking fund are invested in the Government of India Promissory Notes. These notes are still with us and they have not been sold. Even though it is proposed to utilise a portion of the fund to form the nucleus of an irrigation fund, it is not the idea to sell outright these securities intended for the irrigation fund. Securities to the extent of Rs 5 lakhs have been transferred to Surplus investment and cash equipment to the value of the securities have been transferred to the irrigation fund.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): So, is it the position of Government that they do not contemplate any increased amount under interest by the diversion of the funds?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The interest on the railway sinking fund is now being added on under interest instead of being carried on to the railway sinking fund as before.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, I am sorry I have not been properly understood. My question was whether it is the Government's position that, by the diversion of the amounts from the railway sinking fund and the utilisation thereof in some other direction, they could get a higher rate of interest on the fund so utilised.

**PRESIDENT**: I understood the Financial Secretaay to reply that, so long as it continues as a sinking fund you have to contribute something towards it. But now you are not contributing anything to the building up of the sinking fund and so it is a direct gain.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Is it the position of the Government that, by the diversion of the fund, Government are gaining annually?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member the gain to Government by this diversion?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): We have not to make any provision in the future under sinking funds. The annual savings on this account may amount to Rs. 1·86 lakhs.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Is it a profit to Government?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It means less expenditure and to that extent it is a profit.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Am I to take it from the member that it was due to the inability of the Government to contribute a lakh and odd rupees that they diverted the fund?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Certainly not. I have stated that, on account of the diversion, the expenditure of the State is reduced to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh and 86 thousands.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know from the member whether Government considered the possibility of the ultimate purchase of the railway line?

**MR. R NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): If, at the expiry of the period of the present contract, it is found that the railway line is really a paying concern, we can purchase it by raising a loan if necessary.

**MR. K. C. ABRAHAM** (*Kottayam II*): Will it not be more advantageous to raise the loan now than after 1945?

**MR R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): There is no need for raising a loan just now. It is not possible to predict at present the condition of the money market in 1945.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member what prompted Government not to take the money for-Hydro-Electric Scheme from the accumulated surplus of previous years?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): We were doing that before. But it was objected to on the ground that by that procedure Government balance was being depleted from year to year.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Did the House object to taking funds from the surplus?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes, and it was therefore proposed to meet such expenditure from the loan funds.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): May I know from the member whether there was that idea when the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme was first started?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes, that idea was also in contemplation.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): May I know why then this matter, the diversion of the sinking fund, was not brought to the attention of the House at the last Session?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : The matter was under correspondence with the Government of India.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : If the money is not forthcoming, why should it not be left for redeeming agricultural indebtedness ?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : There is no cut and dry scheme at present before Government for the relief of agricultural indebtedness except relief through the Land Mortgage Bank. Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar has already proposed that the budget provision for the next year under Land Mortgage Bank should be Rs 50 lakhs. I may however inform the House that we have never had to refuse an application for lack of funds in the Land Mortgage Bank. So far as the Land Mortgage Bank is concerned, Government are prepared to supply the necessary funds whenever required by the Bank irrespective of budget provision. Till now we have received applications to the extent of about Rs. 7 lakhs and granted loans to the extent of Rs.5 lakhs. There is practically no greater demand I can assure the House that it will take at least six or seven years to absorb the Rs. 50 lakhs.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): May I know from the member what is the maximum amount that can be applied under the Land Mortgage Bank Rules?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Rs. 3,000.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*) : Is there not the necessity of raising the maximum?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The Government do not consider it necessary at present to raise the maximum.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*) : Are there not applications for greater sums?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): No; under the rules application could be made only for loans not exceeding Rs. 3,000.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*) : Are not Government aware that people are for raising the maximum of the amount?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : The Land Mortgage Bank is meant mainly to reduce the indebtedness of the agricultural middle class.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*) : Did the Financial Secretary suggest in his speech that the maximum in the Land Mortgage Bank should be raised?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : The question of raising the maximum may be considered.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Has the Government an idea of taking shares in the Reserve Bank ?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The Reserve Bank has not been started yet.

**MR. P CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): When will it be started?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): After December 1934.

**MR. K. C. ABRAHAM** (*Kottayam II*): Does the Government mean to fritter away the amount under the railway sinking fund?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Certainly not. So far as the Pallivasal scheme is concerned, the reserve fund will not be drawn upon except in case of absolute necessity. During the general discussion, the same question was raised and I have answersd Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai that the Government will use it for the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme only in case of absolute necessity.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): In what is this sinking fund invested?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): In Government of India securities.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Do they contemplate any alteration in that idea?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Government do not propose to sell any of the securities except in case of absolute necessity.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table of the House all the correspondence relating to the Quilon-Shencotta Railway line?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The member may kindly put in an interpellation on the subject.

**MR. A S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Sir, is it open to the member to suggest what other members should do?

**PRESIDENT:** Will the Financial Secretary complete his speech?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I have fairly answered all the questions raised in the course of the discussion.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Is there any reason for fixing a particular maximum in the Land Mortgage Bank?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The Land Mortgage Bank was started merely for the benefit of the poor and the middle class agriculturists. The Bank is not intended for the relief of the capitalists.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will not the middle class people require more than Rs. 3,000?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): They generally do not require more than Rs. 3,000.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): How does the member define middle class people?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Agriculturists owning about 10 or 15 acres of land may be considered as middle class agriculturists, while those owning some 200 to 400 acres of land come under the category of capitalists.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether there is sufficient money in the Land Mortgage Bank?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): There are ample funds for the working of the Land Mortgage Bank.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether Government have decided not to purchase the Shencotta-Quilon Railway?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Government have not come to any definite decision on this question.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): If the railway is found to be a paying concern, what is the source from which Government expect to realise the amount in the year 1945?

**PRESIDENT**: We cannot anticipate what will be done in 1945. Now there is no definite intention.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Is it after all anticipating the possibility of buying the railway in 1945?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I have already answered that, if the line is proved to be really a paying concern, Government will raise a loan in 1945.

**MR. M SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): The member referred in the Budget speech that it is treated as a general reserve fund.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): That is only an additional qualification. That would not be touched except in case of absolute necessity. Of course we are prepared to raise a loan when necessity arises.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Urban*): This question confronts us with numerous difficulties. I find that arguments are based on assumptions and I am constrained to observe that very few of us sitting in this House are experts on finance, a department in economics which is a very very difficult one.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is it proper for the Honourable member to comment upon the financial knowledge or equipment of members of this House?

**PRESIDENT**: Including himself.

**MR. T K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*): I think I was understandable; and sentiment and courtesy require that I should include myself in that list of possible people who unlike Mr. Narayana Pillai might not know public finances well. That is my explanation. I maintain and hold that position. That apart, we are dealing with a very important and difficult subject. I heard Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai and others saying that there was grave danger in going in for loans. I mean, Sir, public loans have no fascination. I have never discovered any prominent writer in economics maintaining that public finances

shall be condemned and that Government should go in for loans even when they have funds. When there are no funds, loans may become necessary. The posterity loan has been condemned.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know——

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Urban*): I would appeal to members not to interrupt me with questions. I am placing the difficulties before the House.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the member finish his speech within the time allotted to him?

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Urban*): The member must take his risk. Posterity loans need be condemned but to say that posterity should discharge all our obligations which we incur now is very wrong finance. I do not want to comment upon that any further. On the other hand, I wish also to say that I am unable to understand the astounding position of the Financial Secretary when he said that, when we have funds now, that must be diverted or spent for any other purpose. That is, Sir, equally a mistake. The position that I consider important is this. Whether we should purchase the railway is a matter to be decided a few years hence. The Financial Secretary says that at that time we may consider how to make funds. Human nature being what it is, if there are no funds ready to pay up the amount, it is not likely to save several lakhs of rupees and that Travancore Government will embark on such a scheme then. (*Hear, hear*). Whereas on the other hand, if there is a fund earmarked for the purpose, the Government will be in a better position. I am certainly patriotic enough to see that the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme is completed at the earliest possible moment: and if it is done without borrowing, all the more better. But unless Government give an undertaking that it is only as a temporary convenience that they are using this Rs. 10 lakhs and that the Sinking Fund will be kept intact, we will be in a difficult position to accept the position of Government. I do not mean by that, that this scheme should not be proceeded with.

**MR KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It will be kept as a reserve fund.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Urban*): The Reserve Fund has no fascination for me, because by one stroke of the pen what is "Reserve" today will be "Unreserve" tomorrow. What I am submitting to Government, and I appeal to Government, is while Government may accommodate this by drawing that amount for a temporary purpose, a definite promise must be made that within a definite time that money will be returned.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know how he reconciles this position with regard to the non-contribution to the sinking fund of the Quilon-Shencotta Railway *viz.*, a lakh and twenty thousand rupees.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*): That must continue. (*Hear, hear*).

[Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai.]

We cannot go back on our engagement. We should not become the laughing stock of Governments. Sir, I have only one word more. Sir, I say that even though Government may accommodate this amount, they must return the amount at the end of a definite term.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, I beg to support the motion. I was surprised to hear from the Financial Secretary that he was going to make use of the funds in the Savings Bank Department on speculative schemes. It is not money which we have got by way of income and we cannot deal with it at all. The Government is a banker and it cannot utilize deposit money on these schemes.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Then what is to be done with that money?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): The best thing for Government will be to give up banking business altogether. Government have no business to be a banker and there is no reason why it should be a rival to the other commercial banks of the country.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): People are investing money in the Government Savings Bank. What has to be done with that money?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) You call upon them to invest. You put an end to that. There are commercial banks in the land. As a matter of fact, Sir, this sort of commercial banking carried on by Government is condemned throughout the world. As a matter of fact, you get money from the people at 3 per cent. interest, whereas ordinary banks are not able to get money at that rate.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) But the people are content to invest the money in the Savings Bank.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): A prudent man will not invest in the Savings Bank. That shows the banking business of the country is dilapidating.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): If they have no confidence in the private banks, will the people invest money in them?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): It has been the recommendation of the Banking Enquiry Committee that a Central Bank ought to be started by Government and whatever surplus Government have got should be invested in the Central Bank. That is the idea with which the Reserve Bank is started in British India. The recommendation of the Banking Enquiry Committee was made years ago and one of the recommendations made by the expert Committee, in which I hope the Financial Secretary was a member,

was that whatever surplus there was, ought to be put in the bank to be given on loan to other banks. It was an unanimous recommendation made by the Banking Enquiry Committee. Absolutely no explanation is given why, for the Pallivasal Scheme, that recommendation should be thrown overboard. That is a political move, Sir, and not a commercial move. This diversion of the Railway Sinking Fund on this scheme should not take place. Whether it is kept in solid form or in a liquid form, it should not be made use of for the Pallivasal Scheme. With these words, I support the motion.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Will it not be enough if it is kept as a Reserve Fund?

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Why do you want to change the name? What is the urgency of it?

We do not know the whole correspondence in the matter; and we cannot trust Government for the Government have not placed the whole correspondence before this House. We do not know what has transpired in the transaction of the Quilon-Shencotta Railway. Hitherto the practice has been that nothing should be told of railways on the floor of this House. As soon as the new reforms came into force, the first thing that we desired was that something should be done with regard to this Railway. We shall talk of diversion when we have plenty of opportunity for that. At the last Budget Session it was pointed out that the House was not aware of the Railway transactions: as a matter of fact the agreement had to be gathered from a series or volumes of correspondence; we do not know what that correspondence is and what the implications of this agreement are. In these circumstances, I, for one, will be unwilling to trust to any statement on law or finance arising from the other side of the House.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): I beg to oppose the motion. In the first place, I fear the motion itself is not quite in order, for the Demand now considered is a demand in regard to the Pallivasal Scheme. The ground of opposition to it is the proposed diversion of the Railway Sinking Fund and it is the diversion that is attacked for various reasons. The need for the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme is there; that is not opposed. What is really opposed, I submit, is the attempt on the part of the Government to divert the fund ear-marked for the Railway Sinking Fund on various grounds, one ground being that, if we now allow that fund to be drawn upon, 11 years hence it may not be available and there would be difficulty for Government if they find it advisable to purchase the Quilon-Shencotta Railway line. Another ground as put forward is the necessity for reducing the agricultural indebtedness of the State. According to this view, diversion of the sinking fund is covetable, no matter that the purpose is different. Various other propositions have also been put forward, so much so it may be clearly seen the trend of the opposition proceeds from divergent motives. However it is not so much the Pallivasal Scheme that is attacked as the proposed diversion of the Railway Sinking Fund for that purpose. That, I submit, is quite irrelevant as the Sinking Fund does not come in in this connection at all.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Is it a point of order that is raised by the member?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): I am giving my view of the relevancy of the discussion.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): May I know whether, after the Chair has granted permission to move, it is open to any member to stand up and say that that motion is not in order? Does it not amount to a condemnation of the ruling of the Chair.

**MR. P. K NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): I consider this discussion irrelevant. The Chair has not ruled that it is relevant. Since no point was raised with respect to it and since there is no ruling upon that subject, I am at liberty to give expression to my own views.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know why the member took such a long time to give his view?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): It was because member after member was found starting up to speak. I could not anticipate them.

Now the only question, so far as the Pallivasal Scheme is concerned, is how it is to be financed. My friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, Secretary of the Nationalist Party, said that he was not prepared to accept any *obiter dictum* of the Leader of the Liberal Party. He also indulged in certain *obiter dicta* with respect to how such a scheme should be financed, if my views are *obiter*, so much so we have got *obiter dicta* on both sides.

Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai observed that, without the assistance of expert advice in the matter, it is rather difficult to decide the question now raised as to the diversion of the Sinking Fund. I quite agree with him. As matters stand at present, the House asks the Government to fix their position with respect to the purchase of the railway line 11 years hence. I say it is not wise to drive the Government to that position. It may be an advantageous concern or a disadvantageous one. It is a matter to be considered eleven years hence. All that has been done in the present instance, as is clear from the Financial Secretary's statement, is that the idea that the Government entertained with respect to the Sinking Fund that they were not at liberty to do anything with it is ill-founded. That is all that has been done by the declaration made by the Financial Secretary in his Budget speech. He says now that he is not going to draw on it for one or two years to come. Why fix the position of Government with respect to the purchase of the Railway line? I consider that at this stage it is quite unnecessary and impolitic to attempt to curtail the discretion of Government.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Has not a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs out of this Rs. 69 lakhs been set apart for Irrigation works and another sum of about Rs. 5 lakhs added to the Debenture loan sinking fund and are not these the flittering away of this fund?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): That is not the question at issue. We are concerned with the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric

Scheme. The other matter is entirely out of order since it does not arise in this connection.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) : May I know whether the member will join hands with the other members who are for raising the whole aggregate amount for the Pallivasal Scheme by a debenture loan?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : There is no demand for it now. I cannot understand really, Sir, why I should be pulled in now for that purpose.

So, Sir, my submission is, first of all, here is an objection which cannot be tackled under this motion. Secondly, there is no real necessity for this opposition as has been made clear in the Financial Secretary's statement. Thirdly, it is unwise to fetter Government and ask them to fix their position in advance in regard to the purchase of the Railway line. The option is there. On these grounds, I oppose this motion.

**PRESIDENT** : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 o'clock.

The House adjourned at 1 P. M. and reassembled at 2 P. M., the Deputy President presiding.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, ഈ സഭയുടെ സ്വീകരണത്തിനായി സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാനും പൂർണ്ണമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും വസൂൽചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യ ഒരു നിർദ്ദിഷ്ടമായ ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് റയിൽവെ സിങ്കിങ്ങ്ഫണ്ട് എന്നുള്ള പേരിൽ ശേഖരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈവക സംഖ്യകൊണ്ടു കൊല്ലം-ചെങ്കോട്ട റയിൽവെ ലയിൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂർഗവണ്മെൻറു ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തകാലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ വിലക്കു വാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളാമെന്നാണ് പ്രാരംഭകാലത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശം. അതിനെ പൊതുജനങ്ങളും വിശ്വസിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഒരു ട്രസ്റ്റിയും പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ ഇതിൻെറ ഗുണാനുഭവക്കാരരും ആകുന്നു. ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ഉഭയകക്ഷികളും യോജിച്ചുചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒരേർപ്പാടാണ് ഇതു്. റയിൽവേലയിൻ ൧൱൰൮-ൽ വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊള്ളാമെന്നുള്ള ക്ലിപ്തമായ വ്യവസ്ഥയാണ് അതിലുള്ളതു്. ആ വ്യവസ്ഥയിൽനിന്നും വ്യതിചലിച്ചു പ്രത്യക്ഷവിരുദ്ധമായ ഒരു ഉദ്ദേശസാദ്ധ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഈവക പണം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു് ട്രസ്റ്റിനിയമത്തിനു വിരുദ്ധമാണ്. റയിൽവെലയിൻ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിനു ശേഖരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ധനം പള്ളിവാസൽ ഹൈഡ്രോഇലക്ട്രിക്ക് സ്കീമിലേക്കു വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതു് നിയമവിരുദ്ധമാണ്. പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം നഷ്ടോത്തരവാദത്തിനുവേ

[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.

ണ്ടി ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറമേൽ ഒരു സിവിൽവ്യവഹാരത്തിനു കൂടി കാരണമുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു നിർദ്ദിഷ്ടമായ ഉദ്ദേശലക്ഷ്യത്തിൽനിന്നും വ്യതിചലിച്ചു ഈ വക പണം മററു കാര്യത്തിനു വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. ഈ സംഖ്യ പള്ളിവാസൽ ഹൈഡ്രോ ഇലക്ട്രിക് സ്കീമിനു വേണ്ടി റിസർവ് ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതിനെ ആക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Sir, I also wish to support the motion before the House. In doing so, I may say at the outset, Sir, that I am not at all satisfied with the answers given by the Financial Secretary to the various questions that were put to him by the Honourable members of the House. Sir, I was also endeavouring to understand the real implications of the questions now in issue. In spite of my earnest effort in that direction, I must admit, Sir, that I have n t been able to understand it. The answers given by the Financial Secretary were not at all clear. They were of little use to me.

Sir, the Sinking Fund was created for a definite purpose. It must therefore be used for that purpose. On being questioned as to whether the Government propose to do it or not, the Financial Secretary replied that Government had not yet decided whether to purchase the Quilon-Shencottah railway line or not. The Financial Secretary is not in a position to say what would be done in 1945. Sir, it is only after a final decision is arrived at on the question of purchase of this line that we can think of touching the Sinking Fund, since it has been created for that specific purpose. It is gratifying to note that the fund has been invested in very very safe security.

Sir, it has been made clear that, even if we do not purchase the line, we would have the liability to guarantee interest on the growing capital investment in the Quilon-Shencottah line. The disillusionment at the instance of the distinguished lawyer, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, does not enable the Financial Secretary to assure us that, after 1945, there would be no liability on our part to guarantee interest on the outlay. All that the Financial Secretary has stated in page 2 of his speech is that our liability is only to underwrite the guaranteed interest on the capital. I for one do not understand how long this process of underwriting th guaranteed interest will have to be carried on. I would like to know whether the liability would cease at the end of 1945.

In these circumstances, unless that position is made clear, I do not know whether we would be justified in laying our hands on the sinking fund.

Further, the newspapers have told us that there is going to be a fourth stage of the Cochin Harbour Scheme. That necessarily means contribution by our Government also.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Your time is up, Mr. Sivatanu Pillai. Dr. Kunjan Pillai will speak.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether the discussion on this subject will close with the Chief Secretary's speech?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: We have to stop at 2-20.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether, after the Chief Secretary has spoken, other members will be permitted to speak on this motion?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: It will depend, naturally, on the time available.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, the motion before the House is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,29,878 for the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme under Debt Heads, by Re 1, to point out that the capital required for the Scheme should not be taken from the Railway Sinking Fund as suggested in the Financial Secretary's Budget Speech. That is the motion. But, several issues have been brought into the discussion of this motion.

The main issue, Sir, so far as I have been able to understand, is that the sinking fund should not be touched for any purpose other than for the purchase of the Shencotta-Quilon railway and that it should be left as it is for the purpose of purchasing the railway in the year 1945. I wish to make one point clear in regard to this matter. The position so far was that the Government of Travancore were under the impression that they were *bound* to purchase the line in 1945. Now, that position has been changed, and it has been conceded by the Government of India that there is no *obligation* on the part of the Travancore Government to purchase the line in 1945 but that it is left to the *option* of the Travancore Government to purchase it or not. That is the position of Government at present. Now, Sir, a question has been raised. Suppose in 1945 Government decide to purchase the line. Is it desirable or advisable that the fund that has been formed for that purpose is diverted for some other purpose? Is it not better to reserve it to be utilised for the purpose for which it was intended, if necessary? Sir, the Financial Secretary has explained that, if in 1945 we decide to purchase the line, we can raise the necessary capital without any difficulty whatsoever, by floating a loan or by some other means. Sir, it is now too early to say what is going to happen in 1945.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): At the risk of interrupting my friend, may I know whether, even if we were under an obligation to purchase the line in 1945 as we thought we were, it would not be easy for us, in order to raise the necessary funds, to float a loan? How is the question of our keeping the Sinking Fund intact affected by our purchase of the line being obligatory or optional?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I was just explaining the recent change that has taken place in our position in regard to this matter.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : I want to know how that change in our position affects the continuance of the Sinking Fund.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The member has put his question ; and the Chief Secretary has given his answer. It is a different question whether the member is satisfied with the answer or not.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know whether, after 1945, we are liable to guarantee the interest on the capital ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I cannot say that at present. It will depend on the terms of the agreement, if we are going to have any, after 1945.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Am I to take it that the Chief Secretary is not in a position to assure the House that we will not be under the obligation to guarantee interest on the outlay after 1945 ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not able to give such an assurance now.

Sir, Mr. Thanu Pillai asked me a little while ago how the question of continuing the Sinking Fund depended on our being freed from the liability to purchase the line in 1945. I do not at all say that the question of continuing the Sinking Fund or of diverting it depends on our obligation to purchase the line in 1945. My point is—

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Has the Chief Secretary gone through...

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Let me finish the sentence, Sir.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Has the Chief Secretary gone through the agreement with the Government of India ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I do not allow that question.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I request that I may not be interrupted now, Sir.

Sir, as I was attempting to explain, Government thought that they were under an obligation to purchase the line in 1945 ; and in order to do it, they started a Sinking Fund. Now, Government find that, though they have the right to purchase the line, they are not bound to do so. As it is, therefore, the necessity, which led to the starting of the Sinking Fund and its continuance, has ceased.

Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar's main point is that this Sinking Fund should not be utilised for the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme. The Financial Secretary did not say that it would be utilised for the purpose. He definitely stated that the amount will be kept as a reserve to be drawn upon *only* in case of absolute necessity. Sir, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs out of this fund has been set apart for protective irrigation works. If the House does not want it, Government are quite prepared to respect its

wishes. Another sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been set apart for discharging the debenture debts. If the House does not want the Government to do that, they have no objection to accept that suggestion.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Are the Government also prepared to credit the interest due on the Sinking Fund and also to continue the annual contribution towards the Sinking Fund?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not prepared to give such an undertaking. The present fund which amounts to Rs. 69 lakhs can be kept as a reserve if the House so desires.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know whether the Government are prepared to allot every year some money as contribution to the Sinking Fund?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have said, Sir, that I am not prepared to give such an undertaking.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** Under the circumstances, I propose to allow the Chief Secretary a minute or two more.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): If the Honourable members do not want any diversion to be made from the Sinking Fund for irrigation purposes, Government are not anxious to do it. If the Honourable members are not for the utilisation of any portion of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the debt on account of the debentures, Government are not anxious to do it either. In regard to the remaining Rs. 59 lakhs, the Financial Secretary has said that it would be utilised for the Pallivasal Scheme only in case of absolute necessity. He has stated that he can find other means for financing the Scheme; and Government are prepared to accept his suggestion and see that this Sinking Fund is kept intact as a sort of reserve to be utilised for any purpose in the future when it is found to be absolutely necessary to do so. It may be for the purchase of the Shencotta-Quilon railway or for any other purpose. I hope, Sir, that, on the assurance that Government will not utilise this fund for the Pallivasal Scheme unless they are driven to the extreme necessity of doing so, the member will withdraw the motion.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I move that the question be now put.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, I wish to speak just a word on the motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** I shall give you only a minute.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, I would approach the question in another line. Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar stated that the fund may be diverted to the Land Mortgage loans and other funds; and Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai said that it is illegal to divert it. My point is that, if there is a reserve fund, Government will have a tendency to misspend it and there is no guarantee that it is going to be spent properly.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The Chief Secretary has given an undertaking that it will be kept intact.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): But I doubt whether this undertaking will be given effect to by this Government or adhered to by all future Governments of this State.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I disallow that.

**MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Electrical Engineer*): I hope that, in view of the statements made by the Financial Secretary and the Chief Secretary, the member will withdraw the motion.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): I am not going to press the motion in the light of certain circumstances. But I want to say.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Has the member got the right to speak if he is not pressing the motion to a division?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Are you going to press your motion or do you withdraw it, Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar?

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): I do not press the motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Does the House allow Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar to withdraw the motion?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I object to the withdrawal.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Even if only one member objects to the withdrawal, leave is refused for the withdrawal; and the original motion has to be put to the vote of the House. That is the correct practice.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and declared lost.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I demand a poll.

A poll was accordingly taken with the following result:

AYES.—24.

1 Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai.
2 ,, A. S. Damodaran Aasan.
3 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)
4 ,, K. R. Elenkath.
5 ,, T. C. Joseph.
6 ,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar.
7 ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai.
8 ,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.
9 ,, T. Krishna Pillai.
10 ,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.
11 ,, M. N. Nair.
12 ,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai.
13 Mr. S. Nilakanta Pillai.
14 ,, Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon.
15 ,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.
16 ,, Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai.
17 ,, V. Ramakrishna Panickar.
18 ,, M. Sivatanu Pillai.
19 ,, A. Thanu Pillai.
20 ,, S. Thiraviam Nadar.
21 ,, P. K. Thomas.
22 ,, N. E. Varughese.
23 ,, V. K. Velappan Nair.
24 ,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.

NOES.—39.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib.
2 „ K. C. Abraham.
3 „ T. K. Alexander.
4 „ V. T. Chacko.
5 „ S. Chattanatha Karayalar.
6 „ E. H. Francis.
7 „ Antony George.
8 „ K. George.
9 „ M. Mahomed Haneef.
10 „ S. J. Nair.
11 „ M. K. Janardana Kamath.
12 „ T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri.
13 „ N. John Joseph.
14 „ K. C. Karunakaran.
15 „ T. T. Kesavan Sastri.
16 „ K. M. Krishnan.
17 „ K. P. Krishna Menon.
18 „ E. V. Krishna Pillai.
19 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.
20 Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman.
21 Mr. E. K. Kunjuraman.
22 „ K. M. Kuriakose.
23 „ K. P. Padmanabha Menon.
24 „ K. Madhavan.
25 „ K. Mahomed.
26 „ P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad.
27 „ P. K. Narayana Pillai.
28 Srimathi T. Narayani Amma.
29 Mr. G. Nilakantan.
30 „ R. Nilakanta Pillai.
31 „ N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.
32 Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar.
33 Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.
34 Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Ayangar.
35 „ R. Sambasiva Aiyar.
36 „ K. Sankaran.
37 „ R. M. Statham.
38 „ T. C. Thommen.
39 „ G. B. E. Truscott.

NEUTERALS.—5.

1 Mr. A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*).
2 „ M. K. Madhavan Pillai.
3 Mr. K. A. Narayana Pillai.
4 „ K. Padmanabhan.
5 „ R. Raman Pillai.

The motion was declared lost.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I submit a point for the ruling of the Chair, whether the mover of a motion could vote against it.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** The result of the poll having been declared, the reason of this point of order is a belated one and it will be decided when a suitable occasion comes and when the necessity arises.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I have not got a ruling from the Chair.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** I have said that I am not going to decide it now because it is absolutely unnecessary now.

**Motion Nos. 264 to 266.**

The following motions lapsed on account of time limit.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

264. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20, 56, 000 for Pal Ivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme by Re. 1

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

265. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,56,600 for Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme by Re. 1

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKER :

266. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,56,600 for Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme by Re. 1

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand III—Public Works—Electrical Department—for Rs. 24,87,608, to the vote of the House.

The Demand was passed and the grant made.

DEMAND IV—INDUSTRIES.

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*) : Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,50,331, under Demand IV – Industries.

**Motion No. 267.**

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Sir, I move that the allotment of Rs. 12,765 for the Technical staff be reduced by Re. 1. The object of my motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the extremely unsatisfactory way in which the Industries Department has been working for so many years and to urge upon the attention of Government that the so-called experts must be made to feel some sort of responsibility. Sir, it is almost a well-recognised fact that there is abundance of raw material in our country which could be utilised for all sorts of industrial concerns. It is also a fact that the Industries Department in our State has been in existence for several years. But it is a sorry state of things to see that, in spite of the experiments that the experts have been conducting during all these years, nothing tangible has come out. No industry worth the name can be said to thrive in our State If any example is needed to illustrate my statements, I may just point out the state of our tannery. It is evident from the Financial Secretary's speech as well as from the budget that Government had undertaken an experimental tannery at Karamanai and that it had been going on for the last ten years and that now it is proposed by Government to abolish the tanning section altogether. It is evident that on that single item alone the Government has had to incur a very heavy expenditure ; by way of the salary of this expert alone for the last ten years during which he has been conducting this experimental tannery. I may say that about Rs. 50,000 had been spent by Government. In addition to this huge sum of money that has been spent on this particular expert, I may say that several thousands of rupees must also have been spent on the actual work.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) Does the member advocate the closing down of the Industries Department ?

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): My only suggestion is that the department must be made to do more useful work.

**MR. EDVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertalai I*) : Does the member -

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I would suggest one course. The member has got a definite period of time allotted to him under the rules. Let

him say specifically what he wants to be done before questions are put to him. Now questions are put as to what he is going to say.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*) : My question relates to the actual wording of the motion and not to what the member is going to say.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : It is not within the competence of Mr. Sankaran to modify the wording now, because it is before the House. Mr. Sankaran may therefore proceed.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : I was going to say that there is ample scope in our State for the Industries Department to do more useful work. In spite of the fact that there are several experts appointed by Government and that some amounts by way of grants to conduct researches and experiments are allotted to them, the experts are not alive to the responsibility devolving upon them and they have not done any substantial work so far conducive to the welfare of the country. In a similar State, the State of Mysore, there is also an Industries Department and there, I believe, several industries which yield large sums of money by way of income to Government are thriving. For instance, there is a soap-making industry there and there is also the sandalwood oil industry. My opinion is that these two industries could very well thrive in our State also. There is every scope for soap manufacture being conducted on a profitable scale here also. Similarly I believe that in our forests there is ample growth of sandalwood fit to be utilised for the manufacture of sandalwood oil in our State.

The real difficulty is in the matter of this Industrial Department not turning out any useful work. They do not feel the responsibility. They are not at all responsible to anybody for the work that is allotted to them, because their pay and other emoluments are not charged to the income from this Department but they are charged to the General Revenues of the State. Whatever may happen to the industries, whether it is a success or failure, the officers are guaranteed their pay. My point is that this state of affairs must go. Unless they do proper work, they should not be allowed to continue to remain in service. They should be held financially responsible for the undertakings.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*) : Is the member agreeable in case officers turn out paying concerns, to pay the expert a bonus ?

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*) : May I know from the member what he means by "financially liable?"

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : I mean that, if huge undertakings are proved to be failures whereby the State is made to incur a loss, they must be made liable for it.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*) : May I know from the member whether he can make any practical suggestion whereby they can be made liable ?

**Mr. K. Sankaran** (*Kartikapalli I*): When I suggest that they must be made financially liable, I do not mean that the whole loss to the State or the Government must be made good from the experts.

**Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar** (*Nominated*): Then, may I know from the member, how experiments could be carried on?

**Mr. K Sankaran** (*Kartikapalli I*): I do not mean that the expert must be made liable for every bit of his work. If a particular officer or an expert is found to be thoroughly inefficient and to waste funds unnecessarily, he must be sent out of service He should not be guaranteed appointment in one department or another.

I may read the remarks on the Administration Report of the Department for 1108 which would amply support my position. There the Chief Secretary states thus:—

> 'As it is stated that the raw material cannot be obtained in large quantities and at a sufficiently lower price than the finished products, it is doubtful if it is worth while to continue this experiment further. The Director will make a special report on the matter."

The next sentence is very important.

> "In the review of last year it was observed that there seemed to be no continuity in the investigations and experiments carried on, and that the laying down of a definite programme of work was the only method to prevent laboratory work being conducted in a haphazard and aimless manner. The Director's attention is again drawn to this observation.
>
> "The Department must aim at greater driving force, more originality and keener direction. On industrial devel pment depends very greatly the future prosperity of the State.'

These remarks made by the Government themselves on the report of the Director of Industries would show that there is something very wrong with this Department and very serious attention has to be devoted to the proper working of the Department on which depends the entire prosperity of the State.

**Mr. A. Easwara Pillai** (*Kalkulam II*): Sir, I strongly support the motion before the House. The expert opinion on the matter is that Travancore has plenty of scope for improving the industrial development of the country. We have many experts in our Industrial Department and they are not at all working properly. Agriculture and industry in our country can be developed if they function well. With these words, I support the motion before the House.

**Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai** (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, I beg to support the motion before the House. Whenever we criticise the general policy of the Department it may not be taken to imply any disparagement either to the Head of the Department or to the members of the staff. For instance, we know that at present the head of the department is a patriotic Travancorean who himself is put to pecuniary losses by his having accepted the place. The nature of the operations of the activities engaged in by the Department is such that it will be very difficult, in the course of a few years, to show any definite practical results. It will be seen, Sir, that it was on a broad ground-work that the working

of the department was conceived and designed. Young men were selected and sent to foreign parts to get themselves trained for various branches of industry and they were got down and put in charge of particular industries. It will be seen that the Government have stopped there and that they rushed along leaving these trained hands to do things in their own fashion. That is one of the discouraging aspects of the development of the department. This is a department which requires considerable propaganda so that the various schemes initiated by it may be brought home to the people. Even the other day at the Simla Conference it was asserted by Sir Frank Noyce that propaganda and propaganda alone would go some way towards the regeneration of our industries.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : The member means the Simla Industrial Conference ?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Yes, Sir.

When the Government as well as the public do not evince such interest as they ought to, certainly the dream of the average man to earn his livelihood with the least exertion creeps in and as such these experts need not be found fault with for their inaction. They are allowed by the Government to have their own way. They are under the impression that they need not attend to anything. One is surprised to read a very pertinent observation made on the Department and read out by the mover of the motion. But that was the first time that Government wanted to take some keener interest than before. It will be seen that many recommendations from the Director of Industries or the Economic Development Board or other responsible bodies have pleaded for the regeneration of the industries in this State. It was only just this morning that the Government member said that such and such a recommendation was received—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Your time is almost up.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Sir, I am entitled to 10 minutes because I am the mover of an indentical motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** You will be given some more time.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : A Government member was asked this morning and it was admitted by him that the Government were in possession of an important recommendation from the year 1106 and that nothing has been done in regard to that. Therefore, if the Government do not lay down an elaborate but a specific programme of instructions for the benefit of the Director of Industries with a view to see that things are taking a practical shape we are not going to derive any good from this Department.

I would submit my proposal in regard to the working of this Department on the lines of the working of the Public Health Department in Travancore. Let the Director or an expert under him find out the most important place for a particular industry. Let him go there, station himself there for months or even years instead of running about in the country and collecting materials and propounding theories for the benefit of the country. Let him post himself there, let him talk

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.]

with the people there and study that particular industry on the spot and set an object lesson by doing all he could possibly do to encourage that particular industry. Even years taken for such a programme of work is certainly something more tangible than the haphazard way of doing things in the manner in which they are being carried on now.

Another recommendation that was brought to the notice of the Government in the year 1105 when the present Chief Secretary was the President of the Economic Development Board was the necessity of instituting a committee of enquiry to go into the question of cottage industries in the State. Every publication concerning Travancore, whether it be made by the Government, or by a Travancorean or by some foreigner, makes mention of the possibility of the regeneration of cottage industries in the State. We do not see any sign of any cottage industry thriving in the State in spite of volumes of publications. It was with a view to find out whether there was any possibility of the regeneration of the cottage industries in the State that the Board made such a request. It was just to enquire into that question that the Board made recommendations on such lines. Government have not done anything in that direction. Therefore it is the Government that ought to be held responsible for the impotency of this department.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): Sir, I rise to oppose the motion because in no civilised country in the world is there a practice that experts and officers of the Industries Department are made financially responsible for their actions. This is a novel and original idea put forward and I fear many of the non-official members cannot accept it.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtittu*): May I inform the member that that aspect has not been stressed by the mover?

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): Yes, exactly; but still he seems to linger on that idea. About the imperfect work of the Department in regard to the various suggestions as to how the Department could be brought up-to-date, I suppose there will be no difference of opinion on this side of the House. Sir, the Industries Department is a department on which the public of the State has fixed their expectations rather high. It is one of the developing departments on which the industry and agriculture of this country entirely depend. If we want to have a social and economic development of rural Travancore, co-ordination and co-operation of many departments are necessary. The economic, industrial, educational and like departments should work together. In every advanced country the constructive ideas must go from the Industries Department. There is again something radically wrong with the Industries Department or the policy of this State. Either the present Director of Industries is thoroughly devoid of constructive ideas of industrial development of this country or the Government is thoroughly callous of the future. Sir, Travancore is pre-eminently an agricultural country and it is bound to be so for years to come and the people of this State have to pay for the manufacture of goods which are essential for their wants, out of the value they get for their agricultural produce.

So any statesmanlike policy ought to proceed on the broad line of co-ordination of industrial development to the major agricultural products produced in this country. Our so-called Experts, it has been time and again said on the floor of this House — our so-called Experts are quite useless, there is no real expert in the department and that oft-abused term ' Expert ' is extended to them by mere courtesy. Sir, real Experts must be highly paid and a thorough economic survey of the State has to be taken up if you want to have concrete suggestions based on the realities that obtain in the country. For that I do not think that our Government are earnest or sincere or that they have been sufficiently impressed by the gravity of the situation. At least at this time of economic depression, when our agricultural produce sells for a song, when we are faced with this economic gloom, though belated, wisdom must dawn on Government and they should spare no pains for the regeneration of our agricultural and economic stability. It is high time that the Industrial Experts and the Director put forward constructive schemes for the acceptance of the public and Government so that we may not close our shops. This is not the time in the national history of the country when we can afford to take things easily. After all, the Industrial Department must justify its existence by actual results.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*) : Sir, one Honourable member said that the word ' liable ' is not exactly ' liable ' in this motion and that it does not mean financial liability. I fail to understand what other liability is meant by the mover. When he used the word ' liability ', I thought it may be liability. If not financial liability, it may be moral liability. In ordinary parlance, we think that the expression ' liability ' imports financial liability. If, that is what the member means by ' liability ', we would, in very emphatic terms, oppose this motion and that rightly, Sir, on principle alone. It has been the bane of the Industrial Department that in its working —

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You mean financial liability or pecuniary liability ?

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*) : I mean liability which would result in the shape of money. That is all, Sir.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : So not financial liability ?

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*) : Money liability ; I will put it like that in plain language.

It has been the bane of this Department that in the working relating to this Department the idea of liability has beeen slowly introduced. Under the Agricultural Loans Regulation, the person who grants the loan is not personally liable but in the industrial loan rules, a rule has crept in which has brought about a personal liability on the part of the Director of Industries in case a loan does become unrealisable or remains on the book of the department as a debt unrealisable. Under these circumstances, I find that the Director of Industries is not willing

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

to undertake any such liability. The result is, it is the people who suffer, not the Director of Industries He would not undertake that liability. If liabilities are to be imported on this basis in the working of this Department to almost every person employed in the Department, then I am certain that no expert will undertake work. It comes to this. Government have now decided to abolish the Tanning branch of the Department. It is said that the Tanning department was not functioning properly. Taking that attitude of Government along with the motion now put forward, the result would be this. If a person received appointment at the hands of Government and undertook to carry on the work and if Government did not supply funds to him for purchasing materials or the person himself was unable to carry on the work, the result would be that at the end of the year he would be held personally responsible for the work entrusted to him. Let us take the Tanning Expert himself. He is expected to tan leather and Government do not supply the wherewithal to purchase leather. If his personal liability comes in, I suppose he will have to go on tanning his own leather, for saving personal liability (*Laughter*). Let us take the case of the dyeing expert. If materials are not forthcoming and if Government do not advance them funds, what is the dyeing he can carry on? The same is the case with other experts. Government have often thought it desirable to abolish these industrial experts both in the interests of the department and of the public. Government do not stand to gain but the public stand to lose. That is not the only loss the public have to sustain. There is another loss. These experts who are found unfit are slowly sent out for the purpose of filling up posts in other departments Last year some experts were sent out owing to the abolition of their posts. I do not know where these experts have been since posted. I understand they are carrying on their expert work in the Devaswom Department and in the Excise Department. This sort of procedure adopted by Government is based on a mistaken notion, that there is security of service even though they prove unfit for the work for which they are first entertained. Experts entertained in service if found unfit should have no right to be entertained in other Departments. Any contrary notion should be corrected at the earliest opportunity possible. I would strongly urge that if any officer is found inefficient, the remedy does not lie in abolishing that post but in—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Your time is up.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, I rise to oppose the motion; and in doing so, I would place before this House certain suggestions. That pecuniary, or fiscal or money liability—by whatever term you may call it—that is involved in the motion, as far as the Department of Industries or the salaries of the experts are concerned, is the main factor in the working of the Department is a thing which I cannot easily subscribe to. As referred to by Rao Sahib Ulloor S. Parameswara Aiyar, an expert who has to conduct actual experimental works cannot be expected to incur liabilities if his experiments prove futile. But at the same time I cannot but make this observation

that when he is working in a development department such as that of Industries and that for 10 or 12 or even 20 years, and if he is making experiments after experiments and no results come out of them. I doubt whether Government would for long and indefinitely retain these people in the department to make such experiments for ever. For that matter we could conveniently entrust this function to the authorities of the Science College or the Laboratories elsewhere. What I wish to point out is that, while making them not liable for the loss of the department, I would suggest that the salaries of the experts be reduced considerably and that a proportion of the profit that may be derived from the labours of their industry may be allowed to be added to them. If such a policy or procedure is adopted by the Government, then I think there will be a personal incentive for them to work and to make improvements in the directions that are sought to be achieved by the experts in the Department. I make this suggestion and at the same time strongly oppose the motion which reads that the experts should be made liable for their actions.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതൃക്കുന്നു. ഗവർമ്മെൻറു ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ പററി ഭരണസംബന്ധമായി ഒരു നയം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ നയം മറെറല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും സ്വീകരിച്ചു നയത്തിനു ഒരു ഐകരൂപ്യം വരുത്തേണ്ടതു ആവശ്യമാണു്. ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു നയം സ്വീകാര്യമാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലും പ്രായോഗികമാക്കണം. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള തത്വം സ്വീകാര്യമോ അനുകരണീയമോ ആയിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. ഉദാഹരണമായി മെഡിക്കൽഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ എടുക്കാം. ഒരു രോഗിയെ ഒരു ഡാക്ടർ ആപ്പറേഷൻ നടത്തുന്നു. ഡാക്ടരുടെ വൈദഗ്ധ്യക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടു രോഗി മരിച്ചുപോവുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇതിൽ, പെക്യൂനിയറി ലയബിലിററി നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതു എങ്ങനെയാണു്? ഡാക്ടരുടെ അപ്രാപ്തിയും വൈദഗ്ധ്യക്കുറവും നിമിത്തം ഉണ്ടായ മരണത്തിനു ഡാക്ടരിൽനിന്നും വസൂലാക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുന്ന നഷ്ടത്തിൻെറ തോതു എന്തായിരിക്കണമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനു യാതൊരുമാർഗ്ഗവും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഒരാളിൻെറ ജീവനു നഷ്ടപരിഹാരാർത്ഥം വില കല്പിക്കുന്നതു എങ്ങിനെയാണു? ഇതിൽനിന്നും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ അന്തർഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തത്വം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതു ആപൽക്കരമാണു്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I wish Mr. Sankaran, if he likes, to make a statement as to what he meant by 'liability'

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Several of my friends on this side of the House, have, it seems, misunderstood the wording 'liability'. Certainly there is nothing like 'money liability' in the wording. By using that term, I only meant that they must be made to feel that they are responsible for the working of the Department, not that they must be asked to refund the whole amount that is entrusted to them, or should be liable for the damages. They must feel that they are doing a responsible work; and if they are misusing, they must be made liable for that.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): ലയബിലിററിയുടെ മാനദണ്ഡം നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതു് എങ്ങനെയാണെന്നുള്ളതു് വ്യക്തമാകുന്നില്ല.

ഇനിയും ഈ തത്വം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം വേറെ ഒരു വിഷമം സംഭവിക്കുന്നതിനിടയുണ്ടു്.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavancod*): Sir, a point of order; മെമ്പർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു് ഇനി വേറെ ഒരു വിഷമം കൂടി സംഭവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ്. അപ്പോൾ ഒരു വിഷമം സംഭവിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നല്ലൊ? അതെന്തൊന്നാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I wish only one member will be in possession of the House at one time. Are you putting a question?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): A point of order, Sir.

The member began by saying—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: There is no point of order in the matter at all, and I wish to tell the Members in a very friendly manner that, in making up their minds with regard to points of order being put before the Chair, more deliberation will be resorted to. (*Hear, hear*).

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): മറെറാരു വിഷമം സംഭവിക്കാൻ ഇടയുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു ഇതാണ്. ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരെ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു അവരിൽ ഓരോരുത്തരുടേയും പ്രവൃത്തിനിമിത്തം ഉദ്യോഗകാലത്തു സർക്കാരിലേക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന നഷ്ടത്തിനു ആ ആളിൽനിന്നും തക്കതായ ഒരു പണയാധാരമോ ജാമ്യമോ എഴുതിവാങ്ങിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങനെവരുമ്പോൾ നഷ്ടോത്തരവാദിത്വം ചെയ്യാനുള്ള സംഖ്യ എത്രയാണെന്നറിയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യക്കു മതിയായ സ്ഥാവരവസ്തുക്കൾ ഉണ്ടായി എന്നും വരികയില്ല. ഇനിയും നഷ്ടം ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻെറ 'person'-ൽ നിന്നും ഈടാക്കിക്കൊള്ളാം എന്നുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥയാണെങ്കിൽ ആയതിനെ നിഷ്പ്രയാസം

തൊല്പിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ സമ്പാദ്യം വിശ്വാസമുള്ള സ്വന്തം ആളുകളുടെ പേരിൽ ആക്കി ജീവിതകാലംമുഴുവൻ നിർദ്ധനത്വം സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കണമെന്നേയുള്ളു. മേൽവിവരിച്ച എല്ലാ കാരണങ്ങളാലും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള തത്വം പ്രായോഗികമാക്കുന്നതിനു പര്യാപ്തമല്ലെന്നു കാണുന്നതിനാൽ ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ശക്തിയായി എതൃക്കുന്നു.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changnachery* cum *Peermade II*) വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ട് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വെറും ശൈശവാവസ്ഥയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതേയുള്ളു.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടു എത്രകാലമായി എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): തുടങ്ങീട്ടു കുറേക്കാലമായി എങ്കിലും അതു ശൈശവാവസ്ഥയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതേയുള്ളു. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെ പട്ടിണിക്കിട്ടു വലക്കുകയാണ്. ധാരാളംവിദഗ്ധന്മാരെ സൃഷ്ടിച്ചു വേണ്ടുവോളം ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നു. അവർക്കുപ്രവൃത്തിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിലുള്ള ധനസൌകര്യം ഗവർമ്മെന്റു കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് അതു് അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുന്നില്ല. ചെറിയ ശമ്പളക്കാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറച്ചും വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു ശമ്പളം വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചും കഴിയുന്നതുപോലെ മേജർഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളിൽ ധാരാളം പണം ചിലവാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു മൈനർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളെ ദാരിദ്ര്യം അനുഭവിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. പിന്നെ വിദഗ്ധന്മാരും അവരുടെ മൈനർഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളും എങ്ങിനെ പരിശോഭിക്കുന്നു? ഈ വിദഗ്ധന്മാരെ എന്തിനു കുററം പറയുന്നു? അവരെ പത്തും പതിനഞ്ചും ഇരുപതും കൊല്ലം ഓരോസ്ഥലത്തിട്ടു മിനക്കെടുത്തി ഒന്നിനും കൊള്ളരുതാത്തവരാക്കിത്തീർത്തിട്ടു പത്തുനാല്പതു വയസ്സാകുമ്പോൾ അവരെ വെറുതെ വീട്ടിലയയ്ക്കുകയോ അവർക്കു പരിശീലനസൌകര്യമില്ലാതിരുന്ന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലേക്കയക്കുകയോചെയ്യുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. അവരെ ശരിയായ വകുപ്പുകളിൽ നിയമിച്ചു പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇത്രയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതൃക്കുന്നു.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Sir, I rise to oppose the motion before the House. My object in doing so is that the object of the motion is not very specific. I cannot speak for him if the member is not able to make any distinct statement regarding the object for which he is making the motion. There is no issue whatever that I can understand in the explanation given by the mover.

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): Sir, the two main industries which Mr. Sankaran desires to be started were the Soap Industry and Sandal-wood Oil Industry. With regard to Soap Industry, I can say that there is scope for it in Travancore, and there are some Soap Factories even now. If the public are prepared to come forward for help, my Department shall be glad to render such assistance that they might require. I understand that there are one or two proposals under the consideration of the Department regarding financial aid for the Soap factories. This industry has really good scope in Travancore,

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Is the Soap Factory at Calicut working at present?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): Yes.

With regard to the Sandal wood Oil Industry, I do not think we have sufficient scope. We have not got sufficient sandalwood in our forests suitable for sandal oil distillation. The sandal wood trees in Travancore may not yield the same quality of essential oil as the sandal wood in Mysore. So, I don't think there is much scope for starting the Sandal-wood Oil Industry in Travancore.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know whether the member has got any basis for making this reference with regard to sandal wood oil.

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): Yes. When I was in Mysore, I myself wrote to the Forest Department asking whether they have got sufficient sandal wood in the State for export and I got information that they have not got sufficient quantities.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Why should the member quote Mysore when the member is in Travancore?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That question need not be answered. The member may continue his speech.

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): I referred to this, Sir, to show that even as early as in 1916, I was told that we have not got sufficient sandal wood in Travancore. Then Mr. Sankaran stated something about other industries started in Mysore. For example, I can point out the Mysore State had a tanning section, under the Department of Industries and Commerce. There also they conducted experiments for several years. They had a very big Tannery there. They were also carrying out experiments for some time. Everywhere, in the case of industries, experiments will have to be carried on and the results watched. It is only as a result of experiments that one is able to know whether an Industry would be successful or not.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Does the member mean that experiments in Tannery here were successful?

**MR. N. K. PADMANAHBHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): I stated that in Mysore they had a Tanning Section. That was abolished on account of the difficulty of finding a market for the finished products.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I know whether it was found to be a failure in Mysore ?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*) ; No : the experiment was not a failure ; but for want of a market for the finished product the Government Tannery was abolished.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*) : May I know whether it was to that extent as it is in Travancore. May I know whether the same man was in charge of Mysore Tannery ?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): In Mysore there was a more experienced expert; and even that expert was unable to succeed in working the tanning section in Mysore profitably.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Sir, was the man in Mysore a better expert, or worse, than the one in Travancore? Is there any man —

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You may proceed, Mr. Padmanabha Pillai.

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLI** (*Director of Industries*) : My submission here is that we generally employ experts with the object of conducting experiments. As a result of the different experiments, certain industries really prove to be successful; and even by conducting 20 different experiments, if we succeed in only one, it will be a great boon to the country.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Is the member in a position to tell us the position of the tanning industry in Mysore apart from the tanning industry in Travancore?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*) : Tanning Industry in Mysore is in a very bad way today on account of the leather trade conditions. But today, even in Madras, the condition is very poor. That is one of the reasons for our stopping the tannery in Travancore.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know from the Director of Industries, whether the stopping of the tannery section in Mysore was instrumental in abolishing the tannery section in Travancore State ?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*) : Exactly; the reasons for stopping the Tanning section in Mysore and Travancore are the same *i. e.* want of a market for the finished products.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Does the member think that in Travancore also Government have been instrumental in abolishing the tanning industry ?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*) : Yes.

There is a tanning factory at Quilon which is thriving very well.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*) : At Quilon the tanning factory is provided by the tanning instructor and it is thriving well. How is it that he could not make improvements here?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): I think the members here may remember that I came forward with a proposal for the development of the experimental Tannery and also proved to this House that the tanning section was really working profitably and that as a result the House sanctioned additional funds.

**MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*): May I know from the member whether the Tanning Expert is to continue?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): The Tanning Expert as "Tanning Expert" will not continue.

**MR K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*): Then what is this provision in the Budget for?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): The provision is made only for his pay (as supernumerary) because he has put in more than 12 years' service and since he is a permanent employee in Government service.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): The difficulty is, is it because tannery has improved so well in this State that it no more needs the protection of an expert in this country?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): Not exactly on account of that, Sir. We were in the experimental stage; and later on we found that it is not a paying industry in Travancore and so Government decided to abolish that section.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavancode*): May I know whether the member has made a comparative study of the Travancore and Mysore skins?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): If the member will kindly explain what is meant by Mysore and Travancore skins, I may be able to answer.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): And so is it the member's suggestion that the Travancore public need no more have to entertain any hope in regard to the thriving of the tanning industry in the State?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): I do not say that, Sir, because I have already stated that certain persons in Quilon do conduct tanning and they are continuing the tannery there.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): I will make the position clear. When the tanning industry in this country is thriving so well, as it exists at Quilon, and when the Tanning Expert is removed, the interest found to continue in the tanning section is lost. Am I to understand that, when the tanning industry that is taken in hand by a private body will prove a success, that taken by the Government should prove a failure?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): I do not say so either, as I maintain that as a result of the experiments conducted

by the tannery section, the Quilon tannery was started and they are conducting the same satisfactorily. By this I wanted to convince the House that the Tanning Expert did his best.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : That at least is some consolation to that poor unfortunate man.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : That question, for that purpose, cannot be put.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I know from the member why the tannery section is now proposed to be abolished?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You may give an answer to him. But I may tell you there is only one or two minutes before you.

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*) : It is rather difficult to answer the question within the limited time at my disposal.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : It is as clear as day light that the Tannery is proposed to be abolished because the Tanning Expert has been found to be incapable of doing any real service to the State or the Government which he professed to have been serving all these years. The Director himself is not in a position to tell us what he has been doing. It is not alleged here that Travancore is unsuitable for Tanning Industry. I have been watching the work of the various sections of the Industries Department for many years and I have urged that the tannery is an unprofitable item of expenditure of public money and it should be abolished if better men could not be found to work it. But no effort has been made to replace the Tanning Expert by a real expert. Without doing that, it is a pity that Government now propose to abolish the Tannery altogether.

Now, Sir, we want to develop our industries. The real course for the Government to adopt would be not to abolish the Tannery but to place it in charge of competent men. That observation applies not only to the Tannery but also to some other sections of the Industries Department.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : May I know from the member who is to give expert opinion to the Government in this matter ? The member was saying that it is not proper to abolish the Tannery but to consider ways and means to improve it—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** ; You cannot make a speech.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) · I want the member to suggest who is competent to give expert advice to Government on the question of Tanning Department.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : The first thing is to appoint a competent expert.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You don't mean any personal reflection on the Tanning Expert.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): I don't mean any unnecessary personal reflection on the Tanning Expert. In so far as the work is not done efficiently, I am at liberty to condemn the work of the person in charge of the Tannery. I am not concerned with personal reflections beyond that.

**MR. K. R. ELANKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know, in case the present man is to be substituted by a more competent man, whether this man could be asked to reimburse the money spent by Government?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Thanu Pillai said that better work should be done. To substitute another man does not arise here. That is not before the House.

**MR. A THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): In other directions also, the Department has not shown sufficiently good work. I support the motion.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന ആശയത്തോടു യോജിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന ആശയം "ഉണ്ണുന്ന ചോറിനു നന്ദിയുള്ളവനായിരിക്കണ"മെന്നുള്ള തത്വമാണു്. ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഭരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ശമ്പളം പററിയാൽ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയിൽ വളരെ താല്പര്യമുള്ളവനായിരിക്കണം. ഇവിടെ നടന്നിട്ടുള്ള വാദവിഷയങ്ങളിൽ ടാനിങ് എക്സ്പർട്ടിൻെറ മേൽമാത്രമാണു വിമർശനങ്ങൾ വന്നുചേർന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്; അങ്ങിനെ വന്നതു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ പേരു് എ. കെ. ജോർജ്ജ് എന്നായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടല്ലേ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I prohibit that kind of argument. No names may be referred to in discussing the motion. Mr. Varughese is entirely out of order, when he refers to any person's name either to condemn or to commend.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): ആ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക എക്സ്പർട്ടിനെപ്പററി മാത്രം വിമർശനം കർശനമായിവരുകയും അതുപോലെയുള്ള മററു എക്സ്പർട്ട്സുകളെപ്പററിയുള്ള വിമർശനങ്ങൾക്കു കർശനം കുറയുകയുംചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഞാനിങ്ങനെ അനുമാനിച്ചുപോയതു്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ശരിയായ രീതിയിൽ നടക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു ഈ ആണ്ടിലും കഴിഞ്ഞ ആണ്ടിലും കർശനമായി വിമർശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധയോടുകൂടി ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്താൻ ശ്രമിക്കാമെന്നു കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജററുകാലത്തു ഡയറക്ടർ വാഗ്ദാനംചെയ്തി

ട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ ആണ്ടത്തെ ഭരണറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഒരു പു രോഗമനവും കണ്ടില്ല. ഇതിനു കാരണം വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാർ ആരെങ്കിലും അവരെ ഏല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ജോലി ശരിയായി നിർവഹിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവരെ ഈ രാജ്യത്തുനിന്നുതന്നെ കടത്തിവിട്ടാലും വേണ്ടില്ല എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു സംഗതി ഉള്ളതായി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമേധാവിയുടെ അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണുന്നില്ല.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT :** മെമ്പർ ഏതു സംഗതിയെപ്പററിയാണു പറയുന്നതെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. രാജ്യത്തിൽനിന്നും കടത്തിവിടുന്ന സംഗതിയെപ്പററിയാണോ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണാത്തതു്?

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): ഈ എക്സ്പെട്ട്സ് അയോഗ്യന്മാരും സാമർത്ഥ്യമില്ലാത്തവരും ആണെങ്കിൽ ആ സംഗതിവിശദമായി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരഭിപ്രായം പറയാതെ ഒഴിഞ്ഞുമാറിനിൽക്കുന്നതു് ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ല. ഈ ടാനറി എക്സ്പർട്ടുംമററും, ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ എക്സ്പർട്സും അവരെ ഏല്പിക്കുന്ന ജോലി ശരിയായി നടത്തുന്നതിന് യോഗ്യന്മാരാണോ എന്നു ഞാൻ ഡയറക്ടരോടു ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): ഈ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ എക്സ്പർട്സ് എന്നു പറയുന്നതു് ആരെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണ്?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: There is one difficulty. There is no use in Mr. Varughese putting that question to the Director of Industries because he is not in possession of the House and in the course of this discussion he has not got a further chance of reply. So to put the question to him now and not to put it while he was in possession of the House is not legitimate.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : ടെക്സ്റ്റയിൽ എക്സ്പെട്ട്സിനെപ്പററിയാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ ഇന്നത്തെ നിലക്ക് വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഇപ്പോഠം ഇരിക്കുന്ന എക്സ്പർട്സ് ആരെങ്കിലും അതിനു പ്രാപ്തന്മാരല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവരെ മാററി വേറെ യോഗ്യന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ച് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ജനങ്ങഠംക്കും നാട്ടിനും ഉപയോഗപ്രദമാക്കിത്തീർക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന ആശയത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*) : I support the motion. In the Government Review on the report of the Director of Industries for the year 1107, the Government remark on the cottage industries as follows :—

"The report makes no mention of the activities of the Department for the development of cottage industries. In G. O. R. O. C. No 3021/23/Devpt, dated 19th February 1927, the Government have passed orders with regard to the improvement of the bell-metal industry. The report is silent as to how far the orders relating to this branch have been given effect to".

In response to this observations the Director of Industries has added rattan-basket making, embroidery and carpet weaving to the various institutes. In my opinion these industries need not require encouragement in the form adopted by the Department of Industries. In the case of embroidery, what is wanted is a market for the articles manufactured. Some years ago lace making and embroidery were an extensive industry throughout the length and breadth of the land. The widespread character of this industry was due to the labours of the missionaries and others employed by them. If the Director of Industries would find out markets for these commodities there will be hundreds of people in the land who would be in a position to meet the demand. The same may be said in respect of rattan and basket-making industry. There is no need for wasting money in teaching these industries in the institutions under the Director. If the Government intend to spend any money on these industries the best way will be to subsidise them, especially in the case of rattan industry which can be helped by selling rattan to the cottage worker at reduced rates.

The Director of Industries has not taken care to investigate the possibilities at the P. W. D. Workshops in the development of cottage industries. Looking over the pages of the Administration Report of the Department it will be found that about 21 lakhs of rupees worth of articles are imported into the country which can be turned out in the Workshop and in the cottage factories with the help of the P. W. D. Workshop, such as hinges, locks, iron safes, furniture, motor accessories and so on. What is needed is that the Workshop should undertake manufacture and stock spare parts which require the use of machinery for the use of the cottage industrial worker. The Dindigul locks and safes and Aligarh locks are produced by the cottage worker and are in demand through out India. Their popularity depends more or less on the encouragement given to them by the Governments of the various provinces. Take the case of surgical instruments and cutlery. For these our workmen are famous for their expert skill. If the Government only gives the necessary encouragement, all these can be manufactured in Travancore. Before the war surgical instruments and cutlery used to be imported into India from foreign countries. During the war the manufacture was started in India in the institute started by the great Tilak. The institute was able to supply surgical instruments to the war theatres of the world. As a result of this institution, we can find in Bombay hundreds and hundreds of expert workmen

who are able to manufacture any kind of surgical instruments. It is hoped that the Director of Industries in co-operation with the Chief Engineer will take the necessary steps to develop these industries as cottage industries in Travancore. As regards the observation of the Government regarding the Geological and Industrial Chemical experts, I am sorry, in spite of the adverse and strong criticism of the Government, the experts have no definite programme of work. To my mind the inability of the experts to conduct researches in a systematic manner so as to yield results helpful in the protection of ideas that are of value to commerce and industry is due to the actual ignorance of the scientific knowledge that is necessary for the proper fulfilment of their functions. This ignorance is betrayed in the observations made by the Director of Industries in the Administration Report of the Department of Industries in pages 7 and 8 regarding the salt manufacture in the *Alloms* at Thamarakulam. To remedy these defects and to ensure a consistent policy for the department, it is necessary to create the Board of Industries as contemplated by the State Aid to Industries Regulation of 1107.

I wish to refer to the remarks made by the Director of Industries regarding the improvement of quality of salt manufactured in the Tamarakulam salt factory.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: What has the quality of salt to do with the Industries Department?

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*): The Director's opinion is stated in this report.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I think Mr. Nilakantan is not relevant.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*): I only say that the experts do not carry out any proper work because of want of proficiency in these matters.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara*): I oppose this motion. Experts are necessary for the existence and efficient working of the Industrial Department. Experts also should make necessary experiments for starting new industries in the State. But they have no right to make experiments to eternity. Certain amount of latitude should be shown in the case of some branch of industries which require detailed and minute researches. But in regard to other industries, it is absurd to prolong the experiment without producing tangible results. Some experts in the Department are now doing good work. Take, for instance, the Textile Expert. He was able to produce good results within a short time. But in the case of Leather Expert, he was not able to do anything at all. It may be on account of his inefficiency. But my opinion is that there is large scope for the manufacture of leather in this country. We export large quantities of leather every year. The inactivity of the Industrial Department is largely due not to the personnel of the Department but to the lack of interest shown by the Government. In the matter of the regeneration of industries in the

[Mr. A. Easwara Pillai.]

State, Government is not paying proper attention. The allotment for the Department is very meagre *i. e.*, 1,50,000 rupees. My learned friends on this side of the House are protesting that the Department is not doing any substantial work in this direction. To promote the industry of the country is an imperative need and without adequate funds nobody can produce any good result. The Industrial Director cannot work wonders without sufficient funds. If ampler funds were provided, surely the Director would have effected vast improvement. Our country is abundant in raw materials. The main object of the Department should be to utilize those materials to our advantage. But there is a consoling feature in this year's annual Administration Report of the Department. It is better than the last year's Report. Government admit that only by the development of industries in the State, can our country keep pace with other advancing sister States in India. They have thoroughly understood the significance of the industrialisation of the country. The only fear of Government for not providing the Department with adequate funds is that the Department is a losing concern.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Mr. Easwara Pillai, you have got only one minute more.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara*) : Now we see marked signs of improvement in the Department in all directions. The Director is very keen and alive to the requirements of the country. The only defect that I can find out is that the Department is not sufficiently provided with funds for making improvements.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): I should like to support the motion. There seems to be no difference of opinion, in regard to the utility of these experts and the experimental work that they do. The Director of Industries himself has been telling us that there is sufficient scope in this country for industrial improvements. With regard to the tanning industry itself, he has been telling us that there is sufficient scope for that industry. Then we question why that section in the Department has been abolished.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : He was not able to answer that question.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*) : He was mentioning the Dewan's visit to the Tanning Section, and we presume that that establishment has been abolished as a result of the Dewan's visit.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I do not think that a member is justified in remarking on incomplete sentences.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*) : However, the Director of Industries has told us that tanning has great scope in Travancore. At Quilon, by following the advice of the Tanning Expert, the tanning industry has been thriving. I may say that the Tanning Expert has got only theoretical knowledge and is wanting in practical training. The learned Director of Industries should reconsider the question in

view of the better prospects of the industry in Travancore, and make recommendations to Government to revive the tanning section. He should also entertain experts who possess thorough practical training. With these remarks, I should like to move for a closure of the motion.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : I oppose the motion moved by Mr. Sankaran. My suggestion is that experts may be made liable and not responsible for the charges they incur on their account. That there is much scope for the tanning industry in our State is unquestioned. There is abundance of raw materials in our forest area and also in the form of minerals. There is also scope for mining gold, iron plumbago and mica in our State, especially in my constituency of Nedumangad.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Is there not monazite ? There is no expert now to investigate that. Private concerns are doing that.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Cannot the Government employ an expert to study and experiment upon monazite ? I am not an expert, Sir. But I can say that there is large scope for the Industrial Department in the field of mineral products of our State.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): In Vamanapuram pakuthy, Anakudi Muri is there are a sort of pebbles which when examined by experts contain gold and iron.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Is gold a kind of stone ?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : For the information of the House I may state that gold is not a kind of stone. In Vamanapuram, beneath the soil there is gold and iron. This was detected in the course of experiments made by experts during the course of last year.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavancod*): Has any body prospected for gold there ?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : I bring to the notice of Government that the possibility of prospecting gold there may be looked into, There is no use in finding fault with the experts or the head of the department. The Budget allotment for the Department is only Rs. 1,63,578. Sir, this amount is too small and insufficient to be utilized for the development of the various industries in the State, and more than half of this amount is expended by the Department as salaries for the officers of the Department. Only a meagre portion of the allotted amount is utilized for the purpose of experimenting and conducting investigations. This sort of haphazard policy on the part of the Government is not at all a good feature and in the interest of the State it would do well for this House to advocate the need for an allotment of 50 lakhs of rupees at least for this Department to be expended by this Department, in order to develop various possible industries in the State and promote the good and prosperity of the people of the State.

[Mr. S. J. Nair]

I know that Government have been spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees on several concerns on sundry purposes. Why not the Travancore Government see their way to supply this department with adequate funds. So I request the Government to provide the Industries Department with adequate funds, even if it is found to be a waste for some time to come.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**; By 'waste' you mean even if it is unprofitable?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Vedumangad*) : Even if it is lost as a result of the experiments conducted and failed, I should think that all sorts of possibles ought to be tried. I must think that it is not a mere waste if we spend some money, on industries for the purpose of assuring ourselves that a particular industry is not a profitable one to be worked up. At least, it would help us in gaining experience.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*) : Sir, I move that the question be now put.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Does the House agree ?

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : The official member has a right to reply.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I think, Mr. Sankaran, the mover may make his remarks on the subject.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : I am rather surprised to find that most of the members who have spoken on this motion, while agreeing with the main objects which I stressed, tried to take shelter under the wording of the objects, to oppose the motion.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*) : Why did the member correct himself?

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : Every——

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Sankaran, I may say for the benefit of the House that the omission or commission on the part of the members in drafting is not relevant. We are concerned with the motion as it is.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : My intention was only to point out to the attention of the Department as well as to the Government that the officers of the Industrial Department were not doing the proper kind of work which was expected of them by the people of this country and at least hereafter they may be made to feel that they are doing a responsible piece of work on which the entire prosperity of the State depends. It is only to point out that object that I put forward this motion. But on hearing the official member's reply, what I was able to gather was that he is under the impression that there has been nothing wrong in the Industries Department and that everything was going on satisfactorily.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*) : I rise to a point of order. When a member withdraws a motion finally, can he be allowed the right to speak again ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : The point of order seems to be hypothetical.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : The Director seems to think that everything was going on well and that the whole criticism levelled against the Department was totally unfounded. If the Director of Industries would undertake that at least hereafter he would see that the experts do the proper kind of work, and that they feel the responsibility for their work, if the Director of Industries would give such an undertaking, I may beg leave of the House to withdraw my motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You must say definitely what you propose to do. You cannot put Government on terms at this stage.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : If the reply is not satisfactory, then I may press the motion, and if it is satisfactory I may withdraw it. Only after hearing the official member can I say that.

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*) : Sir, I don't say that everything is going on rightly, but I was only stating that the officers of my department were trying their best to do their work properly; and if the House is not really satisfied——

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether the officers in his department are not in a position to develop industries in this State, due to the absence of sufficient funds ?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*) : Exactly. I only supported the officers saying that they were doing the work satisfactorily. But I am prepared to undertake that I will try to make them do much more satisfactorily than they are at present doing and try to develop industries.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : In the light of the undertaking given by the Director of Industries, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

***Motion No. 268***

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : സർ, ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ടെക്നിക്കൽ സ്റ്റാഫിനായി കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഫ, ൧൦൦൦ രൂപ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന തത്വത്തിനനുസരണമായും ചിലപ്പോഴെല്ലാം പ്രതികൂലമായും വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങൾ ഈ സഭയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിക്കഴിഞ്ഞു. പലരും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേക്കു ഏററവും അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ

[Mr. N. E. Varughese.]

ഭാവിശ്രേയസ്സെല്ലാം ഏറെക്കുറെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ടെക്നിക്കൽ സ്റ്റാഫിനായി കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൪൨,൬൩൭ രൂപയും ഏതാനും ആളുകളാണു വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതു. അവർ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുമാത്രമാണ് ഈ ജോലികൾ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ സ്റ്റാഫിലുൾപ്പെട്ട, Textile Expert, Geological Expert, Chemical Assistant, Industrial Chemist എന്നിവക്കു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ജോലി എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്നും എന്തെല്ലാം ജോലിയാണ് അവരിപ്പോൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നും സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ശരിയായി അറിയുന്നതിന് ഇതുവരെയും സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഒരുപക്ഷെ, തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുള്ള ചില ആളുകൾക്കോ, ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള ആളുകളോടു ബന്ധമുള്ള ചിലർക്കോ ഇവരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തനങ്ങൾ ചിലതെല്ലാം കാണുന്നതിനോ അതിനെപ്പററി വല്ലതും അറിയുന്നതിനോ ഇടവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ ഇവക്കുവേണ്ടി ചെലവഴിക്കുന്ന പണം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ പൊതുപണമാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള സകലമാന ആളുകളും അധ്വാനിച്ചു പൊതുഖജനാവിലേക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന പണത്തിൽനിന്നാണ് ഈ സംഖ്യ ശമ്പളമായി ഇവക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ടെക്നിക്കൽ സ്റ്റാഫിലുള്ള ആളുകൾ ശരിയായി ജോലിചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നും തിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാക്കു പൊതുവേ പ്രയോജനപ്പെടത്തക്കവണ്ണം അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു ജോലിചെയ്യിക്കാമോ എന്നും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ വ്യവസായങ്ങളിൽ താല്പയ്യമുള്ളവക്ക് ഇവരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തനങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുപഠിച്ച് കൂടുതൽ പ്രോത്സാഹനങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കുവാനുള്ള സൌകര്യം ഇവർ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുമോ എന്നും നമ്മെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടചുമതല വ്യവസായഡയറക്ടർക്കുണ്ട്. വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും അവയെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുമാണല്ലോ വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയ്ക്ക്, ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു ഫലവും നമുക്ക് ഇതുവരെയും സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നു വ്യസനസമേതം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : ഈ ടെക്നിക്കൽ സ്റ്റാഫിൽപെട്ടവരുടെ ആഫീസോ, അവരുടെ ലാബറട്ടറിയോ മെമ്പർ നോക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : ആഫീസ് ഞാൻ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞ ആ നാലു വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരെ കൂടാതെ 'Expert' എന്ന ഉദ്യോഗപ്പേരിനാൽ അറിയപ്പെടുന്ന വേറൊരാൾ ഉണ്ട്. അതു തുകൽവിദഗ്ദ്ധനാണ്. ആ തുകൽവിദഗ്ദ്ധൻമാത്രം വേണ്ട എന്നു ഗവ

ണ്മെൻറു വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ടെക്ക്നിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ മററുള്ളവർ എല്ലാം വേണമെന്നും തുകൽ വിദഗ്ദ്ധൻമാത്രം വേണ്ടെന്നും നിശ്ചയിക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ പ്രേരിപ്പിച്ച കാരണമെന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഇവർ ശരിയായി ജോലിചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ വിവരം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല തീർച്ചയായും ഡയറക്ടർക്കുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഡയറക്ടർ അങ്ങനെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. തൻെറ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഒരുവിധം ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നുവെന്നു അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ തോൽവിദഗ്ദ്ധനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം അനുകൂലമായ ചില പ്രസ്താവനകൾ ഡയറക്ടർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുമുണ്ട്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT :** One thing I want to tell you. The allotment that you deal with is Rs. 12,700 and odd. Tanning does not come under that, so you won't be justified in speaking on that subject.

**MR. N. E VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : തുകൽ വിദഗ്ദ്ധനെ നീക്കം ചെയ്യുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ പ്രേരിപ്പിച്ച ന്യായം ഏതാണോ, ആ ന്യായംതന്നെ ടെക്ക്നിക്കൽ സ്റ്റാഫിലുള്ള മററാളുകളേയും നീക്കംചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പ്രയോഗിക്കണമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതു പക്ഷപാതമാണ്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT :** That does not arise.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഞാൻ അതിനെപ്പററി വിമർശിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതിനെനിക്ക് അധികാരമില്ലെന്നും എനിക്കറിയാം. മററുള്ള വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരുടെ ആഫീസുകളും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശരിയായി പരിശോധിച്ച് ഈ ടെക്ക്നിക്കൽ സ്റ്റാഫിൽ ഉള്ളവർ കൊള്ളരുതാത്തവരാണെന്നുകണ്ടാൽ, അവർ ഉപ്പുകൂട്ടി ഭക്ഷണം കഴിക്കാത്തവരാണെന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽ—.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ കെമിസ്റ്റിൻെറ ഔദ്യോഗികമായ ജോലി എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്നു മെമ്പറിന് അറിയാമോ?

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): ഞാൻ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു വിദഗ്ദ്ധനല്ല എന്നാദ്യമായി പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടാരംഭിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഒരു കാര്യംമാത്രം പറയാം. വ്യവസായാഭിവൃദ്ധി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഏററവും അത്യാവശ്യമായി വേണ്ട ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): ജിയോളജിക്കൽ എക്സ്പേർട്ടിൻെറ ഔദ്യോഗികമായ ജോലി എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്നു മെമ്പറിനറിയാമോ?

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): എന്റെ മുമ്പിലത്തെ ഉത്തരം കേട്ടിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഈ ചോദ്യം ചോദിക്കുന്നതിന് ഇടവരുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): കെമിക്കൽ അസിസ്റ്റന്റിന്റെ ജോലി എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): ഞാൻ മൊത്തത്തിൽ ഒരു മറുപടിയാണു പറഞ്ഞത്. വ്യവസായാഭിവൃദ്ധി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ എല്ലാവക്കും ആവശ്യമാണെന്നെനിക്കറിയാം. ആ കാര്യം മാത്രമാണ് ഞാൻ സഭയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയ്ക്കു വിഷയീഭവിപ്പിച്ചത്. അതിനാൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് പടിപടിയായിട്ടെങ്കിലും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഉപകാരപ്രദമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണെന്ന് ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ ഈ സഭയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ വാഗ്ദാനംചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ച് എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതന്മാർ എല്ലാവരും വോട്ടുചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): The Honourable member, Mr. Varughese, in his speech stated that the results of the work of the experts are known only to some people in Trivandrum and that the officers of the Industrial Department including the Tanning Expert are not doing their work satisfactorily. I will only be too glad to explain the work turned out by the various experts in the Department.

I will take the Industrial Chemist first. His duty is to analyse whatever substance is sent to him. Even people from Kottayam, Tiruvalla or Cape Comorin can send substances for analysis and demand the results from the Industrial Chemist.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Was this Nedumagad gold brought to the notice of the Industrial Chemist?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): No. Everybody in Travancore can get the sevice of the Industrial Chemist.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Does he go throughout the country and inspect?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): Yes.

Then with regard to the Textile Expert. He inspects the weaving schools spread throughout the State and also trains students in the Central Technological Institute. So his services are not really intended for people living in Trivandrum.

Then the Geological Assistant's work also is to assist people throughout Travancore in Geological matters. He travels all over the country for prospecting work and everybody in Travancore can have his free service.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): മെമ്പർ സർക്കീട്ടുചെയ്യുമ്പോരം ഈ ആഫീസുകളെല്ലാം പരിശോധിക്കാറുണ്ടോ?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): ഞാനും പരിശോധിക്കാറുണ്ട്.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether people in my locality sought the aid of your Geologist for the purpose of prospecting gold, iron and mica in Anakudy Muri, Vamanapuram Pakuthi, Nedumangad?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): I think they have; but I do not know whether it was for prospecting gold.

His work is to help people in other parts of Travancore also; as far as I know, he has given technical advice to several people in South, Central and North Travancore.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Thiruvalla I*): എനിയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടിയിരുന്നതു് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ജനങ്ങറംക്കു കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനകരമായിത്തീരത്തക്കവണ്ണം അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു Official member ഉറപ്പു പറയണമെന്നുള്ളതായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ, ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള ഏതാനും ചില ആളുകറം ഏതോകുറെ ജോലികറംചെയ്യുന്നുവെന്നു മാത്രമേ വ്യവസായ ഡയറക്ററുടെ മറുപടിയിൽനിന്നും എനിക്കു ഗ്രഹിക്കുവാൻകഴിഞ്ഞുള്ളു. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കാര്യങ്ങറം ശരിയായ രീതിയിൽ ഗവമെന്റും ജനങ്ങളും ആശിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ നടക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നും കഴിഞ്ഞ ആണ്ടിലും ഈ ആണ്ടിലും ഇവിടെ ശക്തിയോടുകൂടിപറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഗവമെൻറിൻെറ സഹായക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇപ്രകാരം ശരിയായവിധം കാര്യങ്ങറം മുമ്പോട്ടുപോകാത്തതെങ്കിൽ, ആ കുറവ് നികത്തിസഹായിക്കണമെന്ന് ഡയറക്ററർ ഗവമെൻറിനോടാവശ്യപ്പെടണം. ഡയറക്ററർ ഇത്രയും പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപം പിൻവലിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്കു വിശ്വാസം തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് എനിക്ക് അഫീഷ്യൽ മെമ്പറിൻെറ പക്കൽനിന്നും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ നയിക്കുന്നകാര്യത്തിൽ താൻ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധപതിക്കുന്നതാണെന്ന് 'Assurance' തരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം പിൻവലിക്കുന്നുള്ളു.

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): Sir, for that I have already given assurance in the previous motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT.** He says he has already given that assurance when dealing with the previous motion.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Thiruvalla I*) ഞാൻ അതിനെപ്പററയാണ് ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്.

ഒരിക്കൽ മോഷൻ തള്ളപ്പെട്ടുപോയി എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം പിന്നീടു പാസ്സായി എന്നു പറയുന്നതു ന്യായീകരിക്കത്തക്കതാണോ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** ; I am putting a definite question to Mr. Varughese. Do you press the motion?

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : I press it, Sir.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : Sir, I demand a poll.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I am certainly prepared to ask for a poll being taken. But in the interest of business being transacted in the House, as a general rule I may impress upon the attention of the members when the difference is so great a poll would not ordinarily serve any purpose. Anyhow I am prepared to allow it as a special case.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

AYES—2.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Mr. A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*) | 2 Mr. N. E. Varughese |

NOES—37.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib | 21 Mr. Pacode A. Narayana Pillai |
| 2 ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar | 22 Srimathi T. Narayani Amma |
| 3 ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan | 23 Mr. G. Nilakantan |
| 4 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*) | 24 ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai |
| 5 ,, K. R. Elenkath | 25 ,, Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon |
| 6 ,, K. George | 26 ,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai |
| 7 ,, M. Mahomed Haneef | 27 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai |
| 8 ,, S. J. Nair | 28 Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar |
| 9 ,, N. John Joseph | 29 Mr. Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai |
| 10 ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri | 30 ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai |
| 11 ,, K. M. Krishnan | 31 Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar |
| 12 ,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panicker | 32 Mr. R. M. Statham |
| 13 ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai | 33 ,, A. Thanu Pillai |
| 14 ,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai | 34 ,, T. C. Thommen |
| 15 ,, T. Krishna Pillai | 35 ,, G. B. E. Truscott |
| 16 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai | 36 ,, V. K. Velappan Nair |
| 17 Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman | 37 ,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai |
| 18 ,, K. P. Padmanabha Menon | |
| 19 ,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai | |
| 20 ,, M. N. Nair | |

NEUTRALS—15.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Mr. K. C. Abraham | 9 Mr. K. M. Kuriakose |
| 2 ,, T. K. Alexander | 10 ,, K. Mahomed |
| 3 ,, V. T. Chacko | 11 ,, P. K. Narayana Pillai |
| 4 ,, Antony George | 12 ,, K. Padmanabhan |
| 5 ,, T. C. Joseph | 13 ,, K. Sankaran |
| 6 ,, K. C. Karunakaran | 14 ,, S. Thiraviam Nadar |
| 7 ,, K. P. Krishna Menon | 15 ,, P. K. Thomas |
| 8 ,, E. K. Kunjuraman | |

The motion was declared lost.

*Motion No. 269.*

The following motion was not moved.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

269. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,800 for Tanning Expert.

*Motion No. 270.*

**MR. A THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Sir, I beg to move that the allotment for the supernumerary Tanning Expert may be omitted. When the Tannery is abolished, obviously for the reason that the Tanning Expert has not been able to do his work successfully, public interest requires that he should not be allowed to continue as a supernumerary expert. When the Tanning Expert is not necessary, it is surprising, Sir, that provision is made for his pay. Why should he be paid when he has to do no work at all? I take it that, when the officer is made supernumerary, that means he is not wanted to work and there is no justification for expenditure of public money on him.

I object to the present incumbent being declared supernumerary. What are the grounds to justify his retention in this office as supernumerary? Let me make one point clear. If it is a case of a clerk who is not found fit in one office, he may be absorbed in another office. But in the case of an expert he is expected to do some expert work; and if the Government does not require his services, then automatically he should go out of office.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : Should he not be given time to wind up his office?

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : An officer does not require one year to wind up his office.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : May I know from the member whether he is still an officer whose post has been abolished?

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : That is for the Government to answer. As an expert he may be asked to find a place for him elsewhere. If his services are not found useful and he has been found wasting a lot of public money—

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : May I know from the member whether he is aware that he voted down the salary of the Income Tax Inspector and they were paid until their services were absorbed in other Departments?

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) I support the motion. Tanning is found to be not making proper progress and the post is abolished. When the post is abolished, is it reasonable that the expert should be paid for not doing any work? Was his work so injurious to the interests of the country that he should be paid for not doing any work? Last year in the speech made by the Financial Secretary it was stated that, for the development of tanning students were to be

[Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan.]

taken to be instructed in tannery and those students were admitted in the beginning of the year. They were also given stipends. They were assured that they will be given training for two years. I do not know what the Government are going to do with those students.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Government have decided to close the tannery; and as regards the Tanning Expert who holds a permanent post, Government thought it only fair to see if he could be absorbed in some other Department. Sir, I do not want to examine the question at this juncture why the tannery has been abolished. There is not much scope for tanning in Travancore. If a tannery is to be successful, there must also be a factory to manufacture leather goods. Even if leather goods are manufactured, a market must be found for them. These are all difficult problems, and then there is also the question of capital required for opening a pucca leather factory the products of which can compete with those of other big factories elsewhere. For these reasons, Government considered it wise to close down the tannery. But at the same time they thought that it would only be fair to find a place for the Tanning Expert who has served the Government for several years in a permanent appointment. He is a graduate and may be absorbed in a suitable appointment in some other Department.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Do you press the motion, Mr. Thanu Pillai.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): I press the motion.

The motion was put to vote and declared carried.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

AYES—26.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai. | 14 | Mr. K. Padmanabhan. |
| 2 | ,, A. S Damodaran Asan. | 15 | ,, Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon. |
| 3 | ,, A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*) | 16 | ,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai |
| 4 | ,, S. J. Nair. | 17 | Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar |
| 5 | ,, K. C. Karunakaran. | 18 | Mr. Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai |
| 6 | ,, K. P Krishna Menon. | 19 | ,, V Ramrkrishna Panickar. |
| 7 | ,, Pottayil S. KrishnaPanickar | 20 | ,, R. Sambasiva Aiyar. |
| 8 | ,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai. | 21 | ,, K Sankaran. |
| 9 | ,, M K. Madhavan Pillai. | 22 | ,, A. Thanu Pillai. |
| 10 | ,, M. N Nair. | 23 | ,, S. Thiraviam Nadar. |
| 11 | ,, K. A. Narayana Pillai. | 24 | ,, P. K. Thomas. |
| 12 | ,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai. | 25 | ,, V. K. Velappan Nair. |
| 13 | ,, S. Nilakanta Pillai. | 26 | ,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai. |

NOES—23.

1 Mr. K. C. Abraham.
2 ,, V. T. Chacko.
3 ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar.
4 ,, Antony George.
5 ,, K. George.
6 ,, K. M. Kuriakose
7 ,, K. P. Padmanabha Menon
8 ,, K. Madhavan
9 ,, B. Mahomed
10 ,, G. Nilakantan
11 ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai
12 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
13 Mr. M. Mahomed Haneef.
14 ,, N. John Joseph.
15 ,, J. M. Joseph.
16 ,, T. T. Kesava Sastri.
17 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
18 Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
19 Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
20 Mr. R. M. Statham
21 ,, T. C. Thommen
22 ,, G. B. E. Truscott
23 ,, N. E. Varughese

NEUTRALS.—10.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 ,, T. K. Alexander
3 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)
4 ,, K. R. Elenkath
5 ,, T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri
6 ,, K. M. Krishnan
7 ,, T. Krishnan Pillai
8 ,, C. V. Kunjuraman
9 ,, P. C. Narayana Bhattatiripad
10 Srimathi T. Narayani Amma

The motion was declared carried.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** *:* The time alloted for the Demand is over. The subsequent motions lapse.

***Motions Nos. 271 to 314.***

The following motions lapsed due to time limit :

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :

271. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,565 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN :

272. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,565 for salaries by Re 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

273. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,565 for salaries by Rs. 5.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

274. To omit the allotment of Rs. 17,565 for salaries.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

275. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for travelling allowance.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER :

276. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,622 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON :

277. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,622 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

278. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,622 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. N E. VARUGHESE :

279. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,622 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

280. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,622 for Direction by Rs. 2.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI :

281. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,622 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

282. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 37,622 for Direction by Rs. 4,800.

MR. T. P, VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

283. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 37,622 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON :

284. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 37,622 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR :

285. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 37,622 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

286. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 37,622 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON :

287. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 37,622 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANIKKAR :

288. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 37,622 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

289. To omit the allotment of Rs. 37,622 for Direction.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

290. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,661 Sri Mulam Technical School by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

291. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,465 for Sri Mulam Technical School by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

292. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 73,391 for Industrial Education by Rs. 2.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

293. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 73,361 for Industrial Education by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR :

294. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 73,631 for Industrial Education by Re. 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

295. To omit the allotment of Rs. 73,631 for Industrial Educationo

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

296. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 591 for Experimental Tannery by Re. 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

297. To omit the allotment of Rs. 13,422 for Industrial Development.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI ;

298. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,267 for establishment by Rs. 5.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

299. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,204 for Sales Depot and Minor Industries by Rs. 10

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI ;

300. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,204 for Sales Depot and Minor Industries by Rs. 5

MR. A. THANU PILLAI.

301. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,520 for establishment by Re 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

302. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,900 for Trade Agent Sales Depot, Bombay By Rs. 10.

MR. JOHN JOSEPH

303. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,900 for Trade Agent and Sales Depot, Bombay, by Rs. 2

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

304 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,900 for Trade Agent and Sales Depot, Bombay, by Rs. 900

MR E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI:

305 To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,50,331 under Demand IV by Rs. 10

MR S. J. NAIR:

306. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,50,331 under Demand IV by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

307. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,50,331 under Demand IV by Re. 1.

MISS HEPZIBAH GNANASIKAMONY:

308. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,50,331 under Demand IV by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN:

309. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,50,331 under Demand IV by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

310. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,50,331 under Demand IV by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

311. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,50,331 under Demend IV by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

312. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,50,331 under Demand IV by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

313. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,50,331 under Demand IV by Rs. 5.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

314. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,63,578 under Demand IV by Re. 1.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I put Demand IV—Industries—for Rs. 1,50,331 *minus* Rs. 4,800 to the vote of the House.

The Demand was passed and the grant made.

## DEMAND V AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

**MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V—Agriculture and Fisheries.

***Motion No. 315.***

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I beg to make my motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,000 for Director by Re. 1 to point out that the Director should take the necessary steps to reduce the indebtedness of the agriculturists.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I find from the list of demands supplied to the members of this House, that it is stated that Mr. T. C. Thommen will move for a grant of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V—Agriculture and Fisheries. But I find that it is being moved by the Director of Agriculture which is not stated in the list.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** That was done under the orders of the President who has granted permission to do so.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Sir, I wish to know--

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT.** No, when once a ruling has been given, you have to submit to it.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Sir, I beg to move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,000 for Director by Re. 1 to point out that the Director should take the necessary steps to reduce indebtedness of the agriculturists.

Sir, my object in making this motion is to point out that the Director should take the necessary steps for redeeming the agricultural indebtedness of the country. Sir, as has been very often said, agriculture is the most important industry in the country and the agriculturist in order to earn any profit out of his occupation must be however free from any stress of his debtors. A number of committees have after enquiries reported that the indebtedness of the agriculturists is very heavy, and that it amounts to something like 16 crores of rupees, though some committees have stated it to be 40 crores. The first and foremost thing for the Agricultural Department to do is to see that the agriculturist is lightened of this burden. Nothing has been done by the Agricultural Director till now.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** What is the way open to him?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I rise to a point of order. The motion is to reduce Re. 1 out of the allotment of Rs. 6,000 for the Salary of the Director. The pay of the Director of Agriculture is Rs. 500. That being the case, it is a non-votable item. Hence this motion is inadmissible

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Sir, I will just submit one point. It has to be decided first which items are votable and which non-votable. I would refer to the President.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) The pay provided for the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries is Rs. 6,000. That comes to a monthly pay of Rs. 500. But the officer is on a scale of Rs. 250-400. It is not non-votable and there is no difficulty.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** Just wait, I must look into the necessary documents to find that out.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I submit one point, Sir, before a ruling is given. It is stated in para 164 of the Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly Manual that "if any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of revenue or moneys does or does not relate to any matter not liable to be voted upon by the Legislature, the decision of Our Dewan shall be final." It is with the permission of the Dewan that the Budget has been framed. In the case of non-voted items they have indicated by printing them in italics. With regard to this item, it has not been indicated in that manner.

It can be seen that the pay of the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries is Rs. 250 to 400. The whole amount has been put before the House for its vote and it is not proper now to raise a point that a part of the same is non-votable.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : In the light of the points brought to the notice of the Chair by Mr. Asan, I rule that this motion is quite in order.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : What I should submit is, it is quite clear, that the indebtedness of the agriculturists is very heavy and that it is incumbent on the Director of Agriculture to take necessary steps to relieve indebtedness. What I would suggest—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I would just ask you what it is that the Director of Agriculture, as known in Travancore, can do to enable the people to discharge debts.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : I am making this motion and just pointing out to the Government that it is the Director's duty to act in the interest of the agriculturists, and if he is unable to do anything in this direction he must move the Government to do it. It is the duty of the Director to see that proper relief is given to the agricultural population. Otherwise he may not be discharging his duties properly. I have stated at length with regard to the difficulties experienced by the agriculturists owing to the indebtedness and so I submit this motion for the consideration of the Government.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : I beg to second the motion so ably brought forward by Mr. Asan. This House has been crying for a very long time, especially at this time of acute economic depression, for granting legitimate relief to the ryots. The Director of Agriculture is expected to be in close touch with the cultivators of the land and he is the best and proper man who has facilities to know the real state of affairs of the cultivators of the land. This fact of the sufferings of agriculturists has been brought before the Government by almost all the committees that have been appointed, especially the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee, the Banking Enquiry Committee etc., which have toured round the country. They have found that there is more than 25 crores of rupees of indebtedness among the cultivators and there has not been any proportionate remedy as regards their sufferings. The suggestion is for granting more funds and finding other means for advancing the interests of the agriculturists who are powerless to bear the burden themselves. At this time at least, Sir, when the Government has before it a very prosperous budget, when the State can afford to give some relief to the poor, it should be very hard indeed if they do not make use of this opportunity for giving relief to some extent at least to the agricultural indebtedness in the country.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I asked a question to Mr. Asan as to how the Director of Agriculture can remove the indebtedness of the agriculturists. He gave me an answer which did not satisfy me

[Deputy President]

But I waited to see if I can get something from other speakers. I heard Mr. Elenkath as well. I do not think, not that I at this stage prevent any discussion, but the House will take into serious consideration the fact that the Director of Agriculture, as he is in Travancore, under the conditions of the appointment, can do anything to remove the agriculturists' indebtedness. The word agriculturist cannot be stressed too far in this direction. Further the relief of indebtedness does not come under this Demand in any manner, so that, simply because of the name Director of Agriculture the House will be doing not a very proper thing, if this motion is discussed at any greater length.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : സർ, കർഷകവൃന്ദത്തിന്റെ ഋണമോചനം വരുത്തുന്നതിലേക്ക് അഗ്രിക്കൾച്ചറൽ ഡയറക്ടർ എന്തു പദ്ധതിയാണു രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതെന്നും അതിനുള്ള പ്രായോഗിക പരിപാടികൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്നും അസന്നിഗ്ദ്ധമായി അറിയുന്നതിലേക്കു അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നതോടുകൂടി അതിനു തക്കതായ ചില മാറ്റങ്ങൾകൂടി ഞാൻ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അടുത്തകാലത്തു് അതായതു് 1934 മേയിമാസത്തിൽ മൈസൂർ അസംബ്ലിയിൽ അവിടത്തെ ഗവമെന്റിനുവേണ്ടി ദിവാൻബഹദൂർ കെ. മാത്തൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച ആ പദ്ധതി നമ്മുടെ ഗവമെന്റിന് ഏറ്റവും സ്വീകാര്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്; അവിടെ കർഷകവൃന്ദത്തിന്റെ ഋണമോചനത്തിനുള്ള മാറ്റങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്ന് വളരെ ശ്രദ്ധയോടുകൂടി അവർ അന്വേഷിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈ സംഗതിയെക്കുറിച്ചു ഗവമെന്റിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുകയും പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ മറ്റുവിധത്തിൽ പരിശ്രമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടാണ് ഇപ്രകാരം ഒരു വാഗ്ദാനം ഗവമെന്റു് ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അദ്ദേഹം ഇങ്ങനെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നു.

"This problem must be solved in a co-operative spirit. Government are prepared after this long and continued fall in agricultural products to set up a committee to go into the whole question to see how best the difficulties of the ryots can be solved."

ഈ സംഗതിയ്ക്കായി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥാനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അടങ്ങിയ ഒരു കമ്മറ്റിയെ രൂപീകരിച്ചു് ആ കമ്മറ്റി ഋണമോചനം സംബന്ധിച്ച പദ്ധതികൾകൂടി നിർദ്ദേശിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു് അദ്ദേഹം പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. അതുപോലെതന്നെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കർഷകവൃന്ദത്തിനു നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കഷ്ടതകളേയും സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംനിമിത്തം അവർ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സങ്കടങ്ങളേയും പരിഹരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ശരിയായി പര്യാലോചിച്ചു് ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഇവിടെയും രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതിന് നമ്മുടെ അഗ്രിക്കൾച്ചർ ഡയറക്ടർ ഗവമെന്റിനെ വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കണം.

ഇപ്പോഴും ഇവിടെഹാജരാക്കീട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടേയോ, മററാളുകളുടേയോ ഋണമോചന മാർഗ്ഗത്തിനായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ആ അഭിപ്രായം ശരിയാകുമായിരുന്നു.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : ശരിയാകുമോ തെററാകുമോ എന്നുള്ളതു് എന്താണ് ?.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Thiruvalla III*) : കർഷകവൃന്ദത്തിന്റെ ഋണബാദ്ധ്യതയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഒരു പരിഹാരം വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ആലോചിക്കുന്നതിനും, അവരുടെ കാർഷികമായ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതിനും ഉള്ള കടമ കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർക്കായതുകൊണ്ട് അവരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളമുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്താൻ ഡയറക്ടർ നിർബന്ധിതനാണ്.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സംരക്ഷണത്തിനായുള്ള എല്ലാകാര്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനല്ലയോ ?

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Thiruvalla III*) . കൃഷിക്കാരെ കാർഷികമായി എല്ലാത്തരത്തിലും സംരക്ഷിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ട കാര്യത്തിൽ കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥൻതന്നെയാണ്. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ എന്നുള്ള പേർ മാററണം.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I shall wait to see if other members are able to put it on another ground.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): The House is naturally anxious to know by what methods people can get relief from the agricultural indebtedness. We are almost under the same difficulties. First of all we thought of the Financial Department and whether we could expect any relief from the Financial Secretary. He has also said nothing about it. We are trying to eliminate all possible sources of relief so far as the indebtedness is concerned. And therefore we pitched upon the Director of Agriculture to see if he would find ways and means to relieve this indebtedness. Therefore as a matter directly concerned with agriculture, we thought this would be a very fit place for the motion to be made. The important thing to remember is that so many suggestions are being made in several different conferences. There was a conference in which rotation of crops was suggested and diminution of acreage of lands was suggested for the purpose of helping the poor ryots. These are ways in which some improvement could be effected. And the results of these improvements will be that our indebtedness would decrease. But if the present Director of Agriculture is unable to suggest any methods by which our indebtedness could be relieved, then

[Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai.]

he could at least suggest and that is my suggestion also, viz, "we are an agricultural population and we are in considerable difficulties. How to get out of this huge agricultural indebtedness". But the administration itself must work with an agricultural bias if it wants to reduce this indebtedness, (*Hear, hear*) and for that purpose my suggestion would be what was done in Mysore, for instance. We found a great industrial development in Mysore when Sir M. Visweswarayya who happened to be the Chief Engineer was made the head of the administration. If we want some relief so far as agricultural indebtedness is concerned, I would rather welcome the idea of one of our ablest administrators, that is, the present Chief Secretary, being made the head of the administration and see whether he would be in a position to relieve this indebtedness because he has been in contact for a long time with our agricultural problems and it is not only that, he has an all-India reputation also. In addition to that, as the officer in charge of the Census operation, he knows exactly what the amount of indebtedness is. In these circumstances, if an experiment is to be had, then it would be I hope, as I stated above. That is my suggestion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** Of course that cannot be discussed under this motion. Because the gentleman who was the Agricultural Director is not the Agricultural Director now.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): That is one of the methods by which our indebtedness could be relieved. My suggestion is why not carry out what I stated. We are in an agricultural country and, there is one who has been in actual touch with the department and one who knows the difficulty under which the agriculturists are labouring why is it not possible to entrust our difficulties to that particular officer and see whether he would not be in a position to evolve ways and means rather than calling upon poor members like us?

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): I must confess that it is only by a very liberal construction of the duties of the Agricultural Department that the question of agricultural indebtedness could be raised by members by a cut on the Director's salary. But, Sir, we want an opportunity for discussing the agricultural indebtedness of the people, and it is difficult to find other departments where we could make more appropriately a motion for reduction to discuss the question of agricultural indebtedness. As far as I can understand, the most proper place would be perhaps to propose a token cut of one rupee on the salary of the Dewan. But the Dewan's salary is non-votable and we cannot propose a cut there. Therefore in the absence of a better and more appropriate place where we can introduce this motion, I think the Agricultural Department will be the very best where a token cut to discuss agricultural indebtedness can be made.

In that view, I should like to say a word with regard to this question. Now Sir, it is admitted on all hands that, as in other

parts of India, the agriculturists of Travancore are also heavily indebted. As for the extent of this indebtedness, Government publications cannot be relied upon because they give as usual differen figures with regard to the total agricultural indebtedness. The Banking Enquiry Committee Report and the Census Report give different figures; and if we appoint another Committee to determine the extent of agricultural indebtedness, we shall have a third estimate of the agricultural indebtedness of the people. Whatever that may be, according to a mode of calculation adopted by Mr. Devadhar, he says that on an average the agricultural indebtedness of the people is 40 rupees per head. This, I submit, Sir, is a very heavy burden upon the agriculturists of the country. Their average income is not more than 50 rupees per year. Therefore in these days of agricultural distress especially, it is the duty of Government to come to their aid. Now, Sir, we find that in the budget there is absolutely no provision at all for this nor is there anything tangible in it to show that this aspect of the question was considered by Government. The Government, according to the Financial Secretary, is rolling in wealth. They have got a crore from the Savings Bank. Sixty lakhs of rupees have been released from the Sinking Fund. In these circumstances, I ask why no funds have been set apart for redemption of the debts of the agricultural classes. Other countries similarly constituted are taking active steps to solve this problem of rural indebtedness. I may mention the Debt Conciliation Boards of the Central Province and Bengal, the Bhavanagar Scheme and the Committees appointed to investigate the matter by the Governments of the Punjab, Mysore, Cochin and Pudukottah. In Bhavanagar, Sir Prabashankar Pattani took courage in both hands and solved the problem to the satisfaction of all people. 50 lakhs of rupees were allotted for this purpose and the scheme is working satisfactorily. In these circumstances, I ask why the Government have not bestowed any thought upon this all-important question especially at a time when economic depression is so great and it is eating into the very vitals of the people. I hope they will not shirk their responsibility. I have therefore great pleasure in supporting the motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I was trying to find out whether there is any ground for allowing the continuance of the discussion. Several members have spoken and I have been carefully listening to those speeches. I am in no better position now than I was when the discussion was started. Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai confessed that strictly a discussion on the present subject cannot be had under this motion. But he said that, because there was no other place or demand which would enable any person to bring this discussion under a particular demand so it is proper, at any rate it may not be improper, to bring it in under this motion. To my mind, that statement has given a quietus to any view which might be taken in favour of the admissibility of this discussion. As I find that the speeches do not tend to establish the relevancy of the observations with the object of the motion and there is apparently no attempt to

[Deputy President]

suggest other grounds, I think that this discussion need not be continued. The discussion is not in order. We will pass on to the next.

**MR. A. S DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): On a point of order, I wish to know whether after all the discussion could not be continued.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Even at the very outset, I said I was not able to find out how this motion could be discussed. In fairness to the House and in fairness to some individuals who would possibly put the motion on a proper footing, I allowed the same to be taken up. The time of the House being valuable I do not think I shall be justified in allowing the discussion to continue. So the discussion has to stop; we will proceed to the next motion.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): A point of order, As it was not made known to the members of the House that the discussion would be disallowed, in case we did not make out a proper case and as our specific attention was not drawn to the matter—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: There is a ruling and I wish Mr. Krishna Pillai, in courtesy to the House and the Chair, will not discuss that ruling. The House will proceed to the next motion.

**Motion No. 316.**

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*): സർ, കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലുള്ള ബയോകെമിസ്റ്റിന്റെ ശമ്പളമായ ൨,൪൦൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും ൧ രൂപ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപം. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഞാൻ ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ നടപടികൾ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു പര്യാപ്തമാകുന്നില്ല എന്നു ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കാനാണ്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന് കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്നു പേർ കൊടുത്തിട്ട് അതു് കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ നിറവേറ്റുവാൻ പര്യാപ്തമാകുന്നില്ല എന്നു പറയേണ്ടിവന്നതിൽ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ബയോകെമിസ്റ്റ് ആരാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: There is one difficulty, Mr. Velappan Nair, and I find it is a very serious difficulty. What this House can do by way of token motions is to bring facts and opinions to the notice of the Government If any member has stated that we are to assuage the distress of the agriculturists to enable them to cultivate the land more and profitably one can understand this motion.

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*); കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സാമ്പത്തിക വിഷമങ്ങൾക്കു ശരിയായ ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഏറ്റവും കടപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റാണ് കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ് എ

ന്നുള്ളതിന് യാതൊരു പക്ഷാന്തരവുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഠം നമ്മു ടെമുമ്പാകെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നബഡ്ജററും ഇതിനുമുമ്പുള്ള ൩-കൊല്ലത്തെ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ പ്രവൃത്തികളും പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതായാൽ, ഇപ്പോഴിരിക്കുന്ന രീതിയിലുള്ള ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്നടപടികഠംകൊണ്ടു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കൃഷിക്കാൎക്കു് വല്ല പ്രയോജനവുമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ യാതൊരു നിൎവ്വാഹവും കാണുന്നില്ല. ൧൧൦വ-ലും, ൧൧൦൯-ലും അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യയിൽ കൂടുതലായി കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു് ൧൧൧൦-ലെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ അനുവദിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഇന്നത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികവൈഷമ്യങ്ങഠം കൃഷി ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വിലക്കുറവുമൂലം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരു പരമാൎത്ഥംമാത്രമാണ്. കാർഷികോല്പന്നങ്ങളെ കൂടുതലായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു് എല്ലാ സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങളും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമൂലം ഗവൺമെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണു് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ ഒരു ഭൂരിഭാഗം കർഷകരാണെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ ഭൂരിഭാഗം വരുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സുഖസൌകൎയ്യത്തിനും ഉപജീവനത്തിനും പററിയ പ്രധാന മാൎഗ്ഗങ്ങഠം കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു് അതിനുവേണ്ടി പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുവാൻ ചുമതലപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ഇന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇല്ലതന്നെ. കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ വിഷമങ്ങളെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു് ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ഒരു മൈനർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറായിട്ടാണു് അറിയപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ഒരു രാജ്യത്തെ കൂടുതൽ ജനവിഭാഗം ഉപജീവനമാൎഗ്ഗമായി സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കൃഷിസമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനും കൃഷിയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു ആവശ്യമായ മാൎഗ്ഗങ്ങഠം നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതിനും ചുമതലപ്പെട്ട ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ഒരു മൈനർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറായിരിക്കുന്നതു തന്നെ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ സാമ്പത്തികനിലയ്ക്കു തീരെ പററിയതല്ല. ഇപ്പോഠം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കൃഷിക്കാർ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ക്ഷാമത്തെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങഠം എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്നു് കൃഷിഡയറക്ടരോടു് ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഇതിനുമുമ്പുതന്നെ ആവശ്യപ്പെടേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. ഇതിനകം ഡയറക്ടർ പ്രത്യേകമായി യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉടനെയെങ്കിലും ചില പരിഹാരങ്ങഠം നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുമോ എന്നു് പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

[Mr. V. K. Velappan Nair]

കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ഋണബാദ്ധ്യതകൾ പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടണമെന്നുള്ളതും പരിഷ്കൃതരീതിയിലുള്ള കൃഷിസമ്പ്രദായം നാട്ടിൽ പ്രചാരത്തിൽ വരുത്തണമെന്നുള്ളതും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തോടനുബന്ധിച്ച സംസാരിക്കാമോ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു.

പരിഷ്കൃതരീതിയിലുള്ള കൃഷിസമ്പ്രദായങ്ങൾ ഈ നാട്ടിൽ നടപ്പാക്കണം. നമ്മുടെ ആഹാരസാധനമായ നെല്ലും അരിയും തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ജനതയുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു മതിയാകുംവിധം നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്തുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല എന്ന് ഇന്നു ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിയായിരിക്കുന്ന അന്നത്തെ കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ മുമ്പൊരിക്കൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനുമുമ്പ് കൃഷിഡയറക്ടരായിരുന്നപ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ കൃഷിക്കാൎക്ക് ആവശ്യമായ കാൎയ്യങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം നല്ലതുപോലെ ഗ്രഹിച്ചിരുന്ന ഇന്നത്തെ ചീഫ് സിക്രട്ടറി വളരെ കൂടുതലായി എന്തെങ്കിലും കർഷകൎക്ക് ചെയ്യുമെന്നു കരുതിയിരുന്നു.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): One Bio-Chemist is mentioned in the motion. May I know his name?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not want the member to give the name of the Bio-Chemist.

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*): കൂടുതൽ തുക ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു ലഭിക്കുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൂടുതലായി ഒന്നുംതന്നെ കാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ രീതിയിൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ അതിനെ ഇല്ലാതാക്കുന്നതാണ് നല്ലത്. ഏററവും ഗൌരവതരമായ ചില കാൎയ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ കൂടുതൽ പതിയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒന്നാമത് പരിഷ്കൃതരീതിയിലുള്ള വിത്തുകളെ ശേഖരിച്ച് ഈ നാട്ടിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കണം. സാധാരണയായി കൃഷികാൎയ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഏൎപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നവൎക്ക് വളരെ വിഷമം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കന്നുകാലികളെ നന്നാക്കുന്നതിന് ശ്രമിക്കണം. ഈ വക സാധാരണ കാൎയ്യങ്ങളിൽപോലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ പ്രവൃത്തി തൃപ്തികരമായി കാണുന്നില്ല. തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ കരിമ്പുകൃഷി നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെൻറുവക ൫൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിലേയ്ക്കു ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തിരുന്നു എന്നും തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ കരിമ്പുകൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പററിയ സ്ഥലമില്ലെന്നു ഒരു റവന്യൂ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതിനെ ആദരിച്ച് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ആ ശുപാർശകളെ നിരാകരിച്ചു എന്നും അറിയുന്നു.

അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒന്നുകിൽ കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു് മററു മേജർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളെപ്പോലെ പരിപൂർണ്ണമായ അധികാരം എല്ലാ സംഗതിയിലും കൊടുക്കണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ പരിപൂർണ്ണഅധികാരമുള്ള ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ കീഴിൽ ആക്കണം. ഇതിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒന്നനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചാൽമാത്രമേ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു് നാട്ടുകാർക്കു് എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രയോജനം ഉണ്ടാകുകയുള്ളു.

The House adjourned at 5 p. m.

K MADHAVA KURUP,

*Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.*

PROCEEDINGS

of

# THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

*OFFICIAL REPORT.*

## FIRST ASSEMBLY.

## THIRD SESSION.

*Thursday, the 2nd August 1934/18th Karkatakam 1109.*

The Assembly met again in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the clock, the President presiding.

## NEW MEMBERS.

The following members took the oath and signed the rolls: –

1. Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai.
2. ,, C. O. Madhavan.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

*Scholarship for the study of Ayurveda in the Benares Hindu University.*

123. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state:

(i) the principle on which the Government scholarship is awarded to a student in the Ayurveda College, Trivandrum, for studies in the Benares Hindu University for the degree of Ayurveda Acharya; and

(ii) the name and qualification of the student selected in 1108?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to furnish a castewar statement, with the respective rank of each in order of merit, of the students of the class to which the selected candidate belonged?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) (i) No such scholarship has been awarded.

(*a*) (ii) and (*b*). In view of the answer to part (*a*) (i), these do not arise.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): On a point of explanation, I wish to say that, in the report of the Ayurveda Department, there is some information that a scholarship was given to one student for prosecuting his studies in the Benares Hindu University.

G. P. T. 2153-350 25-2-1110. 

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): A scholarship was given to a student who was studying in the Ayurveda College of the Benares Hindu University. He was not a student of the Ayurveda College, Trivandrum.

*Rural Panchayats.*

124. ***MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any rural Panchayats have been established during this year (1109); and

(*b*) if so, how many?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) One.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): May I ask, Sir, whether the Government do not propose to organise the three Village Panchayats during this year?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The original idea was to organise 15 Panchayats. Subsequently, proposals were received for opening ten Panchayats; and of these eight have already been opened. Government are watching the progress of these eight Panchayats to decide whether more Panchayats should be opened. The whole question whether more Panchayats should be opened and how far they should be developed to meet the rural requirements of the country is under the consideration of Government.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): My question is whether the programme for the year 1109 included the opening of three new Panchayats?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, the opening of three Panchayats was included in the programme, but it was not possible to open them.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the Panchayats already opened are doing any work?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. I think six of them have already started work.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether there is any Panchayat at Nedumangad?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. there is one.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether that Panchayat is working now?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think it is working.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): What sort of work has the Panchayat got to do?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Panchayats have got to attend to certain items of work under the Regulation and I think there are obligatory duties and discretionary duties. At present the Panchayats have been asked to take up only the obligatory functions and I believe the Nedumangad Village Panchayat is also attending to these obligatory duties.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether any obligatory duty or duties have already been taken by the Nedumangad Village Panchayat?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) I should think so.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know who its President is?

**PRESIDENT**: That does not arise.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know from the member whether Government have received representations from the people against the opening of Panchayats?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know from the member whether Government have enquired into those representations?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. Government have received, for instance, one representation from some people of Bhuthapandy. A Panchayat has already been opened there. A few people of that locality sent a petition to Government to say that they do not want the Panchayat. But Government thought that it was too early to condemn the Panchayat which was only opened last year and that it was only fair to give it a chance to justify its existence.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know from the member whether Government have tried to find out the reasons for the people's complaint?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. Government have enquired into their complaint and come to the conclusion that it is too early to say that the Panchayat is not wanted for that locality.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): May I know from the member which are the three Panchayats that were programmed by Government to be opened during the current year?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The places where the three Panchayats were programmed to be opened this year have not been settled. Government have sanctioned the opening of a Panchayat, I believe, at Ayirur during 1109.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): May I know whether Kumarakam was one of the places included in the programme?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sanction has been given for the opening of a Panchayat there.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): What is the delay in opening it?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The nomination of the members of the Panchayat is under correspondence with the Division Peishkar.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): May I know from the member in which year sanction was given to open a Panchayat there?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think it was in 1108

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): Is not one year sufficient for opening a Panchayat?

**PRESIDENT**: It is a matter of opinion.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*): May I know on whose recommendation the opening of the Panchayat was sanctioned by Government?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Dewan Peishkar has been asked to enquire into the question and on his recommendation the Government sanctioned the opening of the Panchayat.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know from the member whether the Ayirur Panchayat has commenced its work?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know the reason for it?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The nomination of the members of the Panchayat is under correspondence with the Division Peishkar.

*Board under the Cinematograph Regulation.*

125. ***MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether a Board has been constituted under the Cinematograph Regulation for the purpose of certifying films for public exhibition;

(*b*) whether the Board has been functioning now: and

(*c*) whether any films have been censored by the Board?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary Government*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): In regard to part (*c*), is it open to the Board to disapprove of films approved or certified elsewhere?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think the films certified elsewhere are accepted by the Board. They are not examined here.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Was it the intention of Government, when this Board was constituted, that it could function only in respect of new films produced in Travancore?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say what the intention of Government was. But the Board thinks that it is not necessary to re-examine the films which have already been certified in other parts of India. So they generally examine only new films.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): When the personnel of the Board was fixed, what was the standard of qualification adopted by Government for the membership of the Board?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Board was to consist of the Commissioner of Police, the Electrical Engineer, the Inspector of English Schools, a non-official member of the Trivandrum Municipal Council and a non-official member of the Legislature.

*Reduction of Railway fare from Trivandrum to Punalur.*

126. ***MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the passenger fare between Trivandrum and Punalur on the South Indian Railway has been recently reduced; and

(*b*) if so, why?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) For increasing passenger traffic.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): With reference to the answer to part (*b*), may I know how long it is since the reduction has been introduced?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): About two months.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): May I know whether it is not due to competition?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes, it is due to competition.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): Is it to increase the passenger traffic in competition with the bus traffic?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether, by the reduction in the fare, there will be greater profit to the railway?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know from the member whether the policy of Government is to encourage or to discourage motor traffic?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): On a point of order, may I know whether this question arises?

**PRESIDENT**: No, it does not arise.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know from the member whether the reduction in the railway fare does not discourage motor traffic?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member whether, since the introduction of the reduced fares, there is any appreciable increase in the passenger traffic by the railway?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): By the reduction in the fare, the passenger traffic between Trivandrum and Quilon has almost doubled. Information regarding Quilon to Punalur is not available.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): May I know whether Government considered the effect of discouraging motor traffic?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): No.

*Staff of the Travancore Section of the S. I. R.*

127. ***MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of employees in different grades of service in the Travancore Section of the S. I. R. and the number of Travancoreans employed at present in each of those grades;

(*b*) whether the S. I. R. authorities are giving any preferential claim to applicants from Travancore; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the negative, whether the question has been placed before the S. I. R. by the Government?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Government consider that no useful purpose will be served by calling for the information as the staff appointed to the Travancore Section is generally transferred to other Sections and *vice versa.*

(*b*) The Company have stated that Travancoreans receive full consideration along with others.

(*c*) This does not arise in view of the answer to (*b*).

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): My question is whether any preferential treatment is meted out to Travancoreans. I wish to know whether any preference is given to the Travancoreans.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The answer is that no special preference is shown to Travancoreans; but their applications are considered along with those of others.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether the Travancore Government have addressed the Railway Company suggesting that preference should be given to Travancoreans at least in the Travancore line?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): As early as in 1922 the Government wrote to the Railway Company regarding the employment of Travancoreans in the South Indian Railway and they wrote back to say that the applications from Travancoreans would of course receive due consideration. That is all that has been done and that could be done.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether the Travancore member on the Railway Advisory Board has any voice in bringing this matter to the attention of the South Indian Railway?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes, I think he could suggest it to the Advisory Board; and if the South Indian Railway Company think it proper to adopt the suggestion, they will do so.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Is there any term in the contract between the Travancore Government and the Railway Company or the Secretary of State regarding the entertainment of Travancoreans in the railway service?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : There is no such thing, Sir.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*) : Will the Government be prepared to take some interest in that?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : They have already taken interest in it and they are prepared to take more interest if necessary.

*Clerical staff in the office of the Director of Registration.*

128. ***MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) ; Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a list of persons appointed as permanent clerks in the office of the Director of Registration from 1-8-1108 to 1109 (8-9-1109) with the dates of their first appointment in the Department and the period of acting service?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The list* is placed on the table.

*Schools at Kadiyapattanam and Manavalakurichi.*

129. ***MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of schools, both English and Vernacular, in the Kadiyapattanam and Manavalakurichi *pakuthies* and

(*b*) the number of Government schools in the two above-said *pakuthies*?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) :

(*a*) English Schools ... Nil.
Vernacular Schools ... 11
(*b*) One.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II* : May I know whether there is scope for more schools in those *pakuthies*?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Yes, I think there is.

*Public works in the Kalkulam taluk.*

130. ***MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the amount spent by the P. W. D. in the Kalkulam taluk on the following heads in 1108 and during the first ten months of 1109:

**Vide* Appendix I.

[Mr. K. R. Elenkath].

(*a*) maintenance of roads;
(*b*) maintenance of tanks;
(*c*) construction of new roads; and
(*d*) digging of new tanks?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*):

| | In 1108. | First Ten Months of 1109. |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) | Rs. 37,595 | Rs. 28,199. |
| (*b*) | Rs. 432 | Rs. 67. |
| (*c*) | Rs. 752 | Rs. 296. |
| (*d*) | Nil. | Nil. |

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether Government or the Chief Engineer has received representations from the people as to the need for more tanks and for better maintenance of existing tanks?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I have no information at present.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know from the member whether, in the figures given in answer to part (*a*), the amounts given include the expenses of all the roads or only the trunk roads?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): All the roads maintained in the taluk.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know the percentage of the total amount spent for the trunk roads and for the branch roads?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I must claim notice because there is nothing to indicate that in the question.

*Koran Teachers.*

131. ***MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received representations, through the S. M. P. Assembly, for making the posts of Koran teachers pensionable; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the action taken by them on the same?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

**MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether representations have been received with regard to the enhancement of the pay of the Koran teachers to make it on a par with the pay of teachers in the departmental schools?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Representations were received to increase the pay of the Koran teachers and as far as the departmental Koran teachers are concerned to make them pensionable. But I do not know whether representations have been made to make them equal to the pay of other teachers.

**MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether the question of enhancement of their pay has been considered by the Government?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Recommendations have been made to Government and Government are considering them.

*Office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, District III.*

132. ***MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received representations from the public of Vilavankod taluk praying that the office of the Assistant Inspector of Vernacular Schools, District III, at Kuzhittura, may not be shifted to Martandam;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether they have taken any action on the same; and

(*c*) whether they are aware that the proposed shifting of the above office is inconvenient to the public as well as to the department concerned?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The office has not been shifted to Martandam.

(*c*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*b*).

*Public Health Department.*

133. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many officers are employed now in the Public Health Department as officers specially qualified for the department:

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Government intend newly appointing a special officer as the Head of the Department; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the affirmative, whether the new officer is to be appointed from outside?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The question is not clear. If the member refers to officers having special qualifications obtained in Europe or America, then the number of such officers is four.

(*b*) and (*c*) The matter is under consideration.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the claims of those four officers mentioned just now would be considered when the Head of the Department is newly appointed?

**PRESIDENT**: It is asking for opinion.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member if all these four officers are capable of being appointed as the head of the department?

**PRESIDENT**: It is a matter of opinion.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether the person proposed to be appointed possesses higher qualifications than those in the department?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The question has not been decided as to who should be appointed, whether it should be a person from outside the State or from the State service itself.

*The V. M. Schools for Girls in Nedumangad.*

134. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state how many V. M. Schools for Girls there are in the Nedumangad taluk?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): One.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether that one school is held in a Govenment building?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is held in a rented building.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member why that school is held in a rented building?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Because th Government building there collapsed.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the memb how long it is since the Government building collapsed?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): It collapse about a year and a half ago. I believe, I gave a similar answer yester day also.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the membe whether there is any proposal for reconstructing the building or erectin a new building?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Ye an estimate has been called for.

*Article headed "A Warning to Cocoa Mat Buyers."*

135. ***MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): Will the Governme be pleased to state whether they are aware of an article publishe under the caption, "A Warning to Cocoa Mat Buyers" in The Carp and Upholstery Trade Review and the Rug Trade Review of 15t January 1934?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether the article contained any allegation against the Travancore shipper of mats and matting?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether these allegations affect, in any way, the position of the Travancore shipper of mats and mattings to markets in America?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes, it is supposed that the allegations will affect the Travancore merchants.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): May I know from the member what action Government have taken in the matter?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): This Government have addressed the Government of India to do whatever is possible in the matter.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether Government have received any representations from the Travancore Chamber of Commerce for the compulsory registry of trade names?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether Government have received any recommendation from the Economic Development Board that the names should be entered on the goods before they are exported?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the Travancore Publicity Officer has contradicted the statement contained in the said review?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member why the Publicity Officer has not made any statement regarding it?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Because the Government have taken the necessary action.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether the attention of the Government was drawn to this article after this interpellation was received or even before that?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Before that.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member whether Government have considered the possibility of getting a contradictory statement published in the very same journal?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member why Government did not think of that before addressing the Government of India?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Government took a different action. That is all.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Is it because it was the apprehension of the Government that they would not be able to get an article published in the Review?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Government did not consider it.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member the wording of the allegations contained in the article?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): A copy of the article will be placed on the table if necessary.

**MR. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): May I know from the member whether the Travancore shippers have been called rogues in that article?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

*Graduate clerks in the Registration Department.*

136 ***MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of graduate clerks in the Registration Department; and

(*b*) the number of Ezhava graduate clerks?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) 48.

(*b*) 2.

*Kalavoor dispensary.*

137. ***MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what the distance of Kalavoor dispensary from the Alleppey District Hospital and the Leper Asylum at Alleppey, respectively, is:

(*b*) whether there is any means of communication to the dispensary from Alleppey or any other place;

(*c*) whether the present Darbar Physician has visited the dispensary; and

(*d*) if so, what was the vehicle used for going to and returning from the dispensary?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Nearly 10 miles from the Alleppey District Hospital and nearly 9 miles from the Leper Asylum at Alleppey.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Motor car for 8 miles from Alleppey on the Alleppey-Shertala Road; *Manchal* from there to the dispensary and *Vallam* by sea for returning to Alleppey.

**MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): I wanted to know the distance from the present place.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Nearly 10 miles.

**MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): My question is whether it is from the present place?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The answer supplied is to the question put by the member.

**MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): I want the distance from the Alleppey District Hospital to the present place where the dispensary is situated?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The distance from Kalavoor dispensary to the Alleppey District Hospital is 10 miles.

**MR. K M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): May I know the distance from the dispensary where it was first started?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The dispensary is not where it was started.

**MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): I want the distance from that place.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, I think the distance is 10 miles.

**MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): May I know the distance from the dispensary to the Leper Asylum?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Nine miles.

**PRESIDENT**: The member may put any new questions that may be answered.

**MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): May I know from the member whether there is any means of communication from the road that leads from Alleppey to Shertala to the present dispensary?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): From Alleppey you can go for about 8 miles in motor car, if you like.

**PRESIDENT**: The Honourable member need not repeat that answer.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): One can go for 8 miles in a motor car; and for the remaining two miles, one has to walk or go in a *Manchal* as the Darbar Physician did.

*Location of the Kalavoor dispensary.*

138. ***MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any representations were made for shifting the Kalavoor dispensary to Kalavoor itself (the original place) from its present place;

(*b*) if so, with what result;

[Mr. K. M. Krishnan.]

(c) whether they have ascertained the number of persons treated in a year just after the dispensary was opened in Kalavoor and just after it was shifted to its present place ; and

(d) if so, the number in each place ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (a) No.

(b) In view of the answer to part (a), this does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) In view of the answer to part (c), this does not arise.

*Road from the Sri Mulam Lock to Bheemapalli.*

139. ***MR. K. MADHAVAN** (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they have sanctioned an estimate for the construction of a road from the Sri Mulam Lock up to Bheemapalli at Valiaturai ; and

(b) if so, the reason why that work has not been taken up ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : (a) Yes.

(b) The work has not been started pending acquisition of necessary lands on nominal compensation.

**MR. K. MADHAVAN** (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member when the estimate was sanctioned ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : For what ?

**MR. K. MADHAVAN** (*Nominated*) : For the construction of the road.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : Which portion of the road ?

**MR. K. MADHAVAN** (*Nominated*) : For the part of the road mentioned in part (a) of the question.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : I think I must explain that the road was first started from Bheemapalli and a diversion was proposed running through some inhabited areas. The owners of the lands have not yet given them as promised on nominal compensation. We have not yet got the lands.

*Department for the Publication of Oriental Manuscripts.*

140. ***MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the names and sizes of the Sanskrit, Tamil and Malayalam works prepared for publication by the Department for the Publication of Oriental Manuscripts during 1108 and 1109 and the sum expended on the working of the Department, inclusive of salaries, pay and allowances ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): A *statement containing the names of the works is placed for the public It is not possible to state the sizes of the works prepared for publication, as it can be definitely known only when they are issued in the form of books.

The expenditure on the working of the Department for 1108 is Rs. 15,049 and that up to end of Medam 1109 is Rs. 7,463.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member whether it is the specific policy of this Department to publish only works unpublished so far?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** ((*Chief Secretary to Government*): The object is to publish old and rare manuscripts not published till now.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member whether under the auspices of this Department, a work called *Yogamritham*, was published and broadcast only many years after they are published in Tellicherry?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information. I claim notice.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that the officer in charge of the department is utilising a good amount of money for the purpose of publishing *Narayaneeyam* a work of his own?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know whether Government will enquire into the specific allegations made by me?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member whether the establishment charges including the pay is on the increase since 1108?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, the answer is there.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): I understood it to mean that it includes the salary of employees and the cost of publication. I should like to know whether establishment charges have increased or diminished?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The expenditure has not increased.

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**Vide* Appendix II.

*Leakage of Electric current in Trivandrum.*

141. *MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the steps taken by the Electrical Engineer and his subordinates for the reduction in leakage of current from the Trivandrum Power mains and to prevent innocent people from getting themselves electrocuted unaware by coming into direct contact with leakages?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): The power lines are periodically tested and necessary repairs carried out.

*Kuthagapattam revenue from Kanni Elam Gardens.*

142. *MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the amount of Kuthagapattam Government realised from the Kanni *Elam* Gardens from 1085 to 1095 both inclusive;

(*b*) the amount realised from 1096 to 1100 both inclusive;

(*c*) whether during these years Government had to forego any amount;

(*d*) if so, why; and

(*e*) the Kuthagapattam revenue derived from 1101 to 1108?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Rs. 23,507.

(*b*) Rs. 5,475-18-10.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) An amount of Rs. 333-11-8 due as arrear tax for 1091 to 1094 had to be written off the accounts as the lessees had become insolvents.

(*e*) Rs. 24,927-1-5.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I know from the member whether, if the gardens in the Kanni *Elam* lands are permanently registered in favour of Kudiyans—

PRESIDENT: It is a hypothetical question.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): But Sir, a big amount has been lost.

PRESIDENT: The Honourable member will be justified in asking whether there is any other method to avoid this loss.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I know, Sir, whether Government propose to register these lands in favour of the Kuthagapattam tenants?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): These lands are given out on Kuthagapattam for a period of 20 years. Any change can be effected only after that period.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether there are other lands available besides the Kuthagapattam lands in the Kanni *Elam* lands?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): There are lands; but they are stated to be barren lands.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : May I know, Sir, whether Government have any objection in registering those lands ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Seretary to Government*) : If applicants come forward and furnish security, there will be no objection.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : May I know, Sir, what sort of security is required in the matter of registering lands ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : I meant Kuthagapattam lease when I said that security was necessary.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : Sir, I was speaking about registry of lands and not Kuthagapattam lease.

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Governmnt*) : I am sorry I spoke of Kuthagapattam.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Thodupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : Then, may I know whether there is any objection to Government in registering those lands?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : That will be considered.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : May I know when these lands in the Kanni *Elam* Lands were given on Kuthagapattam lease for 20 years?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : They were given from 1103.

*Arrears of Kuthagapattam on encroachments on Kanni Elam Gardens.*

143. ***MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) ; Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether Government have ordered to realise arrears of Kuthagapattam on encroachments from lessees of Kanni *Elam* gardens ; and

(*b*) if so, for how many years and from what year ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government* : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The encroachments were found out in 1105 and at that time the age of the encroachments varied from 1 to 15 years. Government thereupon ordered to effect the recovery of back arrears according to the age of the encroachment limited to a period of five years as contemplated under the Land Assignment Regulation III of 1097.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : May I know from what period or from what year the period of 5 years began ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : What is meant is that the amount of recovery was limited for a maximum period of five years.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Beginning from what year?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): From the date of detection.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Then Sir, may I know whether the department had not already taken the produce of these encroached lands for any year from 1105 onwards?

**MR. T. C THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I know, Sir, whether it is from 1105 onwards that the arrears of Kuthagapattam were definitely collected?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): It is in respect of 5 years, backwards from 1105.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Then from 1105 backwards, for how many years did the department take that produce?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I have no information.

**MR. K A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I know why the *Elam* Lands in Devicolam and Peermade taluks and those in the Todupuzha taluk are placed on a different footing?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I do not understand. I claim notice.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I know why the *Elam* lands in Devicolam and Peermade taluks and the *Elam* lands in the Thodupuzha taluk are placed on a different footing?

**PRESIDENT**: I think you wanted to "claim notice," because he wanted to find out an answer to a different question.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether it is the practice of the Land Revenue Department to realise the arrears of Kuthagapattam from the lands trespassed upon?

**MR. T C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Is it the prohibitory tax that they are entitled to in regard to the lands trespassed upon?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

*Kallambalam-Karettu trace.*

144. * **MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): With regard to the conversion of the Kallambalam-Karettu trace into a cart-road, will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) when the work was sanctioned and started;
(b) to what extent the work has progressed and
(c) why the work is not yet completed?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*). (a) In 1930,

(b) The first portion from Kallambalam to Nagaroor has already been completed.

(c) The second portion from Nagaroor to Karettu has not yet been taken up for want of funds.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know from the member when the work was held up for want of funds?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I am afraid the member has not understood my answer. The road was divided into two portions. The first portion was taken up and completed and the second portion has not been started for want of funds.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know when the first section of the road has been completed?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I can't give the exact date, but the completion report was sent in 1931.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** ((*Chirayinkil II*): May I know whether the Chief Engineer has inspected the road?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I think, not.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know whether the Chief Engineer will be pleased to inspect the road and enquire into the necessity of the completion of the road.

**MR G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): In reply, I must refer the member to the answer given to part (c) which says that the second portion has not been taken up for want of funds. No useful purpose could be served therefore if the Chief Engineer inspected the road.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the Chittar road forms one section of the Kallambalam-Karettu trace.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I expect the member knows the answer better than I.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): In view of answer to part (a), may I know whether Government look after the maintenance of the part road which has been constructed, since 1931.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

*The Attingal-Dalavapuram road.*

145. ***MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether there was any representation regarding the non-completion of the Attingal-Dalavapuram road in the Chirayinkil taluk; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, whether any further work has been undertaken; if not, why?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (a) Yes.

(b) No further work has been undertaken as the estimates for the first and third sections of the road are under reference with the Division Officer.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know how many sections of the road have been completed?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): One.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know how many more sections have to be completed?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Two.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know, Sir, the amount of additional expense that the Government will have to incur in order to complete the road?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): It is not possible to say at present because the estimates are under reference with the Divisional Officer.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*); May I know the total distance of the road?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I think it is about 8 miles.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know the length of that portion which has yet to be completed?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I am not quite sure at present; it may be about 5 miles.

*Recruitment of Assistant Surgeons.*

146. ***MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to state the principle adopted by them in the matter of recruiting Assistant Surgeons to the Medical Department from eligible candidates?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Priority of application and the qualifications possessed by the applicants. The claims of communities which are not adequately represented in Public Service are also taken into consideration consistent with the above principles.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know, Sir, whether the Medical Department maintains a list of applicants?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether, when vacancies arise, candidates are selected from that list?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether candidates are selected according to seniority in that list?

**PRESIDENT**: Qualification and seniority have been specified in the answer given by the member.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether any deviation in point of seniority has been made in regard to recent selections?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I have no information at present. I claim notice.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*) : In answer to a question which I asked in the last Assembly, reported in the Proceedings dated the 28th May 1934,—

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*) : Can the member refer to a statement ?

**PRESIDENT** : No.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*) : I find from the proceedings that the claims of 4 juniors have been overlooked. May I know why that occurred ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I have not got the Proceedings. That is a matter to be looked into.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*) : May I know whether Government will be pleased to look into that and redress the grievances of the juniors?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Government will look into the matter; and if they find that there is any grievance to be redressed, they will do so.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : How can the claims of juniors be overlooked ? Will the member make it plainer how the claims can be over-looked in favour of juniors. That is how the question was asked.

**PRESIDENT** : The member on the side of Government says he will look into the question; and if the matter has to be redressed, he will do so.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : May I know whether any distinction is observed between L. M. & S. and M. B. & B. S. as qualifications for appointments?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) ; Generally not.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : May I know whether the M. B. & B. S. examination is not a higher examination than the L. M. & S. ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes, it is.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Then, may I know the exact reason why, as qualifying test, both are being put on the same level ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) ; Government consider that the L. M. & S. examination is sufficient qualification for appointment in the Medical Department.

**PRESIDENT** : What is meant, I suppose, is that L. M. & S. qualification is not ruled out for appointment in the Medical Department.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): If the Government realise that the M. B. & B. S. is a higher examination, I want to know the exact reason why the Government should place that and the L. M. & S. examination on the same level. That is my question.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government consider both L. M. & S. and M. B. & B. S. as adequate qualifications for appointment in the Medical Department, and do not give any preference to M. B. & B. S. Why Government have not given any preference to the M. B. & B. S., I cannot say now. It must be on the recommendation of the Darbar Physician.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): The question I raise is whether, especially in view of the large number of the M. B. & B. S. candidates now available, they should not be preferred to L.M.&S. candidates, if it is accepted that the M. B. & B. S. is a higher examination than the L. M. & S.

**PRESIDENT**: Government may consider the question.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether M. D. will be preferred to M. B. & B S.?

**PRESIDENT**: That is going still higher up.

*Statement, by caste, of Midwives and Nurses.*

147. ***MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a caste-war list of Midwives and Nurses in Government service?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): A *statement furnishing the required information is laid on the table.

*Pazhanchira in the Chirayinkil taluk.*

148. ***MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to inform the House whether they have received petitions from the people of Melkadakkavoor, Chirayinkil *pakathi*, Chirayinkil taluk, praying for the repair and maintenance of an irrigation tank called Pazhanchira (പഴഞ്ചിറ) in Survey No. 2127 of the said *pakathi*?

(*b*) If the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to give the date of the earliest of such petitions?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 9-4-1104.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): What action has been taken in the matter?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Plans and estimates have been called for from the Division Officer.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Have the plans and estimates come into the hands of the Chief Engineer?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I said just now that plans and estimates have been called for from the Division Officer.

* *Vide* Appendix III.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Chief Engineer please see that the matter is expedited?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): The Chief Engineer does not let anything hang too long in his office.

*The Chalakkal Canal.*

149. ***MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what length of the Chalakkal Canal has been already finished?
(*b*) the length that still remains:
(*c*) the sum that has been already spent upon it;
(*d*) how much more will be required to complete it;
(*e*) when the work was begun;
(*f*) when it was stopped;
(*g*) why it was stopped;
(*h*) whether the Government have abandoned the scheme, and
(*i*) if not, when it will be begun again?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) About 1,500 feet.
(*b*) 4,000 feet.
(*c*) Rs. 14,812.
(*d*) About Rs. 30,000.
(*e*) In 1089.
(*f*) In 1090.
(*g*) In view of the heavy expenditure involved.
(*h*) No.
(*i*) It is under trial to get the rock in the canal blasted by private agency and after this trial has been completed the question of further work will be considered.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*). Have the Government received any petition from the people of the locality?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): Has any action been taken on the petition?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): The point is this. When the canal was being cut, considerable quantities of rock were met with. As it was considered too expensive to blast and remove this rock, it was proposed that the inhabitants of the locality should quarry the rock free of cost, and for this purpose Government have cut a small canal to enable *Vallams* to be taken to the spot to remove the stone quarried.

*Recruitment of Assistant Secretaries to Government.*

150. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether any orders have been recently passed by the Government regarding the recruitment of Assistant Secretaries to Government, if so, what those orders are and the principles upon which such orders have been passed?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The answer is in the negative.

## Appendix I.

[*Vide* **Question No. 128.**]

List of persons appointed as permanent clerks in the office of the Director of Registration from 1-8-1108 to 8-9-1109.

| No. | Name. | Date of first appointment. | Period of acting service. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Y. | M. | D. | |
| 1 | Mr. P. Kunjukrishnan Nadar, B. A. | 6-9-1103 | 4 | 10 | 5 | |
| 2 | „ V. Shamsudeen, B. A. | 21-3-1105 | 3 | 4 | 10 | |
| 3 | „ B. O. Stephen, B. A. | 11-11-1104 | 4 | 1 | 18 | |
| 4 | „ T. G. Subbuswamy Iyer, B. A. & B. L. | 23-6-1105 | 3 | 0 | 20 | |
| 5 | „ C. N. Velayudhan Pillai, B. A. | 19-6-1105 | 3 | 0 | 26 | |

## Appendix II.

[*Vide* **Question No. 140.**]

Statement of works prepared for publication by the Department for the Publication of Oriental Manuscripts.

| | *Sanskrit.* | *Tamil.* | *Malayalam.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1108 | | | |
| | Rksamhita | ... | Kautaliya Bhashavyakhya |
| | Prakirnakaprakasa | | |
| | Haramekhala | | Narayaniya with Lekshmivilasa |
| | Uttararamacarita with Bhavarthadipika | | |
| | Suktiratnahara | | Kannassa Bhagavatha |
| | Bhagavannamamrtarasodaya | | |
| | Raghaviyam Kavyam | | Bhashyasara |
| | Krsniyam with commentary | | |
| | Dasarupakadipika | | |

APPENDIX II—(*contd.*)

| | *Sanskrit.* | *Tamil.* | *Malayalam.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1109 | | | |
| | Ṛksamhita | Valavisupuranam | Narayaniya with Lashmi-vilasa |
| | Sahityamimamsa | | |
| | Pramanamanjari | Paramarthasaram | |
| | Mahanayaprakasa | | Bhashyasara |
| | Kamalinjrajahamsa | | |
| | Yogayajnavalkya | | Haryakshamasasama-rotsavam |
| | Udayavarmacarita | | |
| | Dasarupakadipika | | |
| | Rasakrida | | Bharatavakyam |
| | Vrttavartikam | | |
| | Narayaniyam with Bhaktapriya | | |
| | Uttararamacarita Kavya | | |
| | Kavyadarsa | | |
| | Jubilee Volume (Sanskrit and English.) | | |

## Appendix III.

[*Vide* **Question No. 147.**]

Caste-war Statement of Midwives and Nurses.

| | *Caste.* | *Nurses.* | *Midwives.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. HINDUS. | Brahmins (Malayala) | .. | .. |
| | Brahmins (Other) | 1 | 2 |
| | Nadars | .. | 1 |
| | Ezhavas | 5 | 10 |
| | Kammalas | 1 | .. |
| | Kshatriyas | .. | .. |
| | Nairs | 10 | 16 |
| | Pulayas | .. | .. |
| | Other Depressed Classes | 2 | 10 |
| | Vellalas | .. | .. |
| | Other Hindus | 1 | 3 |
| II. MUSALMANS. | | .. | .. |
| III. CHRISTIANS. | Protestants | 7 | 21 |
| | Roman Catholics: Latin-rite | 16 | 19 |
| | Roman Catholics: Syriac-rite | 1 | .. |
| | Syrians: Jacobite | 5 | 9 |
| | Syrians: Marthoma | 11 | 10 |
| | Church of England | .. | .. |
| | Depressed Class | .. | .. |
| IV. OTHERS. | | .. | .. |

## VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

### DEMAND V.—AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES—(contd.)

**Motion No. 316 (Contd.)**

**PRESIDENT**: We will now take up the consideration of the Demands for Grants. Mr. V. K. Velappan Nair, the mover of motion No. 316, has finished his speech.

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*): I want to hear the official member on my motion.

**MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, The Honourable member on the other side of the House, who made the motion for a cut of Rs. 5 in the allotment provided under salary to the Bio Chemist, mentioned, at the very outset, that his object in proposing this reduction is only to bring to the notice of Government the necessity for paying adequate attention to such important problems as cattle improvement and supply of selected seeds of improved varieties to ryots. He also said that the Agricultural Department should devise ways and means to increase the out-turn from land. I may submit for the information of this House that these questions have already received the attention of the department. The department is rendering substantial help towards the improvement of cattle by the introduction of the superior milking breed of Scindhi cows in the country, by encouraging its breeding by the sale of young stock at concessional rates to the public, by granting subsidies to private persons who maintain breeding bulls for public good and by providing increasing facilities to save them from diseases.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): On a point of order, Sir. What has the Bio-Chemist to do with cattle-breeding?

**MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I stated at the out-set that the mover of the motion wanted to bring these aspects to the notice of the House and so I am now referring to them.

**PRESIDENT**: The mover of the motion let himself to wander right through: and so the Government member also is following him up stage by stage. (*Laughter.*)

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know whether the cattle farm at Easanthimangalam, in the Tovala taluk, has been abolished?

**MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) Yes, temporarily, as a measure of retrenchment.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Is there any idea of restoring it?

**MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*); That question will be considered when financial conditions improve.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): What is the gain that the Government have made by giving effect to this measure of retrenchment?

MR. K PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : About Rs. 2,000.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*) : In their review of the work of the department during the year 1108, the Government say:

> "The sale of a few calves of Sciudhi breed cannot go far to improve the cattle of the State. The Department must pay greater attention to the improvement of cattle."

What has the member to say with regard to that ?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : The Department *is* paying more attention to the matter.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know whether there is a cattle farm anywhere in the taluks of Tovala, Agastisvaram, Eraniel and Kalkulam ?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : None, at present.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is not South Travancore a very important agricultural centre ?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : It is.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : വടക്കൻ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും കന്നുകാലി വളർത്തുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): കന്നുകാലികളെ വളർത്തുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പ്രത്യേകം ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ഒന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. എന്നാൽ വിത്തുകാളകളെ നിറുത്തി സംരക്ഷിച്ചുവരുന്നവർക്കു ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുത്തു കന്നുകാലിവളർത്തലിനെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള എത്രസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വിത്തുകാളകളെ സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നവർക്കു ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുത്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള എട്ടോ പത്തോ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : എത്ര സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വിത്തുകാളകളെ നിറുത്തി സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : എത്ര സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ നിറുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിനു പ്രത്യേകം കണക്കെടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും വിത്തുകാളകളെ നിറുത്തി സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ട്.

**PRESIDENT** : It looks as though the House is still under the spell of supplementary questions. (*Laughter.*)

Have you finished your speech, Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai?

**MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : No, Sir.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : One question, Sir.

**PRESIDENT** : Let him finish his speech, please.

**MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : The Department is providing increased facilities for the treatment of cattle belonging to agriculturists. At the time the Department was first organised, there was only one veterinary hospital for the whole State. Now, there are 13 hospitals and 2 dispensaries where cattle are treated free of cost. Adequate facilities are being provided for the breeding of cattle.

In regard to the supply of seeds, I may say, for the information of the House, that the officers in charge of the several Government farms are devoting special attention to the selection of good seeds for distribution to the agriculturists. From the Paddy Farm at Nagercoil alone, we are selling every year seeds for about 2,000 acres of land. The work is being taken up in the farms at Shencotta and Alwaye also.

**PRESIDENT** : I think the Director will do well to reserve some arguments and points for some of the subsequent motions also, and not exhaust all his arguments now. I am afraid he may have nothing to say under the subsequent motions.

**MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : I want to answer in detail, Sir.

**PRESIDENT** : You will get opportunity for that. Mr. Velappan Nair, do you press your motion?

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*) : I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Motion No. 317**

The following motion was not moved :—

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (Kottarakara).

317. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for Bio-Chemist by Rs. 5.

**Motion No. 318**

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : Sir, I beg to make the following motion :

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,000 for salaries by Re. 1.*

**PRESIDENT** : I may say at once that such motions have been rather loosely put under various items and if they had been examined, perhaps a number of them would have been eliminated or transferred to their various places. But, however, that has not happened; and I should think that, before these motions are brought on the agenda, they must be previously examined carefully. Of course, I do not blame the Honourable

members at all. Because they glance through the budget page by page and whatever strikes them as being important to come under a particular head, according to their own understanding of it, they put down in the motion. I think it is our duty none the less to examine them carefully beforehand and give them the order of preference. The motions which refer to bigger grants may come at first and the motions which refer to smaller grants may take their place later. That has not been done. In the absence therefore of a better order, I am merely following the order in which the motions are placed before me.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : My object in moving this cut as put down in the agenda is to suggest that the Department of Agriculture must take the necessary steps to see that all lands fit for paddy cultivation in the State are brought under cultivation so as to get the maximum yield possible. It is admitted on all hands that paddy is the most important food produce in the State. Even though there are thousands of acres of land fit for paddy cultivation in the State, it is a fact that the paddy cultivated in our State is not sufficient for the consumption of the people of the State. Year after year, paddy worth crores of rupees is imported into our State, so that the needs of the people may be satisfied My point is that such a state of affairs must not continue. We must see that, as far as possible, our country is self-sufficient at least in the matter of the paddy that we want. The least that we could do in the matter is to see that all the lands available in the State and fit for the cultivation of paddy are actually brought under cultivation and that cultivation is done in an intensive and extensive manner so that the maximum yield can be obtained. Then and then alone may we go in for the imports from other countries to make up the deficiency that may be found in the paddy that we need. The Report of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries makes mention of this fact, namely, that the paddy produced in this country is not sufficient for the consumption of the people here. I will just refer to a particular passage. It reads—

> " Paddy is the most important food crop in Travancore. It occupies also the largest area amongst the cultivated crops. Still the total quantity of paddy produced annually accounts only for about three-fourths of the requirements of the people. It is the aim of Government to increase local production as far as possible and for this purpose they are throwing open for paddy cultivation all lands suited to it. They are also increasing facilities for irrigation by spending more money in the improvement of minor irrigation works and the question of carrying out these works on a more extensive scale and on a well-planned scheme has already been taken up by them. The Agricultural Department, on the other hand, is tackling the problem of introducing methods of intensive cultivation by means of experiments and demonstrations. The details of the work done during the year in this direction by the Department are shown below. "

So, as stated in the Report, the Agricultural Department is mainly concerned in demonstrating to the people how cultivation could be done in a very profitable and successful manner by conducting experiments and demonstrations in different parts of the country. My point is that the department should not confine its attention to this particular aspect

[Mr. K. Sankaran.]

of the question alone. They must, by co-operating with the Co-operative Department in the State, see that the people of the country who own small bits of lands are able to bring them into a common lot and that the lands are cultivated on an intensive scale, so that the demonstrations and experiments conducted by the department may be made use of by the people. Otherwise, however successful the demonstrations may be, the people who own a few cents of land could not derive any benefit out of them as they may not be in a position to invest the necessary funds on such bits of land. So the first thing that the department should do is to try to see if they can co-operate with the Co-operative Department and to see whether it is possible to put the bits of land owned by several people who are not capitalists into one common farm and to conduct cultivation on an intensive scale, as demonstrated by the department.

Another point which I wish to emphasise in this connection is that, apart from the lands owned by the middle class and the poor people of the State, there are many acres of land owned by the capitalists of the country. A large portion of such lands can certainly be brought under cultivation and they are now lying barren and waste. My submission in this connection is that the department must move the Government, if necessary, to make the necessary legislation whereby such lands if left uncultivated will make the owners liable to be penalised. Only after bringing all the land in the State that is fit for paddy cultivation under actual cultivation should we resort to importing paddy from other countries.

There is another question which should be borne in mind by the people of the country as also by Government. There is nowadays a move among the British Indian Provinces to see that some sort of import duty is levied on the paddy from foreign countries, so that the low price of the paddy to a certain extent at least may be increased. So far as some of the British Indian Provinces are concerned, it may be profitable to them to some extent. But so far as we are concerned, in the present state of affairs when we are importing to a large extent paddy from other countries and when there is acute economic depression, the fact that paddy from outside is available at such a low price is a very great source of relief to the poor people of the country. If it is found that some sort of import duty is imposed, the necessary and natural consequence of it will be that the price of paddy will automatically go up That would mean that the people of the country will have to suffer on account of that also. Further, the sorry spectacle is that the imposing of a duty is entirely out of our hands. We are practically helpless in that matter, so that, however much we may exert ourselves, it would be of no avail. This is a fact which is borne out by our past experience. So we must see that our country produces as much paddy as possible, by bringing all the lands fit for cultivation in ur State under paddy cultivation and by taking to cultivation on a

large scale, in an intensive and extensive manner also; and the department must take the necessary step either by moving Government or by co-operating with other departments to achieve this object.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I support the motion. At the very outset, I submit that I am in entire agreement with all the suggestions that the Honourable mover has made in this connection. In order to supplement them, I must, suggest that the Director of Agriculture must co-operate with the Conservator of Forests and find out the lands available for disafforestation and registry in the State inside the reserves-I mean the wet lands that are available in the State and that lie idle in the reserves—so that these lands may be given in registry to the people who are engaged in agriculture and agriculture may be developed in the State.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I oppose the motion. In doing so, I want to bring to the notice of the House the utter impracticability of the suggestion underlying the motion. I am afraid that, even in case the Government member were to accept this motion, it will lead to frittering away the energy of the department and also will cause loss to Government. I can understand that, if this motion were moved some five or six years back. it would have been very proper and fit to be considered by this House. But now we know that the economic depression is very acute and is affecting the cultivators of paddy so much that the people have begun to fight shy of cultivating paddy. In other words, paddy cultivation which is largely done by the people in South Travancore has begun to be abandoned and the people are trying to see whether they cannot take to any other cultivation. Last year, in the budget session, the Land Revenue Commissioner by way of reply to a question said that the paddy was selling at the rate of Rs. 5 per Nanjinad *kotta*. It is only a year that has gone by and paddy is now sold at Rs. 3-8-0 or Rs. 3-12-0 or at best at Rs. 3-14-0 per *kotta*. Thus the situation is growing more and more calamitous to the ryots of my place and it is no wonder that they are sunk in despondency, being driven to the wall. They have become impatient and desperate of their present condition. Nobody knows where this will lead to.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): May I know from the member whether the paddy now produced in the State is sufficient for the needs of the country?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Certainly not. When we can get paddy for a song, so to say, from outside, I maintain that there is no incentive to produce more here at the cost of heavy taxation and of costly expenditure for cultivation; and there is no reason why we should not take the paddy from other places at a much cheaper rate. I assert that the people are not prepared to continue to cultivate paddy because there is no temptation for it. That is also how a sensible and reasonable man will think about it.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): May I know from the member whether the paddy fields are allowed to lie waste?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): They are being abandoned and I ask the Government to make an inventory of those lands lying uncultivated in Nanjinand.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): May I know from the member whether the imposition of an import duty on paddy will not affect the people ?

MR. M SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I was tempted to put a question whether the mover was not prepared to impose a duty on the import of cocoanuts. I am sure that the whole House would be up against me if I said that there should not be any import duty on cocoanuts. As for cocoanuts, so also is the case for paddy. If there is difficulty if no duty is levied on the import of cocoanuts, the difficulty is all the more for the cultivators of paddy if there is no import duty. Import duty on both cocoanuts and paddy is highly necessary. The Government of Travancore will at once come and say that they are helpless in the matter. That is why I do not even go to the extent of moving the Government to accept the import duty on paddy. If this motion is really meant to be practicable, I am afraid the intention and the pious object of the mover is not going to fructify; because there is no temptation for paddy cultivation under the present circumstances of heavy taxation and low price of paddy.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Supposing as a result of scientific cultivation, the yield increases one hundredfold, will it not be profitable concern then ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Scientific cultivation should be made accessible to the ordinary cultivator. There is no capitalist in South Travancore as there is in North Travancore. The lands in South Travancore are parcelled out in bits, and at best about three acres of land are owned by an average individual family. In North Travancore we are told that a certain gentleman owns one thousand to two thousand acres of *punja* lands.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Was it not to get over that disability that co-operative cultivation was suggested ?

MR M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I can understand co-operative cultivation. But we are far far behind in the matter of the so-called co-operative cultivation, as we find that the Co-operative Department inculcates not co-operation but mutual non-cooperation and disunion. When such is the case why should we talk of impracticable things ?

MR M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): Does the member say that we are not capable of improving the present position ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Unless we are prepared to throw away our helplessness and begin to help ourselves and our Government begin to assert that we have also got a claim for self-protection which should compel recognition by the British Government and unless encouragement is given by a good remission of tax to paddy cultivators in Travancore, it is impossible to make any improvement in our present deplorable plight.

Sir, my point is that there must be a working suggestion. People are not willing to take to paddy cultivation as the Director of Agriculture says. Paddy cultivation in South Travancore is almost ruined. That is the working of the Department there. I am not here to blame the Department. But that is the helpless condition to which we have been driven.

**MR T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*) · Sir, the question raised by this motion is a very important one. It may appear to be an innocuous motion or one of an indifferent character. But it is not so. We hear so much now about the export and import duties of various other articles. There is constant agitation for the repeal of the export duty on cocoanut products. Paddy seems to have been more or less shelved at least from the operation of public attention. It is very unfortunate. The growing evil in our agricultural system, particularly in the cultivation of paddy, is due to the fragmentation of land. Sir, some years ago I happened to read the writing of Dr. Mann of Bombay and I studied it with some care and came to the conclusion, and I hope other members also who read it will come to the same conclusion, that something must be done by the State to prevent fragmentation. While in other countries the authorties concerned are trying in every direction to prevent our legislatures have been trying to encourage the splitting of the land. I do not condemn it, because social system requires it. The law of partition has become necessary. And we have the law of partition. But we should consider that we also have the means of improving the agricultural lands and shape the facilities for fragmentation. Sir, the Government have not been able to do anything in the matter and the people on their part also have not done anything. We have a few cents of land fragmented and useless for any economic production owned by various private individuls who are supposed to be cultivating them. A person who has got four or five *paras* of land cannot tackle it. He cannot have the necessary manure from year to year. So agriculture in Travancore has become a very unprofitable occupation. I can very well sympathise with Mr. Sivatanu Pillai in the remarks that he has made. I know the conditions prevailing both in the north as well as in South Travancore. But I cannot agree with my friend when he says that in north Travancore all are very extensive holdings. Of course, there are a few extensive holdings there also. There also the rule of fragmentation has become a common thing which affects the welfare of the State. Some kind of legislation is necessary to prevent this fragmentation. Without legislation, nothing is possible. Western countries have entered into the field of economic agriculture and they are making profit out of it. Therefore the Travancore Government should realise that, if we have to do any thing to help agriculturists for the regeneration of agriculture, something must be done to induce them to pursue the occupation. Agriculture should bring some profit. This is possible only by legislation.

The question of export duty I do not propose to discuss. I wish to enter a very strong protest against the proposal of any person saying that import duty must be imposed on paddy. Poor people are not able

to get food. I protest against any suggestions as to the import duty on paddy. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether he protests against the import duty on coconut?

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): I do not want to give a haphazard answer to that question. I have looked carefully into this matter and, to me, the question is a very difficult one. There is the adjournment motion coming about it a few days afterwards.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, the very important question that is involved in the suggestion made by the mover of this motion is not the question of imposing duty or a legislation against fragmentation or any such thing. According to me, the question is whether we can be self-sufficient with regard to our food stuffs or not. All other methods, fixing of import duty, legislation against fragmentation and all others, are methods to reach the goal of self-sufficiency. The opposition, presented to this problem by M. Sivatanu Pillai makes a decision of this question, as to whether we should be self-sufficient with regard to our food stuffs or not, imperative.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I say that what I meant was that we cannot wait till we become self-sufficient?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, that does not affect my argument. The question is whether it is wise for the Government to adopt such steps as to make the State self-sufficient with regard to our food-stuffs. The only question is whether it is wise to keep up the present policy in depending upon Burma and other countries for our food-stuffs. For the time all may look very good, in these days when there is no difficulty of communication. When food-stuffs can be got from Burma with such convenience, everybody can say that it is philanthropic to get paddy from out-side. But it is, in my humble opinion, a short-sighted philanthropy: because when once a war or some other calamity happens and if paddy from Burma could not be got to our doors, then the question will have to be considered whether it was wise for our State to have neglected the cultivation of paddy.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Sir, a word of explanation. I was also in favour of making Travancore self-supporting in the matter of paddy. My only point was that we should not wait till the State is in a position to make itself self-sufficient in the matter of our food-stuffs.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, every country in the world is trying to make itself self-sufficient with regard to food-stuffs. Italy has followed this policy. Mussolini, its leader, has fixed a date of which Italy shall be made self-sufficient with regard to its food-stuffs He did not, for a moment, consider the hardships that may be caused to the poor people by not getting paddy at the cheapest rate. He thought it legitimate to decree that under all circumstances the country should be made self supporting. Sir, I am not an expert in this matter. I have not investigated into this matter sufficiently

well. If it is possible by any means to make our State self-supporting in the matter of our food-stuffs, I think it will be a wise policy. Any amount of sacrifice for that, for a temporary period, will not be too much. With regard to the question whether we can make our State self-sufficient in the matter of paddy, I think, there was a period in the history of Travancore when we were actually exporting paddy to people outside the State and the Government were collecting large amounts as export duty on paddy. I do not think it is a forlorn hope that paddy cultivation can never be much profitable in Travancore. That is a matter which the Government have to consider and investigate most minutely and see whether it is possible to make our country self-sufficient with regard to paddy. With these words, I support the motion.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Sir, it will be seen from the object specified by the mover of the motion that he wants both extensive and intensive cultivation of paddy on a larger scale because he has suggested that all uncultivated lands should be brought under cultivation and that provision should be made and facilities provided to get the maximum yield out of the lands cultivated. Therefore, without concerning ourselves with a prospective law or some other proposal for the betterment of paddy cultivation, we want the official member to prove to this House and to the country at large the very elementary factor that paddy even under the present circumstances could be cultivated in such a way as would enable the poor cultivator, however poor he may be, to combat the evil of economic depression and that as to whether it will be possible for the Department to make suggestions on the following lines:—that is, whether with smaller outlay, outlay as it is resorted to now, the Department would be able to ensure to the agriculturists a greater amount of yield if the conditions prescribed by the Department are fulfilled.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) : Is the member aware that the yeild from land in Nanjnad is not able to meet land tax?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Exactly so. That is what the mover has suggested: *viz* that maximum yield ought to be made possible from the cultivated lands. Is it possible as in the case of Nanjinad lands themselves that the cultivator would be able to get a hundred-fold increase if he follows the suggestions made by the Department? That is the question now. Sir, as early as the year 1918, the Economic Development Board brought it to the notice of the Government that there is a real, imperative duty on the part of the Government. The Committee pointed out that there is paucity of grazing lands, of irrigation facilities and of manures as a result of the unwise policy pursued by the Government in the matter of registering away lands. Whether it will be possible for the Travancore paddy cultivator to make his profession worth while and whether he will be justified to entertain the hope that he will be able to pull on with his existence even if he follows the conditions prescribed by the Department, is the question before the House. That is the position of the mover. He wants the official

[Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai.]

member to clarify this point for the benefit of the House and the country at large and say whether we can rely on the Department in respect of improvements in paddy cultivation. If not, we will abandon paddy cultivation altogether and, as suggested by Mr. Sivatanu Pillai, resort to some other means of livelihood.

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, the question before the House is a very important one and it is not possible in the short time at my disposal to answer all the points. I shall, however, deal with one or two important points raised by the mover. He says that we should do all that is possible to increase the output of paddy so as to meet the demand. Sir, in the course of the discussion, another member said that there was a time when Travancore used to export paddy. My answer to this is that, owing to the steady increase in population and owing to the impossibility of putting up the area under paddy, it is found difficult to meet the demand. The total area, according to the latest statistics, under paddy cultivation is only about 7 lakhs of acres and the population is about 51 lakhs. So, per head of the population there is only 12 cents under paddy.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Is it not sufficient, we ask for intensive cultivation?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): From the results obtained elsewhere by scientists who have attempted intensive cultivation of paddy, it is not possible to produce so much as we want from this small area.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know whether there is any cultivable area which remains uncultivated in Travancore?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I referred the matter to my friend the Conservator of Forests. He says there is an area of about 2,000 or 3,000 acres of swamps in the forest and that area has already been thrown open for paddy cultivation and there is no other land available.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the member is aware there are hundreds of acres of land in Travancore that are not registered in favour of paddy cultivators?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): No, I am not aware.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Has the Conservator of Forests told the member that all the area available has been thrown open for paddy cultivation?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I think so.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Can the member tell what amount of paddy is necessary for Travancore for a year?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): From calculations made, we want on an average 9 crores of *paras* of paddy.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): What is the actual yield at present?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): It will be between six and seven crores of *paras* of paddy.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether the acerage under paddy cultivation has been declining since 1101?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I do not think there is a great fall in the area under paddy. In fact, during the past two years, the area has been increasing.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Does the member know that the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee has stated that in 1104 the area under paddy was 6,69,275 of acres and in 1105 it has gone down to 6,65,087?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): If a reference is made to the latest volume of the statistics, the member will see that there is an increase in the area under paddy.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Am I to take it that since 1105 the acreage under paddy has been increasing?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Yes. But there is not much scope for extending the area under this crop. But if the agriculturists will take to improved methods of cultivation, the output can be increased to a certain extent.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Has not the law of diminishing returns begun to operate in paddy lands in Travancore?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, another point about which I wish to say a few words is the necessity for—

MR A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know whether, during the last 25 years, the average yield per acre of paddy has increased, diminished or remained stationary?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): It has increased.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know on wha basis the member is making that statement? I am asking of the average yield and whether it is increasing?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): If we base our calculation on the increase in the population and the quantity which is being imported into the country every year and if we also take into account our requirements, we will find

[Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

that there is a steady increase in the quantity produced in our country.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Is it likely that there will be further increase?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): With better methods of cultivation, there will be some increase till we reach the maximum.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*): May I know whether the member is aware that the "back to the land" movement is coming into prominence in western countries?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Yes. But that is only in western countries and not in Travancore.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF (*Nominated*): May I know whether the principles contained in that movement can be adopted with advantage in Travancore?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): That is our object. We induce educated young men to take up agriculture with a determination to make it yield good profits. But unfortunately, only very few people take our advice and follow this profession.

MR. K PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know what sort of inducement is offered to educated young men to take to agriculture?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Well, educated young men who took to agriculture can get advice from the Agricultural Department. They also can get agricultural loans from the Government to carry on their cultivation.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is it not the case that loans will be available only to those who have properties?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*). Even in the case of people who can give sufficient personal security, there is provision in the rules under the Agricultural Regulation to give small loans.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE (*Muvattupuzha II*): May I know what amount will be advanced to a graduate who takes up agriculture as his profession?

PRESIDENT: Well you are entering into all details of a scheme in the air such as how much amount is available and how much would be advanced to a graduate and on what security. They are all minute details in regard to the scheme.

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): The next point raised is that the Agricultural Director should work in co-operation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to encourage co-operative production. This is exactly what these two Departments have been doing for the past several years. As far as possible, the officers of the department meet the members of co-opera-

tive societies interested in agriculture in different parts of the State give them advice and ask them to take to new methods of cultivation. The work will be continued and if the ryots will take our advice and co-operate with these two departments, we will be able to show better outturn of work.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know whether the Director of Agriculture holds the view that the average yield per acre is increasing from year to year?

**MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Not from year to year. There is a limit beyond which it cannot go.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know whether the average yield in paddy cultivation per acre has at any rate increased from year to year for the last five or six years?

**MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): The yield has increased considerably in the areas where better methods of cultivation are adopted.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know the places where phenomenal yield is seen?

**MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I have not got a list of all the places.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): At least one place?

**MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): In our own farm in South Travancore we have got an area of 30 acres. At the beginning we were getting only 3 to 4 *kottas* per acre from this area. Now the yield has gone up to 18 *kottas* per acre.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Does it repay the departmental expenditure in that farm?

**MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): It does more than repay the departmental expenditure.

With these observations, Sir, I oppose the motion.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): After having listened to the speeches of the members who have spoken on this side of the House and of the official member who has replied, I still maintain that the need for finding out some means by which our State can produce the maximum yield of paddy has not been sufficiently considered by Government. I would suggest that Government should take immediate steps to see that all lands fit for cultivation in the State are brought under cultivation so as to get the maximum yield possible. I press my motion.

**PRESIDENT**: Gentlemen, the object of such cut motions is to draw the attention of Government to certain important matters on which the House has strong views. Certainly they are not intended to embarass the administration by robbing off a single rupee here or a single rupee there. After having heard the remarks of the

[President.]

Government member—the Director of Agriculture—I should have thought that the Honourable members perhaps will be giving more opportunity to show better results as a result of the very useful discussions we have had and the very useful experience which we have heard this morning. However, if Mr. Sankaran thinks that he should press the motion, there is no other alternative than to put it to vote.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Karthikapalli I*): Sir, the object of the motion as is put forward, is that it is not intended as a censure motion on the working of the Department but simply for drawing the attention of Government and the Department to the great necessity of increasing the production of paddy in our country. If the Government and the Department would do all that is possible in the near future, I do not think there is any necessity for pressing this motion. I beg leave to withdraw.

PRESIDENT: Thank you.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Motion No. 319.**

PRESIDENT: The next item on the Agenda is Motion No. 319. Honourable members will remember that I made it an especial point in my speech that they must give their purpose in tabling such token motions. The member has not specified his object, and, as such, if he makes the motion, he will have the right to discuss questions from China to Peru.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is not a token motion, Sir.

PRESIDENT: I beg your pardon. As a motion proposing the omission of the whole allotment, it should have come first.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): I do not make the following motion:

To omit the allotment of Rs. 15,000 for salaries.

**Motion No. 320.**

PRESIDENT: This is a token motion. Here again, the object of the mover has not been specified. The Honourable member has chosen to keep that a secret from us. If it is his object to indulge in some general remarks, he can do so on other motions which come up later. As it is, since the member has not specified his purpose, I shall not allow him to make the motion. He has violated the order made by the Chair.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): This motion was sent up before that ruling from the Chair.

PRESIDENT: Thank you for the information. Do you want to move it or to reserve your remarks to some other more appropriate motion?

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): I am afraid I may not get any further chance.

**PRESIDENT**: Then, you may make the motion now.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,305 for establishment by Rs. 10.*

My object, Sir, is to bring to the notice of this House the fact that in making appointments in the department generally, and particularly in making recruitment to the establishment, the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries does not follow any sound principle. (Mr. K. Parameswaran Pillai: I cannot hear, Sir.) One is surprised to find that he makes appointments rather arbitrarily and even in violation of definite orders promulgated by Government. I can furnish any number of instances to illustrate my point. When, for a particular post, general and technical qualifications have been prescribed, I wonder why the Director appoints persons who have neither the general nor the technical qualification, especially when such qualified hands are available.

**MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): May I request the member to furnish a single example?

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): The Head Accountant of the Office of the Director of Agriculture does not possess any general qualification nor has he passed the Account Test Examination. Why he is retained in that post is not quite clear.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): When was that Accountant appointed?

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): He might have been appointed years ago. That does not affect my position. My point is that an unqualified hand is being retained in that post when qualified hands are available.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Does the member suggest that persons already in service should be sent away when persons with better qualification become available?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): The member has not answered my question, Sir.

**PRESIDENT**: "He might have been appointed years ago," he said.

**MR. S J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): If that be so, how can the present Director be held responsible for that?

**PRESIDENT**: Inheritance. (*Laughter.*)

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): On a point of order, Sir, can any member make a special pleading for a particular officer?

**PRESIDENT**: No.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Similarly, Sir, qualifications have been prescribed for the post of Demonstrator in the department.

**PRESIDENT**: Let us not go into personalities.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): I was referring to these cases merely because the Government member wanted instances.

**PRESIDENT**: You might have declined to do that.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chi ayinkil I*): Sir, the department has prescribed certain technical qualifications for the Demonstrator's post. I am at a loss to understand why persons who have not got that technical qualification are retained in that post. There are also other instances like that.

Promotions also are being given overlooking legitimate claims. Again, without referring to personalities, I will illustrate my point. A permanent attendant in the department who was getting Rs. 10, passed the departmental examination, and applied for a fifteen rupees vacancy. Ignoring his claims, an unqualified outsider has been appointed In reply to an interpellation this morning, the learned Chief Secretary said that, in making appointments to the Medical Department, the claims of communities not adequately represented would be considered favourably. I think that it is a general rule, or at least a convention, applicable to all departments. But the Director of Agriculture does not seem to follow that principle at all. Sir, members of the fishermen community certainly deserve some special treatment for appointments in the Fisheries Department.

**PRESIDENT**: I have heard at some length the speech of the Honourable mover of this motion. I am afraid that his observations are absolutely irrelevant. (*Hear, hear.*) The grant, to which the member has chosen to relate his activities, is the sum of Rs. 8,305, representing the salary of the Head Clerk and the salary of the Demonstrators. To father all these sins of commission and omission in the matter of recruitment, on the heads of the Head Clerk and the Demonstrators is absolutely irrelevant. I shall therefore stop further discussion of this question.

**Motion No. 321.**

**PRESIDENT**: Mr. Mahomed Haneef, I am afraid, is sailing in the same boat as some of the previous movers; the purpose of his motion has not been mentioned.

**MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEFF** (*Nominated*): I do not propose to make the following motion

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8 305 for establishment by Re. 1.

**Motion No. 322.**

**PRESIDENT**: The next motion is by Mr. Kesavan Sastri, to point out to the Government that members of the depressed classes who have successfully passed out of recognised agricultural schools are not receiving any help, and to suggest the measures to be adopted for their encouragement.

That, again, I must hold, does not come under the grant proposed to be cut. It will certainly come under items which we find in the last page, *viz.*, motions dealing with the total grant. It is always the practice to discuss questions of general policy, and short-comings and defects of a department and its officers, under motions relating to the

total grant for the department. But the method which seems to have been followed by the Honourable members is to get hold of a little grant here or a little grant there and discuss questions of principle and policy under such motions. That is absolutely irrelevant. Therefore, if the Honourable member wishes to speak on the question of policy he had in view when he sent up these motions, I would advise him to reserve his arguments for motions occurring in the last page.

The House will now adjourn and meet again at two of the clock.

I would remind the Honourable members that they have only ten minutes more for the discussion of this grant.

The following motion was not moved:

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :

322. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

The House adjourned for lunch at 12·59 P. M., and reassembled at 2 P. M., the Deputy President presiding.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : The House has only ten minutes more for this Demand. That may be borne in mind by the members.

**Motion No. 323.**

The following motion was not moved :

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

323. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

**Motion No. 324.**

**MR. N. E VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : I move :—

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowanc by Re. 1.*

സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേ ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിലുള്ള കർഷകന്മാരുടെ സങ്കടാവസ്ഥയെപ്പററി പറയാനാണ്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : It has been ruled that questions of general policy cannot be discussed under this heading.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : Then I do not move it.

**Motion No. 325.**

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*) : Sir, I move :—

*To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for contributions.*

In the speech of the Financial Secretary, we were told that Government have decided to be a member of the Board of the Central Institute of Agriculture and that they have taken upon themselves the liability to pay something like one lakh of rupees and that the first instalment of five thousand rupees towards that liability has been provided for in the next year's budget. It is stated that a few other States have joined the Institute and as such Travancore should become a member thereof. It is also stated that Government expect that it is likely that the membership in it may bring forth certain advantages to the State.

[Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai.]

We have not been told what those advantages are which the State is likely to derive out of this association. In the course of an interpellation answered last week in this House, we tried to elicit information regarding this from Government; but they were not able to throw sufficient light on this matter. Therefore, my object in making this motion is to ascertain from Government what the advantages are that we are likely to derive by the membership of this Institute. Further the liability is one of recurring expenditure spread over a period of 20 years, and as such I feel that we should accept the provision with an amount of caution. Hence, to ascertain what the views of Government are in regard to this matter, I make this motion.

**MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): The function of this Council is to promote, guide and co-ordinate agricultural research throughout India and to link it with agricultural research in other parts of the British Empire and foreign countries. It has at its disposal a very large amount as research fund contributed by the Central Government. If Travancore, or any other State, or Province, which has representation in the Council is going to take up any important item of research work in regard to agricultural improvements, this Council will be glad to help that State or Province with funds from the Central Research Fund. If we obtain representation in this Council, we could hope to get from it expert advice and financial help when we take up for investigation any important agricultural problem.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May we have one or two instances in which we can get such help?

**MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): For example the cocoanut palm disease is one which stands very sadly in need of further investigation. If we take up that question, we can present our programme to the Council and get their approval and suggestions and then we can have financial help from them.

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): I beg to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

**Motion No. 326.**

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): ആഫീസ് ചിലവ്, പല വകചിലവ് എന്നീ ഇനങ്ങൾക്കായി ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ൧൦൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നു ഒരു രൂപാ കുറക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കന്നുകാലികളെപ്പററി കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ദയാദൃഷ്ടി വേണ്ടവണ്ണം പതിയുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഈ സഭയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാനാണ്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I may just tell the member that he will have only two and a half minutes.

**MR. K R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, I rise to a point of order, whether the member can discuss questions of general policy under this motion

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**; I do not think Mr. Varughese will be justified in raising the question of general policy under this heading.

The motion is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 700 for office expenses and miscellaneous by Re, 1. He may therefore confine himself to the ambit of that wording.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): ൭൦൦ രൂപാ ആഫീസു ചിലവിലേക്കായി വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ നിന്നു ഒരു രൂപാ വെട്ടിക്കുറക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു് എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപം എനിക്കു പ്രധാനമായി പറയാനുള്ളതു് കന്നുകാലികളുടെ രോഗംസംബന്ധിച്ചു ചികിത്സിക്കുന്നതിനായി വെറററിനറി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു എന്നൊരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽ നിന്നും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇവിടെ ഇതിലേക്കു് ഡാക്ടറന്മാരെയും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. കന്നുകാലികളുടെ ഏതെങ്കിലും രോഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയാനായി ഈ ഡാക്ടറന്മാരുടെ അടുക്കൽ ചെല്ലുമ്പോൾ അവർ സാധാരണയായി പറയാറുള്ള തടസ്ഥം എന്താണെന്നുവച്ചാൽ, ഏതൊരുസ്ഥലത്തു കന്നുകാലിക്കു സുഖക്കേടുണ്ടോ ആ സ്ഥലത്തെ പാർവത്യകാരുടെ ലററർ ഇവിടെ വരട്ടെ അപ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങൾ ആ സ്ഥലത്തെത്തി വേണ്ടതുചെയ്യാം എന്നാണു്. ഇങ്ങനെ പറയാനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണെന്നുവച്ചാൽ നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇവർക്കു പടിയുണ്ടു്. ആ പടിവേണമെങ്കിൽ ഇന്ന ആവശ്യത്തിനായി ഇന്നാരുടെ ലറററനുസരിച്ചു നാട്ടുംപുറത്തു സഞ്ചരിച്ചു എന്നുപറഞ്ഞില്ലെങ്കിൽ പടികിട്ടുകയില്ല.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Which is the particular item in that sub-grant which Mr. Varughese wants to attack?

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെപ്പററി ശരിയായി വിവരിച്ചു ധരിപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള സമയം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ തുടരുന്നില്ല. ഇതിനെ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നു.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn

**Motions Nos. 327 to 355.**

The following motions lapsed on account of time limit –

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

327. To reduce the allotment of Rs 39,729 for Direction by Re 1.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON:

328 To reduce the allotment of Rs 39,729 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI:

329 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,729 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. EDAVANAZI S. PADMANABHA MENON :

330. To reduce the allotment of 39,729 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

331. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,729 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

332. To reduce the allotment of Rs 39,729 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE

333. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,729 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR :

334. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,729 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

335. To reduce the allotment of Rs 39,729 for Direction by Rs. 10.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

336. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,729 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR :

337. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,729 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*) :

338. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,769 for First Grade Agricultural Inspectors by Rs. 10.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

339. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,650 for seeds, manures, implements, etc. by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

340. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,740 for Experimental Farms and Manure Depots by Re. 1.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :

341. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,740 for Experimental Farms and Manure Depots by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR

342. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 60,740 for Experimental Farms and Manure Depots by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

343. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,874 for Agricultural Schools by Rs. 2

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

344. To omit the allotment of Rs 10,874 for Agricultural Schools.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

345. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Rs. 10.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI.

346. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Re. 1.

MRS. HEPZIBAH GNANASIKAMONY :

347. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

348. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Re. 1.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI

349 To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Rs. 100.

MR S. J. NAIR

350. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 1,86,446 under Demand V by Re. 1.

MR S. J. NAIR :

351. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Re. 1.

Mr. S. J. Nair :

352. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Re. 1.

Mr. S. J. Nair

353. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Re. 1.

Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai :

354 To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Re. 1.

Mr. A. Thanu Pillai

355. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,86,446 under Demand V by Re. 1.

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**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : The question is that the Demand V for Rs. 1,86,446 for the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries be granted.

The demand was passed and the grant made.

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## DEMAND VI—Land Revenue.

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 9,30,510 under Demand VI—Land Revenue.

**Motions Nos. 356 and 357.**

The following motions were not moved :—

Mr. K. Padmanabhan :

356. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,000 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs. 10.

Mr. V. K. Velappan Nair :

357. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,100 for Tahsildar as Office Manager by Re. 1.

**Motion No. 358.**

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Sir, according to the ruling given by the Chair, my motion, as it is, is not in order and if I am allowed to move it under a proper head, I request the Chair to give me a direction.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : If the motion is not confined to the particular item, it need not be made now, because I find that the wording used is to point out that the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner must take the necessary steps for granting a remission of 50 per cent. of the land revenue for 1109 But the motion is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for Office Manager by Re. 1. I think it will be better if Mr. Asan waits for a more appropriate opportunity.

The following motion was not therefore made;—

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan :

358. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for Office Manager by Re. 1.

**Motions Nos. 359 to 361.**

The following motions were not moved :

Mr. V Ramakrishna Panickar :

359. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for Office Manager by Re. 1.

Mr Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai :

360. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for Office Manager by Re. 1.

MR. A EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*)

361. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for Office Manager by Re. 1.

**Motion No. 362.**

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Nilakanta Pillai, in conformity with what is being done here it may not be quite proper that you are allowed to make your motion, because the object has not been stated. There is a ruling already on the subject.

The following motion was therefore not made :—

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

362. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,289 for establishment by Re. 1.

**Motion No. 363.**

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): മേൽ പറഞ്ഞ ഇൻസ്ട്രക്ഷൻ കിട്ടുന്നതിനുമുമ്പാണ് ഞാൻ എന്റെ മോഷൻ അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The member says that he sent his motion before the President announced the ruling.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That has been pointed out to the other members and they were satisfied. If you want to move and if you ask for special permission, that may be considered.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): I rise to a point of order. When the last motion came up for consideration by the Chair, the reason advanced by the member who wanted to move that motion was that the motion was sent up before the Chair had given the direction and on that ground the Chair said that he might therefore be permitted to move it as a special case. Therefore, when similar motions come up for consideration by the Chair, I would request the chair—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You cannot make such a request to the Chair. You are raising a point of order and you have only to state your point.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): I would request the Chair.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You cannot make any request. You are at liberty only to raise a point of order.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): I am only raising a point of order. I would request the Chair to pass a ruling as to whether a member would be in order if he brings forward his motion without stating the circumstances under which the motion happened to be sent up.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: After all, that point of order does not contemplate anything very important. It is certainly open to a member to raise a point of order for the consideration and certainly for the decision of the Chair. A member has no right to make a request of any character to the Chair under the pretext of raising a point of order. That apart, I am prepared to give a ruling.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): I was requesting only a ruling from the Chair.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The House knows what has passed before it and I do not want to take up the time of the House in explaining that. In the case of the other persons who had not stated the grounds for their motions, there is the solid fact that they did not ask for any special permission. The Chair certainly is not anxious to give permission to the people who do not ask for it. A member of the House who knows the rules of procedure omitting to ask for special permission does so deliberately, and ordinarily he does not want anybody else to espouse his case. Therefore, I allow Mr. Raman Pillai, because, to my mind, he has given a satisfactory answer, to make the motion.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂക്കമ്മീഷണരുടെ എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറ് ഇനത്തിൽ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ൧൬,൨൮൦-രൂപായിൽനിന്നും ഒരു രൂപാകുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം നിലങ്ങൾക്കും പുരയിടങ്ങൾക്കും ഉള്ള ഭൂനികുതി, ജലനികുതി ഉൾപ്പെടെ പകുതി ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനാണ്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You are to satisfy me that your motion can be legitimately raised under this head.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): അതിലേക്കുതന്നെയാണ് ഞാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതു്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: If the member is prepared to give me satisfactory reasons, I am prepared to allow the motion.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): മുൻപതിവ് അനുസരിച്ചാണ് കട്ട്മോഷൻ അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**; You shall not be permitted to do anything against the rules.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): കീഴ്നടപ്പിനു വിപരീതമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്ന് നിർബന്ധമാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനു വിപരീതമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്ന് എനിക്കു ആഗ്രഹമില്ല.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You are now going to the merits of the question,

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): എനിക്കങ്ങനെ അപേക്ഷയില്ല.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You asked for special permission and I granted it. Although you have been speaking for some time, you have not been able to convince me that this is something different from the other motion. Because you have not stated any reason and because you have not been able to satisfy me that this is of a different description from the former one, I rule that you are out of order.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): കർഷകരാണ് ഭൂനികുതികൊടുക്കുന്നവരിൽ ഭൂരിഭാഗവും.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I have already passed the ruling.

The motion was disallowed.

***Motion No. 364.***

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): My motion is:

*To reduce the allotment of Rs.15,289 for establishment by Re. 1.*

Sir, a word of explanation. The establishment is responsible for the collection of revenue and so may I move it?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not accept it.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Sir, then I do not make the motion.

The motion was not made.

***Motions Nos. 365 to 367.***

The following motions were not moved:

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

365. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,289 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN:

366. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,289 for establishment by Re. 1

MR. K. PADMANABHAN:

367. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,289 for establishment by Re. 1.

***Motion No. 368.***

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): My motion is:

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,289 for establishment by Re. 1.*

My object is to show that Government should give adequate relief to the ryots, if it comes under establishment.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**. It does not come under it.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*). Then, I do not move it.

The motion was not moved.

***Motions Nos. 369 to 373.***

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. K. SANKARAN:

369. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,289 for establishmenn by Re. 1.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF:

370. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,289 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR:

371. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,289 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN:

372. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,289 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. K. SANKARAN:

373. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,289 for establishment by Re. 1.

*Motion No. 374.*

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): My motion is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,289 for establishment by Re. 1. My object is to discuss about the circular that is said to have been issued by the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner that hereafter revenue sales need not be published in the Government Gazette.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Is the establishment responsible for passing that circular? I do not allow it.

The motion was not allowed.

*Motions Nos. 375 to 379.*

The following motions were not moved;—

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

375. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

376. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

377. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowance by Rs. 15.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR:

378. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON:

379. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

*Motion No. 380,*

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The next motion ought to come under total reduction.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): If the Land Revenue Commissioner had been travelling and seeing the distress of the people, he would have made a reduction in the revenue.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I think Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai should be allowed to move this motion.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I wish to seek the permission of the Chair to amend 25 per cent. to 50 per cent.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Of course, there is considerable difference between 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. There are other motions for the reduction of 50 per cent. So I am sorry I cannot give permission. As it is, the motion may be made.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Then I do not move.

The following motion was not moved:—

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

380. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

*Motion No. 331.*

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി ഇനത്തിലുള്ള ൨,൪൦൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും ൧ രൂപാ കുറക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപം. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം ആയക്കെട്ടു റവന്യൂവകയായി ഇപ്പോൾ പിരിച്ചുവരുന്നതായ തുകയിൽനിന്നും അമ്പതുശതമാനം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള കാര്യം ഈ സഭയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനാണ്. സർ, ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറവകാശ വാദപ്രതിവാദമുണ്ടാകയും ഭൂരിപക്ഷപ്രകാരം ൨൫ ശതമാനം ആയക്കെട്ടുകരംകുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപം പാസ്സാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിലങ്ങളുടെ കരംവകയിൽ പന്ത്രണ്ടരശതമാനം കുറയ്ക്കുകമാത്രമേ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളു.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): എല്ലാനിലങ്ങൾക്കും പന്ത്രണ്ടരശതമാനം നികുതി ഇളവു ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): എല്ലാ ഇനങ്ങൾക്കും പന്ത്രണ്ടരശതമാനം നികുതി ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അറിവു്.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN (*Ambalapuzha II*): കായൽ നിലങ്ങൾക്ക് അങ്ങിനെ കരം കുറവു് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സ് നോക്കിയാൽ അക്കാര്യം മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

കഴിഞ്ഞആണ്ടിൽ കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തുകിട്ടാനുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള കാരണവും, സ്വല്പമായെങ്കിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഇളവു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കാനുണ്ടായ കാരണവും, തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനം ഒട്ടുക്കും നിലവിലിരുന്ന സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം ഒന്നുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തേക്കാൾ എത്രയോമടങ്ങു സമ്പൽക്ഷയമാണു ഇപ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങളെ ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു പറഞ്ഞറിയിക്കാൻ വിഷമമാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ ആരെങ്കിലും ഉൾനാട്ടുകളിൽ ഒന്നു സഞ്ചരിച്ചുനോക്കിയാൽ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഏററവും പരമാർത്ഥമാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകും. അങ്ങിനെ കഴിഞ്ഞവർഷത്തേക്കാൾ വളരെമടങ്ങു കഷ്ടതകളും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളും വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലത്തു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നയം ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ല. ജനങ്ങളുടെ കഷ്ടസ്ഥിതികളും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളും വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളിൽനിന്നും വിമർശന

ങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും, ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽനിന്നും ജനങ്ങളെ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെയിരിക്കെ ൧൨½ ശതമാനമല്ല ൨൫ ശതമാനമല്ല ൫൦ ശതമാനമല്ല ക്ഷാമംതീരുന്നതുവരെ കരം മുഴുവനുംതന്നെ ഇളച്ചുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുകാണിച്ചു ഒരു നോട്ടിഫിക്കേഷൻ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും അതനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റ് ഈ സഭയിൽ സമർപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ഒന്നും ചെയ്യാതെ യഥാർത്ഥം അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടും, കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടത്തിൽ യാതൊരനുകമ്പയുമില്ലാതെ കണ്ണടച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റ് സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ല. ജനങ്ങൾ അവക്കു നേരിടുന്ന കഷ്ടപ്പാടു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടല്ലാതെ പിന്നെ ആരോടാണ് പറയേണ്ടതു്. കടംവാങ്ങുവാൻപോലും ഉൾനാട്ടിൽ പണമില്ല. ജനങ്ങളുടെ കഷ്ടസ്ഥിതി ഗവണ്മെന്റു അറിഞ്ഞു എന്ന് അവക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യംവന്നാൽതന്നെ അവക്കു അതു ആശ്വാസമാണ്. ഏതായിരുന്നാലും ഈ അൻപതുശതമാനം നികുതി ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാ സംഗതികളും ഓർത്തു് സഭമുഴുവനും അംഗീകരിക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, മി. വർഗ്ഗീസ്സ ഈ സഭയുടെ സ്വീകരണത്തിനായി സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു ദുസ്സഹമായ സങ്കടം നേരിടുമ്പോൾ അതിനു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും വേണ്ടതു ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു ൧൧൦൯ കന്നി ൧൦-ാംനു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുള്ള ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഗസററിൽ ൧൦൪-ം ൧൦൫-ം വശങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. സാർവ്വത്രികവും ദൈനംദിനം വർദ്ധമാനവും ആയ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംനിമിത്തമുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള പൊതുജനസങ്കടപരിഹാരാർത്ഥം സർക്കാർകരം കുറവുചെയ്യുന്ന നയം ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണം ഇപ്രകാരമാണ്:—

> "In consideration of the fact that the economic depression shows no sign of appreciable abatement, Government sanction a general remission of land tax to the extent of 12½ per cent. on all wet lands in the State for 1109."

ഇതിൽനിന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റുനയം, യഥാർത്ഥമായ സങ്കടം ജനങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ, കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതാണെന്നു സ്പഷ്ടമാകുന്നു.

[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai]

ഇനിയും നാം ആലോചിക്കാനുള്ളതു നിലത്തിന്റെ കരംമാത്രം ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുത്താൽമതിയോ, അതല്ല പുരയിടങ്ങളുടെ കരവും ഇളവുചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമല്ലയോ, എന്നാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം നിലത്തിന്റെയും പുരയിടത്തിന്റെയും കരം ഒരേനിലയിൽ ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള നയം ഗവൺമെന്റു സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ൧൯൩൧ ജൂലൈ ൨൩-ാംനു- Dis. No. 1039-ാം നമ്പരായി പ്രസിദ്ധംചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സിൽനിന്നും സ്വതേ വ്യക്തമാകുന്നുണ്ട്. അതു് ഇപ്രകാരമാണ്.

"As the rubber industry in Travancore had been hard hit by the prevailing economic depression and as the future of the industry was very uncertain, Government sanction the reduction of tax on Rubber lands from Rs. 2 to Re. 1."

ഇതിൽനിന്നും സ്പഷ്ടമാകുന്നതു് സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംമൂലം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ദുസ്സഹമായ വിഷമം നേരിടുമ്പോൾ നിലങ്ങളോടൊപ്പം പുരയിടങ്ങളുടേയും കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്ന നയം ഗവൺമെന്റു സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽ ഏറിയഭാഗവും തെങ്ങുകൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളാണ്. അതിൽനിന്നു കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായംകൊണ്ടാണ് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പൌരാവലി അവരുടെ നിത്യാവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിറവേററിപ്പോരുന്നതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേ തെങ്ങുകൃഷിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുള്ള ൧൧൦൮-ലെ അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഇപ്രകാരം പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു:—

"Cocoanut is the chief money crop of the Travancore cultivator."......

ഇനിയും വേറെ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു് ഇപ്രകാരം പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു:—

"The fall in the price of cocoanuts and copra was more pronounced than that of paddy."

"The rapid and heavy fall in the prices of agricultural products has very adversely affected the agriculturists."

ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ടു് നിലത്തിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന നെല്ലിന്റെ വിലക്കുറവിനെക്കാൾ ഏററവും കൂടുതലായി നാളീകേരത്തിനു വിലക്കുറവുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. പുരയിടത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തുകിട്ടാനുള്ള ഒരു മതിയായ കാരണം ഈ അസന്നിഗ്ദ്ധമായ സമ്മതം തെളിയിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

ഇനിയും ൫൦ ശതമാനം കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തുകിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള ന്യായങ്ങൾ എന്താണെന്നു നമുക്കു് ആലോചിക്കാം. റബ്ബർ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾക്കു ൫൦ ശതമാനം നികുതി സർക്കാരിൽനിന്നും കുറവുചെയ്തി

ട്ടുണ്ട്. കണ്ടകൃഷിനിലങ്ങളുടെ കരത്തിനു നിയമാനുസരണം ഒരുപറ നെല്ലിന് നുപണമായിരുന്നതു് പിന്നീടു ൩ പണവും അതിനുശേഷം ൨½ പണവുമാക്കി ഗവന്മെന്റു കുറച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ എല്ലാ കാരണങ്ങളാലും നിലത്തിന്റെയും പുരയിടത്തിന്റെയും കരത്തിന് ഒരു ഐകരൂപ്യം വരുത്തി നിലങ്ങളുടേയും പുരയിടങ്ങളുടേയും കരം ൫൦ ശതമാനം കുറവുചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള അഭ്യർത്ഥനയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Sir, last year an identical motion was brought for discussion before this House. The resolution moved was that a 25 per cent. cut of land revenue, irrespective of the fact whether it is derived from wet lands or from dry lands, must be granted That motion was carried by a large majority. The Government have accepted that proposition only with a few reservations. One was that, instead of 25 per cent., Government said they would accept 12 per cent.; instead of tax on all lands, they have thought it fit to make it applicable only in the case of wet lands.

This year, for the information of Government, I desire to make a statement that 50 per cent. cut made by the House is a 50 per cent. cut; it is not 25 per cent. or 12½ per cent; cut; it is a cut in regard to the land revenue of all lands irrespective of their being dry or wet. It is not in respect of any particular class of land. With these observations, Sir, I shall try to substantiate the reasons on which I base my support. Arguments are not necessary to convince this House or Government that a general reduction in land revenue is necessary whenever the Government are convinced that the people are not able to pay it.

The Report of the Administration of the State for the year 1108 and page 6 of the Financial Secretary's speech that has been put into our hands on the 9th of this month, would convince Government that there is economic depression in the land and that the tenants are unable to pay tax.

I refer to the gruesome details drawn in paragraphs 20 to 23 of the Administration Report of the Land Revenue Department. In paragraph 23, it is stated that as in the previous year the number of sales of immoveables was the largest, *viz.*, 2,817. In the Quilon Division, it is about 55·5 per cent. of the total number of sales in the whole State. Sir, my argument is not confined to the Quilon Division alone but I draw specific attention to the statement made by the Land Revenue Commissioner in order that the entire public might understand how extremely hard hit is the Quilon land-owner. I understand, Sir, from that statement that 153 acres of wet lands or 1071 *paras* of paddy lands have been sold for Rs. 13,841. That is, one *para* of paddy land was sold for Rs. 13. Sir, I am myself an owner of paddy lands in the Quilon Division. I have never been able to get a *para* of paddy land for anything less than Rs. 150. If wet land is sold in Revenue auction at the rate of Rs. 13 per *para*, the public and Govern-

[Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

ment can very well understand in what dire need the people of Quilon Division are, how unable they are to pay the taxes. No man will allow land which belongs to him and which he has purchased for or which he could sell for Rs. 150 per *para* to be sold for Rs. 13 a *para*. The same rule applies to garden lands also. They have sold 5 cents of garden land for one rupee. That is the report contained on page 12 of the Administration Report. If 5 cents of land can be purchased for Re 1, I challenge the Land Revenue Commissioner to convince the House whether the Sirkar has acquired lands at that rate. I challenge the Land Revenue Commissioner whether, anywhere in the Quilon Division, he has purchased for one Sircar Rupee 5 cents of land. If that is the manner in which sales are conducted, we can imagine the amount of loss caused to the public. After all what is the deficiency in revenue that made the Sirkar to hold such sales? For the purpose of realising about Rs. 50,000, Government had sold away a total area of 2,093½ acres, *i. e.*, 1,749 acres of garden land and 344½ acres of paddy land. That is the total area of land that we have been deprived possession of by the operation of the land revenue sales. The real value of these lands would be about 12 to 15 lakhs of rupees. From the Census Report and the Administration Report for the year 1108, we find that the average area of land held by an individual in the Quilon Division is very small. Based on that calculation, you will find that there are as many as 4 to 5 thousand people who have been rendered destitute in the Quilon Division alone. Make calculations on this basis of the results of the operations of the Land Revenue Department during the past few years and imagine what would be our condition after the succeeding few years. You will find, Sir, that there will be more destitutes in the country than men with property. This sort of catastrophe should be prevented at the correct moment. For that, I say that Government ought to bear in mind that this is the best time for making a liberal remission of the land revenue now realised from the people.

I would urge one more point. Sales are now being held, Sir, without recognising prior encumbrances. You will find from the Report submitted by the Banking Enquiry Committee that, on an acre of land, the amount of indebtedness is Rs. 100. So for every one cent of land the indebtedness is Re. 1. When these lands are sold, you will find that they go for a very cheap price and such sales also completely wipe out all the subsisting encumbrances. Two lakhs of rupees have been thus lost to these innocent *bona fide* encumbrances in 1108, all for realising about Rs. 50,000 for the Sircar. I do not wish that Government should enhance the intensity of the gruesome conditions now prevailing, by the sales under the Land Revenue Recovery Regulation. I would plead, and that on behalf of the public, that Government should magnanimously come forward and say, "See, here we have effected a 50 per cent. remission of the entire land revenue". I would therefore support the motion now before the House.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Sir, the financial depression that has visited every nook and corner of the world has caused a phenomenal fall in the price of all our agricultural products. Even the prices of the articles that we export have considerably gone down. Low price of paddy has very seriously affected the paddy cultivators of the land.

Now Sir, the want of funds and frequent floods have made it impossible for the cultivators to raise any good crops and whatever produce the cultivators get is not even sufficient to meet the household expenses of the cultivators.

Now, added to this, Sir, all the properties of the people are heavily encumbered, and the cultivators are not in a position to pay even the interest on debts charged to their properties. Such is the condition of the people. Is this not the proper time, Sir, to lend a helping hand to the poor agriculturists who form the backbone of the country? Is there not a duty cast upon the Government to save the people from utter ruin? Is this not the proper time for Government to show some sympathy? Does not the pitiable condition of the cultivators justify remission of at least 50 per cent. of the land revenue?

I hope Government will be prudent and wise enough to remit at least 50 per cent. of land revenue. With these few words, I support the motion before the House.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): I beg leave to bring forward an amendment so that the motion may include water cess also. It is not clear whether the mover has that also in view. I want the leave of the Chair formally to move an amendment.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: What is your amendment?

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): To add the words 'including water cess' after the words 'ayacut revenue'.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): I submit that I have water cess also in my mind.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not consider Mr. Varughese's observation to be a personal explanation. It is therefore out of order. What a person intended is not relevant at all.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): As amended by me, Sir, the motion would read thus:

> To urge the necessity for remitting 50 per cent. of land revenue including water cess.

I beg to move the amendment.

Ayacut reveue, as I understand it, denotes only land revenue settled by the Settlement and made mention of in the Settlement Register. Subsequent to the Settlement, as a result of the Kodayar Project, many garden lands, which were paying only nominal tax to Government, have been converted into paddy lands and are now subject to payment of heavy water cess, in several cases far in excess of the land revenue payable on them. The $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. remission kindly granted by the Government last year was not available in regard to this heavy water cess

[Mr. K. R. Elenkath.]

paid by the agriculturists in South Travancore. Sir, there are various tenures in South Travancore which do not come under the general Sirkar lands. Therefore the remission granted last year did not prove of any help to most of the people in South Travancore. I would therefore strongly appeal to the House to sympathise with the people in the acute distress in South Travancore———

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Who collects the water cess, Mr. Elenkath?

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : The Revenue Department. In some pakuthies of South Travancore, the water cess is double and even trible the land revenue. There is one *pakuthi* where the water cess amounts to Rs. 23,000, whereas the land tax comes to only about Rs. 8,000.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I am very sorry to have to say—I was hesitating whether to say it or not; but duty requires that I should say it—that, as far as possible, members should not turn their back to the Chair, talk to each other and make noise. I made a very delicate reference to this matter yesterday. Today, I have to appeal to the House to take this matter into their very serious consideration.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : The Government figures show that Government have not suffered much on account of the remission which they granted last year. The income from land revenue last year, as seen from the Revised Estimate, amounts to Rs. 34 lakhs and odd—I do not forget the fact that it includes large amounts collected as arrears of past years—whereas the Budget Estimate, underland revenue, for next year is also Rs. 34 lakhs and odd. I am not unaware, Sir, of the repressive measures resorted to by the department for collecting the arrears.

In the circumstances, I strongly support the motion with the amendment that I have proposed and urge the necessity of having the amended motion passed unanimously both by the non-offfcial and by the official members of this House.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : What is your idea when you speak of supporting the motion with the amendment? Do you support the motion only if your amendment is carried? You have formally moved your amendment?

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : Yes, Sir. I support the motion · I have proposed the amendment, and request the House to carry the motion as amended.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : സർ, ഈ സഭയിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉപക്ഷേപത്തേയും, ഭേദഗതിയേയും ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. മദ്ധ്യതിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ വടക്കുവശമു ആറ്റുതീരങ്ങളിലും കായലോരങ്ങളിലുംകൂടി സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് അവിടെയുള്ള തെങ്ങുകൾ ദീനംപിടിച്ച് ഓലകൾപോലും കരിഞ്ഞുനിൽക്കുന്നതായി

കാണാം. ഇവിടത്തെ അഗ്രികൽച്ചറൽ ഡയറക്ടരോ ബയോകെമിസ്റ്റോ ഈ രോഗത്തിനുള്ള പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം എന്തെന്നു ഇതുവരെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. വൃക്ഷങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായമാണ് കരമായി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു്. വൃക്ഷങ്ങാം നശിച്ചുപോയതുകൊണ്ടു് കരംകൊടുക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ൧,൦൦൦ തേങ്ങാക്ക് ൧൧൫-രൂപാ മുതൽ ൧൨൦-രൂപാവരെ വിലയുണ്ടായിയിരുന്നതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. ഇപ്പോഴാകട്ടെ ൧,൦൦൦-തേങ്ങാക്ക ൧൦-മുതൽ ൧൨-രൂപവരെ മാത്രമെ വിലകിട്ടിവരുന്നുള്ളു. കായൽതീരത്തു് താമസിക്കുന്നവൎക്ക് തൊണ്ടുകൂടി ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻസൌകൎയ്യമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് തേങ്ങക്ക് കൂടുതൽവില കിട്ടുമായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഠതൊണ്ടിനും വിലയില്ല. കിഴക്കൻപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുള്ള മരച്ചീനി ചിലവായികൊണ്ടിരുന്നതു് ചേൎത്തലക്കാരുടെ തൊണ്ടിന് വിലക്കൂടുതലുണ്ടായിരുന്നപ്പോഴായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഠ അതിനു വിലയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് പുരയിടങ്ങളുടെ കരം ദീൎഘകാലത്തേക്ക് കുറയ്ക്കണം. ഒരുകൊല്ലത്തേക്ക് കുറച്ചാൽ പോരാ. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തേയും ഭേദഗതിയേയും ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI (*Travancore Jenmies, North*): സർ, ഈ സഭയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തേയും ഭേദഗതിയേയും ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഇതുപ്രാധാന്യമുള്ളതും ഗവൺമെൻറു ഉടനടി അംഗീകരിക്കേണ്ടതുമായ ഒരു പ്രമേയം ഈ സഭയുടെ ആലോചനക്ക് ഇതിനുമുൻപ് വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു് സംശയമാണു്. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം ബഡ്ജറ്റുകാലത്തു് നിലങ്ങളുടെ കരംകുറക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരു ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെകൊണ്ടുവന്നു് പാസ്സാക്കീട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*) : May I know whether the member—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : May I make it plain to the members that, soon after a member begins his speech, questions must not ordinarily be put to him unless one is absolutely unable to understand the argument?

MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI (*Travancore Jennies, North*): കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം നിമിത്തവും, ബഡ്ജറ്റു കാലത്തുണ്ടായ വിമർശനങ്ങളുടേയും മററും ഫലമായി നിലങ്ങളുടെകരം ൧൨½ ശതമാനം ഗവൺമെൻറു കുറച്ചു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഠ നിലങ്ങളുടേയും, പുരയിടങ്ങളുടേയും കരം കുറക്കേണ്ട അത്യാവശ്യം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളിൽ ഏററവും പ്രധാനമായ നാളികേരത്തിനു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള അധഃപതനവും വിലക്കുറവും ഈ സഭയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : എല്ലാത്തരം നിലങ്ങളുടേയും കരം കുറച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

**MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI** (*Travancore Jenmies, North*) : തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള എല്ലാ ഇനം നിലങ്ങൾക്കും കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം കരം കുറച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : പുതുവൽ നിലങ്ങളുടെ കരം കുറച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി മെമ്പർക്ക് അറിയാമോ ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You please go on with your speech, Mr. Jayantan Nambootiripad : members may put questions later.

**MR. T. S. JAYANTHAN NAMBOOTIRI** (*Travancore Jenmies, North*) : ഉണ്ടെന്നാണു ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതു്.

സർ, സകലഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കും വില വളരെകുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലത്തു് നിലങ്ങളുടേയും പുരയിടങ്ങളുടേയും കരം ൫൦ ശതമാനം കുറവു് ചെയ്തുതരണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു. വിശേഷിച്ചും പുരയിടങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ആദായംകിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള നാളികേരം, കുരുമുളക്, ഇഞ്ചി, പാക്ക്, മുതലായ ഓരോ സാധനങ്ങൾക്കും വില തുലോം കുറവുള്ളതിനാലും കർഷകരായ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഏറിയഭാഗം ആളുകളും ഈ ആദായംകൊണ്ടു് മാത്രം ജീവിതം കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടിവരുന്നവരാകയാലും നിലങ്ങളേപ്പോലെതന്നെ കണിശമായും പുരയിടങ്ങൾക്കും മേൽക്രമമനുസരിച്ചു് കരംകുറച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഒന്നുകൂടി ഓർമ്മിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*) : Will the member be pleased to state whether he would recommend a remission of 25 per cent. in the *jenmikaram* also ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You need not answer that question, Mr. Jayantan Nambootiripad.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, I support the motion as well as the amendment. This time, last year, when we brought forward a motion—— - —

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : Can a member support a motion as it was and also as amended ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : If a member talks on the motion as it was and on the amendment, unless he supports or opposes, his observations will have no meaning. Mr. S. J. Nair is therefore, quite in order.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : This time last year when we brought forward a motion for the remission of 25 per cent. of the land tax we had to make out a case even to prove the prevalence of economic

depression. Fortunately for us, this year, we do not have to prove that, since the Financial Secretary, in his Budget speech, has clearly and in unmistakable terms, admitted that there is wide-spread and acute economic depression prevalent in the country, " unprecedented alike in its extent and intensity." Such being the case, I seriously doubt whether Government would refuse our humble request in this matter.

Sir, Government seem to show nothing more than mere lip sympathy when they speak so much about the prevalence of economic depression in the land. A perusal of the Administration Report of the Land Revenue Department for the year 1108 shows that more coercive actions have been taken in the year 1108 than in the previous years.

Sir, in this connection, we shall examine what the Government have been doing in all these years and in all these days. They have only been taxing us on and on and the burden of taxation has become unbearable. We find from the Report of the Administration of the Land Revenue Department for the year 1108 M. E., that is before us that "more coercive action was taken during the year for the collection of tax. " We also find from the Preliminary Budget before us that the land revenue in the State was going up and up and growing by oppression or otherwise in spite of " depression " of the people. For instance, the accounts of General Abstract of Revenue for the year 1108, as seen from the Budget in its page 2 is Rs. 33,90,803. The estimated revenue in the Budget for the year 1109 M. E. is Rs. 36,10,000 The revenue for the year 1109, as per the Revised Budget estimate, is Rs 36,55,000. The Budget Estimate for the coming year, I mean 1110 M. E., is Rs. 36,75,000.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT :** Please do not read so many quotations from the accounts before us. It would be sufficent if you simply mention it.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Yes, Sir, I do not wish to quote more figures. They speak for themselves. I am emboldened to submit, that, even though the people have been suffering, the Government in their turn have been demanding and collecting the revenue with unabated zeal and breathless speed as though the existing difficulty and suffering of the people are insufficient.

Under the above circumstances, I support the motion as well as the amendment, as I said at the very outset, because the mover of the motion himself has admitted that he meant to include the remission of " water cess " also along with the land tax by the motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT :** What one means is sometimes different from what one expresses.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Quite so, Sir. But, what the mover meant, he expressed also subsequently. Therefore I beg to suggest that a reduction of 50 per cent. in the Land Revenue, both the land tax and water cess included, be given to the suffering, toiling and moiling people of the State, at this time of their dire necessity. Moreover, there is instance in my taluk of people giving a " water cess " in Nedumangad *pakuthi*, without getting a drop of water for agricultural

[Mr. S. J. Nair.]

purposes, due to the useless nature of the work of improvement of tanks etc., conducted there by the Minor Irrigation Department.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : Sir, the motion before the House raises a serious issue. If this motion is accepted by the House, it means that the Government have to forego 18 lakhs of rupees out of the land revenue. It is a very serious matter and I should have hesitated to support the motion if the finances of the State were unsound and it could not stand the strain. But happily the Financial Secretary has assured us that the financial position of the State is unquestionably sound; and further from his speech yesterday, I understood that the Travancore Exchequer is overflowing with money, that the Financial Secretary is unable to find means of relieving this congestion, that money is coming into the treasury from all directions, many windfalls have taken place, so much so the Railway Sinking Fund has been released. The Travancore Government now find it difficult to find out means for utilising their vast resources. Now, Sir, that is an occasion for the money being utilised for relieving the distress of the agricultural classes. Now you will find, Sir, that the prices of all the agricultural produce has gone down by more than 60 per cent. For instance, in the case of paddy, the price has fallen by 75 per cent., and the same is the case with cocoanuts The agriculturists find it impossible to make both ends meet and their present position is far from being enviable. They are unable to pay the land revenue and their properties are being mercilessly sold in revenue auction. If there is a 70 per cent reduction in the income of the people, a 50 per cent. reduction in the revenue of the State cannot be said to be excessive. No question of recouping this loss arises, because I already said that we have got enough funds with which to avoid any deficit which may result from the implementing of this motion. Even otherwise, so long as we have no control over taxation, there is no use of suggesting remedies by way of retrenchment or new forms of taxation as we have no power to give effect to our suggestion. We can therefore only make our wants and wishes known to Government and it is for them to find out ways and means of meeting our demands. In regard to land revenue, Sir, I believe the House knows under what difficulties the land revenue is now being collected. The Government themselves have now become ashamed of carrying out these numerous sales for arrears of revenue. They have therefore ordered that these sales should not be published in the Government Gazette. If you scrutinise the notifications already published in the Gazette, the House will find that sales were held for arrears amounting to Re. 1, Rs. 2 and so on. That is an index to the utter helplessness of the ryot. When we think of the position of the agricultural classes, it is a pity, Sir, that the Government are not taking any steps to come to their rescue. I do not know when they will open their eyes to the real situation in the country. It is for the purpose of giving some small relief to the distressed ryot this motion has been tabled. I humbly invite the attention of the Government to the seriousness of the situation.

created by the economic depression and request them to make every effort to give relief to the agriculturists. This motion is only one of those means. I therefore strongly support the motion.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR (*Vaikam*) ; ഈ സഭയുടെ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്നു ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിലുള്ള വിഷമങ്ങൾ അറിവാൻ കൂടുതൽ സൌകര്യമുള്ളവർ റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണ്. അതിനു ഒരു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുകയും കർഷകരിൽനിന്നും വസൂൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന നികുതി ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവമ്മെൻറിനെ പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതു്. കഴിഞ്ഞവർഷത്തെ അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടനുസരിച്ച് റവന്യൂവകുപ്പിൽ ക്രമാതീതമായി കുടിശിഖയുള്ളതായി നമുക്കു മനസ്സിലായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ൧൧൦൬-ൽ നടപടിയൊന്നും കൂടാതെ പിരിഞ്ഞതായ ഭൂനികുതിയുടെ തുക പതിന്നാലുലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചില്വാനം രൂപാ ആയിരുന്നു. ൧൧൦൭-ൽ അതു് പതിമൂന്നുലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചില്വാനമായി കുറഞ്ഞു. ൧൧൦൬-ലേ കുടിശിഖ ഇരുപത്തിമൂന്നുലക്ഷം രൂപായായിരുന്നതു് ൧൧൦൭-ൽ ഇരുപത്തിആറുലക്ഷമായിവർദ്ധിച്ചു. ൧൧൦൮-ലേ അവസ്ഥ എങ്ങിനെയെന്നു് കണ്ടുതന്നെ അറിയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനുമുൻപു പ്രസംഗിച്ച ഒരു മെമ്പർ കരക്കുടിശിഖയ്ക്കുവിററിട്ടുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണവും അതിൽനിന്നും ഇടയായിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യയും ഇവിടെ സവിസ്തരം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. അതിനെഅപേക്ഷിച്ചു ൧൧൦൮-ലെസംഖ്യ വളരെ കൂടുതലായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ല. ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞ ഇടവമാസാവസാനത്തിലെ ഗസററിൽ കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളിത്താലൂക്കിൽനിന്നുമാത്രം ൧,൫൩൪-നമ്പർ വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിനു പരസ്യം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി കണ്ടു. ഈ കണക്കിനാണ് ഓരോ താലൂക്കിലും റവന്യൂ കുടിശിഖപിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ കാണിക്കുന്ന നിർബന്ധ നടപടിയുടെ രൂപം. തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരുടെയിടയിൽ ആരാണു കൂടുതൽ വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽ വില്പിക്കുന്നതെന്നുള്ള ഒരു പരീക്ഷകൂടി നടത്തുന്നതിനു അവർ താല്പര്യമുള്ളവരായിരിക്കുന്നില്ലേ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിലുള്ള കഷ്ടതകളുടെ യഥാർത്ഥരൂപം കൂടുതലായി മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്ന ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണു റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറെന്നു് ഞാൻ മുമ്പു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചല്ലൊ. ജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ സഞ്ചരിച്ച് അവരുടെ പരമാർത്ഥമായ ചുററുപാടുകളെ അറിഞ്ഞിരുന്നിട്ടും നിർദ്ദാക്ഷിണ്യ

[Mr. V. K. Velappan Nair.]

മായ നടപടി നടത്തി പണം വസൂലാക്കുന്നതു് പരമാർത്ഥത്തിൽ അവർക്കു ഹൃദയമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടല്ലേ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. നെല്ലിനും നാളികേരത്തിനും മററുമുള്ള കൃഷിഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കും വിലവളരെ കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്തു ഇത്ര നിർദ്ദയമായ നടപടി നടത്തുന്നതിനു താല്പര്യം കാണിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ അധികകാലം വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ രീതിയിൽ നടപടികൾ മുമ്പോട്ടുപോകുന്നപക്ഷം തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ഇന്നത്തേപ്പോലെ ശാന്തമായരീതിയിൽതന്നെ പ്രവൃത്തിതുടരുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ എന്നു സംശയിക്കുന്നു.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** Mr. Velappan Nair, you cannot talk about the abolition of the Department.

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*): Sir, I am not speaking about that.

൧൧൦൮-ൽ ആകെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യ ൧൨ ലക്ഷമാണെന്നു മുമ്പൊരവസരത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറുമെമ്പർതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ൧൧൦൯ ൽ ഏഴുലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചില്വാനം ഡിമാൻറുനോട്ടീസ്സുകൾ അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിൽനിന്നും കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നേരിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വിഷമം എത്രമാത്രമാണെന്ന് ഊഹിക്കാവുന്നതാണ് കരക്കുടിശികക്കുള്ള നടപടി ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യംചെയ്തു് ലേലത്തിൽ വില്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടു് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നറിയുന്നു. മൂന്നേക്കറിൽ കുറഞ്ഞ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം ഉള്ള വസ്തുക്കളെ ലേലത്തിൽ വില്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യംചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലത്രെ. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ൨൫ ലക്ഷം ഏക്കർ ഭൂമി ൧൨ ലക്ഷം ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്കായി വീതിച്ചാൽ ഒരാളിനു എത്രഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം വരുമെന്നു ഊഹിക്കാം. അങ്ങിനെ വരുമ്പോൾ ഈ പന്ത്രണ്ടുലക്ഷം ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഭൂമിയും ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യംചെയ്യാതെ വില്പിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണ്. ഈ നടപടി ഒരിക്കലും സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. ഈവകകാര്യങ്ങളെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി ഈ സഭയുടെ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ൭൦ ശതമാനം ഭൂനികുതി കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഗവൺമെൻറു സസന്തോഷം സ്വീകരിച്ചു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു വേണ്ട സഹായം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Sir, I support the motion moved by the honourable member Mr. Varghese, and I do so with all the force that I can command, Sir. It was about this time last year that this House passed a similar motion when the Budget of the Land Revenue Department was under discussion on the floor of the House and the decision of this House was that 25 per cent. in the Land Revenue should be remitted. But Sir, on account of the peculiar conservatiom, I am sorry to say this, which is the bane of our Government, that resolution has been, in its actual working, whittled down to a very considerable extent. Instead of the 25 per cent. it was cut short by the Government to 12½ per cent; and when the concession that was intended by the members of this House to extend to all kinds of lands, that also was confined to paddy lands. Does it extend to all kinds of paddy lands even ? No. In its actual working, it was again confined to only wet lands. What about the large acreage that has been brought under the plough on the Kodayar system of irrigation ? Sir, as regards the extent of the land that has been converted under the Kodayar Project, I refer you to the Administration Report for 1108, page 35. It is stated that the total area of conversion at the end of 1108 was 19,978 acres.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Is not the assessment of these converted lands already very high ?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Yes, Sir, it is already very high. But, Sir, this concession that was shown by this benign Government to the suffering agriculturists as recommended by this House has not been fully given effect to. So in this year when we find the Government glorying itself that their financial condition is unquestionably sound, the Government can certainly effect a remission of 50 per cent. in the land revenue and thereby give substantial relief to the ryots who stand in dire need of the same. On page 32 of the Administration Report for the year 1108, the total demand under revenue and arrears for the year was Rs. 47,99,452 against Rs. 47,40,994 in 1107.

That itself is unbearably and unconscionably high. But, Sir, this concession that was shown by this benign Government to the suffering agriculturists was not shown to the ryots enjoying nearly 20,000 acres of converted lands in South Travancore. So, Sir, I am sorry to say that the concession that was recommended by this House was not given full effect to. That was a year ago. That is so in the year 1108. I ask in all seriousness what should be the condition of the ryots in this year of grace 1109, when we find the Government glorying itself that—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I am unable to understand. Generally the word grace is not used with Malabar Era.

**MR PACODE A NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : I used the word grace in the ordinary sense, Sir.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : That is all right.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : Again on page 32 of the Administration Report for 1108, this is what is found :—

"The total demand under current revenue and arrears for the year was Rs. 47,99 452 against Rs. 47,40,994 in 1107."

Sir, then follows the paragraph relating to coercive action. There also we find a larger number of coercive actions taken by the Government against the defaulting ryots. This is the state of affairs in 1108.

"The number of demand notices issued rose from 666,065 in 1107 to 700,883 in 1108 and the amount involved in them from Rs. 21,49,129 to Rs. 26,12,749".

And when the ryots find it is not a paying concern at all to cultivate the lands, what should be their condition now when we are discussing the question of Government's willingness to give us some concession ?

Well, Sir, I come as a representative of an agricultural taluk where the mainstay of the people is agriculture. I know several cases where people have lost all hopes of cultivating their lands. They are desperate. They are even prepared to leave their lands, leave their hearths and homes even and go to some other land. That is their condition now. I beleve the same harrowing and unbearable condition prevails in other taluks also. Taking into consideration all these things, I strongly urge on the attention of the Government the imperative necessity of bringing into effect this concession which, considering the ryots' present condition, is a modest one. And I hope the recommendation of this House will not be whittled down as it was done last year. I support the motion of Mr. Varughese.

**MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*); സർ, ഈ സഭയുടെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കായി അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉപക്ഷേപത്തേയും, ഭേദഗതിയേയും ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ൫൦ ശതമാനം കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യത്തെപ്പററി പല മെമ്പറന്മാരും പലകാരണങ്ങളും പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഒരു പ്രത്യേകകാര്യം മാത്രമേ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്ന് ഞാൻവിചാരിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ഇന്നലെ ഒരു മാന്യമെമ്പർ സംസാരിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ഒരാളിനുള്ള കടം ൪൦ രൂപായാണെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അങ്ങിനെ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ആകെ ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള ൫൦ ലക്ഷംജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ൫൦-ൻെറ നാല്പതുഗുണം ലക്ഷം രൂപാ കടമുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവർണ്മെണ്ട് പ്രത്യേകം ഓർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

കൂടാതെ കൊല്ലംമുതൽ വടക്കോട്ടുള്ള തെങ്ങുവൃക്ഷങ്ങൾക്കാ ദീനം പിടിച്ചതുകൊണ്ട് അതുകളിൽനിന്നും ആദായം കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്ന ഒരു മെമ്പർ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. ദീനംപിടിച്ച തെങ്ങുകൾക്കുള്ള ചികിത്സ അതിനെ മുറിച്ചുകളയുക എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട തെങ്ങിൽനിന്നുമുള്ള ആദായം വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നതാണെന്ന് നിശ്ചയിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. നാട്ടിലെ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിലക്കുറവു നോക്കിയാലും ൫൦ ശതമാനം കരം ഇളവുചെയ്യേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഈ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): As one coming from South Travancore where we came and settled from British India for fear of Marvars and robbers, I may be permitted to bring forward an analogy to the conduct of Land Revenue authorities. The Maravars and robbers who came to rob us used to get away well satisfied if they partook of all our riches. But if a victim is so poor as not to possess anything, he was beaten for being poor. Just in the same way, the ryots who have nothing to pay as tax to the Land Revenue Department are more harassed than those who could afford to pay.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I thought the people in South Travancore always assert their independence.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Indstry, South*): I am coming to that portion.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Does the member hold that the Government act in this respect as Maravars or robbers?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Do not take it seriously.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*); I am never serious myself. Because we were afraid of robbers. we came to South Travancore.

In the old days, there was no sale of lands for the arrears of tax

I would refer to a passage from this book the Travancore State Manual .—

> "In former days lands were never sold for arrears of tax, then known as *pada kalam debts*".

That was about 250 years ago.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Who were the owners of land then?

**MR. P. CHANDRAM PILALI**) : *Commerce and Industry, South*) : Who are the owners of the land now?

> "And after the said debts had been abolished the interest on the amount of arrears was levied as an extra cess called *padakalampalisa*."

All these arrears were abolished. Lands were never sold for arrears of tax; a small interest was charged for the debt and it was given at all times. But later on some attempts were made to realise taxes by the sale of lands. There was a rebellion and a republic was set up.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not think the House is interested now in setting up a republic. Mr. Chidambaram Pillai, please see that your time is about to close.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, I hope I am within my time.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I simply gave you notice.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*) These were the resolutions passed by the Common-wealth of Nanjinad

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I am not prepared to give permission to you to read all those details of ancient History which are inapplicable to the present case.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I am a very obstinate person.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Obstinacy never pays in Legislative Chambers.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): സർ, ഈ സഭയുടെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കു വിഷയമായിരിക്കുന്ന ഉപക്ഷേപത്തേയും അതു സംബന്ധിച്ചുണ്ടായ ഭേദഗതിയേയും ഞാൻ ഒരു പോലെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്നും ഈ സഭയ്ക്കു് അതിനോടുള്ള ആനുകൂല്യമെത്രമാത്രമാണെന്നും എനിക്കു മുമ്പു പ്രസ്താവിച്ച പലരും വെളിവാക്കീട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവർ പറഞ്ഞതിൽ നിന്നും വ്യത്യസ്ഥമായ ചില കാര്യങ്ങൾ മാത്രം പറയണമെന്നേ ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം മൂലം തിരുവിതാംകൂർ രാജ്യത്തിനു് ഒരാപൽഘട്ടം നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അതിനെപ്പററി വേണ്ടപോലെ ചിന്തിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിടാക്കിവരുന്ന ആദായങ്ങളെല്ലാം കുറയ്ക്കണം, കുറയ്ക്കണം എന്നു് എല്ലാദിവസവും ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു് അശേഷം ഔചിത്യമായിരിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നൊരു ഭാവം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ മുഖത്തു കാണുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. സാധാരണകാലങ്ങളിൽ കരം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നോ, ഗവൺമെന്റിനു കിട്ടുന്ന മററാദായങ്ങൾ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നോ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ, ആത്മാഭിമാനവും സ്വദേശസ്നേഹവും രാജഭക്തിയുമുള്ള ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ, ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതെന്താണെന്നു ഗാഢമായി ഹൃദയവേദനയോടുകൂടി ഗവൺമെന്റു ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ വലിയ വിഷ

മത്തിൽ അകപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിതന്നെ സമ്മതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ ബഡ്ജററ് പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ [illegible]മെന്ന് ആശിച്ചിരുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയും കാണാത്തതിനാൽ [illegible]തായ വ്യസനമുണ്ട്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ [illegible]ൻെറ ആഴം വിഭവങ്ങളുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ വിലകൊണ്ടു നിശ്ചയിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. നാളികേരം, നെല്ല് എന്നീ രണ്ടു സാധനങ്ങളാണ് ഇന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കൃഷിക്കാൎക്കു പ്രധാനമായി ആദായം കിട്ടുന്ന വിഭവങ്ങൾ. ഇതിനും പുറമെ റബ്ബർ, കുരുമുളകു മുതലായ സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പു കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നതിൽ നിന്നും നാലിലൊന്നോ അഞ്ചിലൊന്നോ വില മാത്രമേ ഇന്നു കിട്ടുന്നുള്ളു. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള വിഷമതകൾ ജനങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് ഗവൺമെൻറു ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും നല്ലപോലെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാത്തതിൽ വളരെ അതിശയത്തിനു വഴിയില്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ ജൎമ്മൻ യുദ്ധകാലത്തു പൊതുവെ സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു വിലക്കൂടുകയും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ശമ്പളംകൊണ്ടു ജീവിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വരികയും ചെയ്തപ്പോൾ ക്ഷാമനിവാരണത്തിനു പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു സംഖ്യ അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നു ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ മുറവിളികൂട്ടുകയും അതനുസരിച്ചു ശമ്പളത്തോടുകൂടി പ്രതിമാസം ഒരു ക്ഷാമപ്പടി കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയ ക്ഷാമബത്ത, യുദ്ധം കഴിഞ്ഞശേഷം, അവർക്കു സ്ഥിരമാക്കികൊടുത്തു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ സഹായിച്ച ഒരു കാലവും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ക്ഷാമം നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലത്തു് ഗവൺമെൻറു അറിയുന്നില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ അതിശയിക്കാനില്ല. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഹാജരാക്കിയ മെംബർ കരം മുഴുവൻ തന്നെയും കുറച്ചാൽ തരക്കേടില്ല എന്നും എന്നാൽ അങ്ങനെ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു ഭംഗിയല്ലെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു് മാത്രം അങ്ങനെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെന്നും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിലക്കു കരം മുഴുവനും ഇളവുചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ യാതൊരഭംഗിയുമില്ല. ഭൂനികുതി എന്നുപറയുന്നതു് ഭൂമിയിൽ നിന്നു കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായത്തിൻെറ അംശമാണ്. അതു് ഇന്നു കേവലം തുച്ഛവുമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അമ്പതോ എഴുപത്തഞ്ചോ ശതമാനം കരം ഇളവുചെയ്താലും തരക്കേടില്ല. ആദായനികുതിയാക്കി ഭൂനികുതിയെ താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. രണ്ടായിരം രൂപ ആദായം ഭൂമിയിൽ നിന്നല്ലാതെ മററു വിധത്തിൽ കിട്ടുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു യാതൊരാദായ നികുതിയും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതില്ല. അതായതു് പ്രതിമാസം ൧൬൬ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ യാതൊരു കരവും കൊടുക്കേണ്ട. ഒരു കൃഷിക്കാരന് പ്രതിമാസം ൧൬൬ രൂപാ ആ

Mr. M. N. Nair.]

ദായം കിട്ടണമെങ്കിൽ അയാൾക്ക മാസംതോറും പതിനായിരം നാളികേരമോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പ്രതിവർഷം ഒരുലക്ഷം നാളികേരമെങ്കിലോ കിട്ടണം. നെല്ലാണെങ്കിൽ കല്ലർക്കാടൻ പറയ്ക്കു ചുരുങ്ങിയപക്ഷം എണ്ണായിരം പറനെല്ലു കിട്ടണം. ഇത്രയും നാളികേരമോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ നെല്ലോ പ്രതിവർഷം ആദായം കിട്ടുന്ന ഗൃഹസ്ഥന്മാർ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ വളരെ വളരെ ചുരുക്കമാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇത്രയും വലിയ ആദായം കിട്ടുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഒരു പൈസയും കരം കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. അവരെക്കാൾ എത്രയോ താഴ്ന്ന പടിയിലുള്ള സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളാണ് ഈ കരം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടത്. സാധനങ്ങൾക്ക വളരെ വില കുറവുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു കരം ഇളവുചെയ്യണമെന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽനിന്നും സാധാരണ കിട്ടുന്നമറുപടി ഈ കരം നിശ്ചയിച്ചതു തേങ്ങക്ക ഒരു ചക്രംപോലും വിലയില്ലാത്തകാലത്താണെന്നാണ്. എന്നാൽ അക്കാലത്തേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ചിലവുഭാരംഇന്നു സാമാന്യജനങ്ങൾക്ക വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അക്കാലത്തു ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുന്നതിനു ബി. എ., ബി. എൽ. എന്നീപരീക്ഷകൾ പാസ്സാകേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലായിരുന്നു. അന്ന് നാട്ടെഴുത്തച്ഛന്മാർ യാതൊരു പ്രതിഫലവും കൂടാതെ കുട്ടികളെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യിച്ചു വന്നിരുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ബ്രാഹ്മണൎക്ക ചെലവിനു കൊടുത്തു വന്നിരുന്നു. അതു് അവരുടെ വേദാദ്ധ്യയനത്തിനായാലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രതിഫലമെന്ന നിലയിലായാലും തരക്കേടില്ല. അതുപോലെതന്നെ അന്നത്തെ ആയുൎവ്വേദവൈദ്യന്മാർ ഒരിക്കലും ചികിത്സ നടത്തുന്നതിനു ആദായം വാങ്ങിയിരുന്നില്ല. വൈദ്യധർമ്മം അന്ന് അതല്ലായിരുന്നു. ഇംഗ്ലീഷുവൈദ്യം വന്നതുമുതൽ ചികിത്സക്കുള്ള ചെലവുകൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചു തുടങ്ങി. ഇങ്ങനെ പഴയകാലത്തേയും ഇക്കാലത്തേയും ചിലവിനേയും ആദായമില്ലായ്മയേയും വിഷമസ്ഥിതിയേയും അനുഭവമാക്കി ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ പറയുന്നതിനെ ഗ്രഹിച്ചു് അനുകൂലമായ ഒരു തീരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തരുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ശ്രമിക്കണം. അല്ലാതെ ജനപ്രതിനിധികളെ എങ്ങനെ എതിർക്കാം, എങ്ങനെ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം വോട്ടിനു വരുത്താതെ കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടാം എന്നല്ലാ ആലോചിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കേണ്ടതെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടു കൂടി ഇതിനെ അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagappalli*): സർ, മി. വർഗ്ഗീസ് ഹാജരാക്കിയ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തോടും ഇലങ്കത്തിൻെറ ഭേദഗതിയോടുംകൂടി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** I may tell you, Mr. Madhavan Pillai, and the House generally that what Mr. Elenkath meant by the amendment was not amendment used in a technical way but something to improve the ambit of the words.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെപ്പററി വളരെ ശക്തിയായി മററുപലരും സംസാരിച്ചതുകൊണ്ട് അതിനെപ്പററി അധികം പറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. എല്ലാ പരിഷ്കൃത ഗവമ്മെൻറുകളും ജനക്ഷേമത്തെ മുൻനിറുത്തിയാണ് എല്ലാപ്രവൃത്തികളും നടത്തുന്നത്. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം നാട്ടിൽ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും അതിനെ നീക്കംചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നും ബഡ്ജററുകൊണ്ടും മററു അഫീഷ്യൽ മെമ്പറന്മാരുടെ പ്രസ്താവനകൾകൊണ്ടും വ്യക്തമാക്കീട്ടുണ്ട്. ഗവമ്മെൻറ് നിലങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള കരത്തിൽ ൨൫ ശതമാനം കരം കഴിഞ്ഞയാണ്ടിൽ കുറവുചെയ്തുവെന്നുള്ളതു ശരിതന്നെ. എന്നാൽ അതുകൊണ്ട് വാസ്തവത്തിൽ വലിയനഷ്ടം ഗവമ്മെൻറിനു വന്നിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. എന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ ഏകദേശം കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തതിൽ നഷ്ടംവന്നസംഖ്യയോളംതന്നെ നടപടി നടത്തിയതിൽനിന്ന് ഗവമ്മെൻറിനു കൂടുതലായി കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ ജനങ്ങളുടെമേൽ നടപടികൾ നടത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു എത്രമാത്രം വൈഷമ്യങ്ങളുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും അതു അവരെ എത്രമാത്രംപീഡിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും ഞാൻ വിശേഷിച്ചു പറയണമെന്നില്ലല്ലോ. എൻെറ ഒരു മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മി. വേലപ്പൻനായർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ എൻെറ താലൂക്കിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ ൨,൮൦൦ ൽചില്വാനം നമ്പർ വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽ വില്പിക്കുവാൻ ഗസററിൽ നോട്ടീസു പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്തിനോവേണ്ടി പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെമേൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു പകവീട്ടുവാനുള്ളതുപോലെയാണു ഇതുകണ്ടാൽ തോന്നിപ്പോകുന്നത്. ഒരുപക്ഷേ ഇളവുചെയ്യേണ്ടിവന്ന തുകകൾ ഡിമാൻറുനോട്ടീസ്സുപടിയും പരസ്യപ്പടിയുമായി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു തിരിച്ചുവരുത്തുവാൻ അവർ ശ്രമിക്കയില്ലായിരുന്നോ എന്നു സംശയിക്കണം എന്നാണ് പറഞ്ഞത്. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ അവർ തീർക്കേണ്ട കരത്തിനല്ല, അവരുടെവസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽവില്ക്കുന്നതു. ഒററിയായിട്ടും പണയ ആധാരമായിട്ടും വസ്തുക്കൾ അന്യകൈവശംപോയിട്ട് കൈവശാനുഭവക്കാർ കരംതീർക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും ഒടുവിൽ ഈ വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽ വിററുപോകാനിടവരികയും ചെയ്തതായി എനിക്കു പലതവണ അനുഭവപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. മനഃപൂർവ്വമായിത്തന്നെയും അവർ ലേലത്തിൽ വില്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: പട്ടയക്കാരൻ കരംകൊടുക്കാഞ്ഞിട്ടല്ലയോ ആ വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽ വില്ക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): പട്ടയക്കാരൻ പണംകൊടുക്കാഞ്ഞിട്ടുതന്നെയാണ് വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലംചെയ്യുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ കൈവശക്കാർ കരംകൊടുത്തുകൊള്ളണമെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തിരിക്കും. കരംകൊടുക്കാതിരുന്നകാര്യമോ തന്റെവസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിനുവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നുള്ളവിവരമോ പട്ടയക്കാരൻ അറിയുകയില്ല. കരക്കുടിശ്ശികവരുത്തിയവസ്തുവിന്റെ കരത്തിനായിട്ടല്ല ലേലംചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ചിലപ്പോൾ പണയാധാരക്കാരേയും ഒറ്റിയാധാരക്കാരേയും തോല്പിക്കുന്നതിനായി ജന്മികളുടെ പ്രേരണമൂലവും, ചിലതിൽ ജന്മികളെ തോല്പിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഒറ്റിയാധാരക്കാരുടേയും പണയാധാരക്കാരുടേയും പ്രേരണമൂലവും ക്രമക്കേടായപലലേലങ്ങളും നടന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. കൈവശക്കാരൻ കരംകൊടുക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് തുച്ഛമായവിലക്കു വസ്തുക്കൾലേലത്തിൽ വിളിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. അതുകൊണ്ട് യാതൊരുവിധമായ പരസ്യവുംകൂടാതെ ലേലത്തിൽ വിളിക്കുന്നതു് വളരെ അന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ഈ എല്ലാകാര്യങ്ങളും ആലോചിച്ചു ൫൦ ശതമാനം കരംകുറവുചെയ്യണമെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു ഒട്ടുംകൂടുതലല്ല. നമ്മുടെ മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ട് ഭരണാധിഷ്ഠാപനസമയത്തു ന പ്രജകളുടെ ക്ഷേമമാണ് എന്റേയും ക്ഷേമം എന്നും ജനക്ഷേമത്തേയാണ് ഞാൻ പ്രത്യേകമായി കാംക്ഷിക്കുന്നതെന്നും അരുളിചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് നിശ്ചയമായും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഈ അപേക്ഷയെ ഗവൺമെന്റു സാധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Vooala*): Sir, I do not propose to discuss the motion in detail, because I fail to get that spirit to supplement the remarks already made by the Honourable member Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai. But I wish the House will particularly notice that there is a fundamental difference between the paddy cultivators and the land owners in Nanjinad and the other land-owners in the other parts of the State. This distinction has got to be borne in mind before we deal with the question of taxation and remission of taxes as regards South Travancore.

Sir, it will not be a hyperbole to say that Nanjinad lands are the most heavily taxed; and the rates are far far higher than even the lands situated on the banks of the rivers like the Indus and the Ganges. I use the superlative degree not figuratively, but it is literally so. Nanjinad paddy lands are taxed at rates ranging between Rs. 20 and Rs. 35 per acre. I wish to refer to this matter just to give information to the House; for erroneous informations are sometimes given on this point.

The taxes in Nanjinad range from Rs. 30 to Rs.35. Hitherto, Sir, we were glad that the Nanjinad people were capable enough to pay up the taxes though to a certain extent illegally imposed upon them on account of wide disparity between *parah* measure and *marakkal* measure.

What is the present condition of the Nanjinad land-owners and the cultivators? I may refer in this connection to the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee Report, as it refers pointedly to the present condition of the Nanjinad ryots with reference to the income they get out of their cultivation. This is what they say:—

"The yield from both the crops together may be put down at 24 *kottas* of paddy and straw worth about Rs. 14 per acre. Prior to the period of economic depression, the average price of paddy was Rs. 9 per *kotta*. The gross annual income from one acre was, therefore, Rs. (216 *plus* 14) 230. The tax on double-crop paddy lands in Nanjinad varies from Rs. 1-22-14 to Rs.25-15-7 per acre. Even in the case of land on which the maximum assessment is levied, the net annual income per acre amounted to Rs. (230 *minus* 84 *minus* 26) 120 before the economic depression set in.

At present the price of paddy is in the neighbourhood of Rs 5 per *kotta*. At this rate the gross annual income from an acre, including Rs. 10, the value of straw, is Rs. 130 only. The cost of cultivation and the tax remaining the same, the net annual income dwindles down to Rs. 20 per acre."

The above statement and its significance may be better understood by a reference to what is stated by the Travancore Banking Enquiry Committee, namely:—

"Para 30.—In Nanjinad where the best paddy lands of Travancore lie, the average price per acre works up to Rs. 1,325. The highest average is Rs. 1,432 for the lands in the Tovala Taluk. From enquiries made by the Committee through the investigators, it is seen that in Nanjinad and Shencotta where reliable irrigation facilities exist, the best wet lands fetch about Rs. 2,000 per acre and sometimes even Rs. 2,500."

Now, Sir, from the above two extracts read together, it is seen, calculating at the rate of 3 per cent. interest on their capital investment for an acre, the Nanjinad ryots get, on an average, only Rs. 20 and they lose Rs. 33 while paddy sells at the rate of Rs. 5. per *kotta*. The calculation is to be at 3 per cent. interest on the capital. If this be the condition with regard to the prices of the land at the rate of Rs. 1,345, what will be the nature of the income for the Nanjinad cultivators who have paid Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500 per acre of land? Taking into consideration the fall in price for paddy which is now Rs. 3 1/2 per *kotta*, the present condition of the people, can be very well imagined. But the people in general are not enamoured of the so-called modern agitation to relieve themselves. They simply put up with any sort of situation with a mute silence only to be broken in utter desperation. Even a little before, a responsible officer of this State who owns paddy lands in South Travancore stated to me that he has to meet the payment of taxes out of his own salary, but not certainly out of the income derived from that property which is at present so ridiculously low as not to cover the tax thereof.

I leave this situation to the Government to devise methods to give redress, before it is too late.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*) : I strongly support the motion before the House.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Will you please speak louder ? I cannot hear you at this distance.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*) : The people, especially the ryots of South Travancore, are unable to pay their land tax. As has been pointed out by many of the members on this side of the House, the prices of commodities have gone considerably low. Though the Director of Agriculture was telling us that the average yield of land is increasing, I could not accept his calculation, Sir. I am an agriculturist myself and I can boldly say that I applied all the scientific manures and instructions of the Director of Agriculture and I am not sure that I can possibly get an increase in the yield. Sir, the members on this side of the House were giving expression to the deplorable condition of the agriculturists and their inability to pay taxes. I am at one with them in thinking that this is the time to take up this question of remission. Sir, we were given a remission of 12 1/2 per cent last year. To pay the water cess of seven rupees per acre we find it very difficult; over and above the very heavy taxation in South Travancore, we have to pay the water-cess Sir, we shall have to sell a portion of our land, if we are to pay the land tax. In these circumstances, I strongly support the motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I would now ask the official member to speak on the motion.

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Sir, the mover of the motion has asked for a 50 per cent reduction in the *ayacut* land revenue. But by a later motion of Mr. Elenkath, the scope of Mr. Varughese's motion has been widened—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : There is only one motion. The word amendment is used in the sense of improving the original idea.

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I understand that, Sir.

I must first state a difficulty about Mr. Elenkath's so-called amendment of the original motion. Mr. Elenkath wants to include, in the scope of the motion, the water cess levied on the lands irrigated by the Kodayar Irrigation Project. This is not an item of revenue which goes to the credit of the Land Revenue Department. It is *collected* by the Land Revenue Department but it goes to the credit of the P. W. D. as the income on the capital outlay on Kodayar Project. Hence it is not correct to discuss a reduction of the water cess in a cut motion relating to the Land Revenue Department.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) : May I know from the member how the capital now stands as compared with the figures disclosed two years ago ?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : That question is not relevant to the present discussion.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** *(Kalkulam I)*: May I know from the member whether this revenue is expended for irrigation purpose alone?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Order, order. I wish to call the attention of the House to the fact that the official member has to talk—and I presume single-handed and he makes remarks on a very difficult subject and the House will be benefited by listening to him and then putting questions. Not that I mean to fetter the privileges of the members; but for the conduct of business I am making this observation. Questions may wait till he substantially finishes his speech.

**MR. K. GEORGE** *(Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner)*: I wanted first to clear the preliminary difficulty. Now I pass on to the main topic of the discussion. No amount of vehement speeches are necessary to convince any one that there is acute agricultural distress in the country at the present time. The Government are as much aware of it. As regards the remission of land tax, there are one or two matters which I would ask the House to consider. In the first place, may I ask the House to consider dispassionately whether the demand to reduce such a large amount as 50 per cent. of the land revenue is not extravagant? My friend, Mr. Changanachery Parameswaran Pillai, has been good enough to realise this fact and he was saying that he recommended it without hesitation as our finances were in a flourishing condition.

But, Sir, no one can say that this present depression will last only for this year. What about next year? If we are to give a 50 per cent. reduction this year, will it not have to be continued next year and possibly in the succeeding years as well? Now what would happen if this economic depression is going to last a long time? Are we to give up this item of revenue all the time? Can we afford it? That is the question which this House will have to consider. I say that the finances of the State will not stand such a strain. Sir, I do not deny that there is serious distress in the country. But is the distress of such a character as to render it impossible for the people to pay a small tax on their lands? As I stated in the House on a previous occasion, Sir, the amount of tax paid by 55 per cent. of the people in this country is less than a rupee and is it seriously urged, that the people are put to extreme difficulties to pay that tax in one year? Again a large number of people, about 32 per cent., pay only up to Rs. 5, and that tax is collected in two *kists* in four instalments. Each instalment would thus come to Rs. 1¼ or less. I do not think it will be seriously urged that this is a very heavy burden for the people. We must remember that the payment of tax is a first charge on the produce of the land. I may be pardoned for saying that in order to pay the tax it may be necessary that we should be prepared to reduce our expenses on luxuries. However, I do not want to develop the point any further.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** *(Mavelikara)*: Does the member suggest that the expenditure on luxuries has increased?

**MR. K. GEORGE** *(Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner)*: I did not say that it has increased. But what I say is that there are

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certain items which are unessential and which can be given up with advantage. For example, take the case of tobacco. Has there been any decrease in its use?

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Does the member think that it is a luxury?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): My own belief is that it is.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I ask whether there has been any reduction in the pay of high-paid officers?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That has nothing to do with this. The official member is speaking about luxuries.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): What about the luxuries of the Government, the tax collector?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not think the Honourable member need answer that question because a Government has no luxury as ordinarily understood.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether it is the unwillingness of the ryots to pay their taxes or their absolute inability that has accounted for so much of sale of lands?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Lnd Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not say that there is unwillingness to pay but at the same time, I fear there is a sort of general expectation on the part of the ryots that some concessions will be extended to them by the Government. My point is that, although I freely admit that there is acute distress among the ryots, I hold that the difficulty is rather exaggerated when it is said that they are utterly unable to pay their taxes.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know from the member what exactly is the reason for the widespread sale of lands in the State?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have explained it already.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Does the member think that they will allow their lands to be sold by auction if they are in a position to pay the tax?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I will explain the point. It has been said that innumerable sales of lands are taking place. It is true that there are more sales than usual; but the number of sales is not as large as may appear on the surface. Although the number of notifications regarding sales which appear in the Gazette is large, the actual number of sales that take place is very much smaller in proportion to the number of notifications.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know how many sales have taken place this year?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have collected some statistics on the point. The number of sales

notified in the Gazette up to the end of Medam 1109 is 27,171. The number of cases in which sales were actually conducted was 10,861. The number of cases that were confirmed is 3,567.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Are there cases of sales being postponed for want of bidders?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes, there may be such cases.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know from the member whether the Stationery Department objected to the use of large quantities of paper for the notifications?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have no information. Although it may appear from the notifications we find in the Gazette that a very large number of properties are being sold, it is not so in fact.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member whether instructions have been issued not to notify the sales in the Government Gazette regarding sales of lands for revenue arrears?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes, instructions have been issued to the Tahsildars.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know the reason for that?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It was thought by Government that the notifications in the Gazette do not serve any useful purpose.

Let me now pass on to the point. I have already stated that the difficulties of the ryots are rather exaggerated and that the remission of tax will not afford them any substantial benefit. What the ryots actually need is not remission of tax.

What should be done at this is to take such steps as would restore the economic prosperity of the ryots and to help them to tide over their present difficulties. I may assure the House that the Government are considering what measures should be adopted in order to improve the economic prospects of the ryots. The grant of remission will also be considered in that connection

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Can you give us any idea of those measures?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*). It was ruled by the President that, when a member has heard the ringing of the bell, questions cannot be asked.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I feel really sorry to observe that members of this House sometimes make mountains of mole-hills and see points of order where there is none. After all when we are dealing with a serious question, I expect, in fairness of the House, such right need only be exercised under proper discretion which every member will appreciate. I rang only the first bell. Mr. George, you can continue.

**MR. A S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : I was asking the question whether the House could get any idea of the proposals of the Government to take any relief measures ?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I might say that the Dewan has expressed his intention to go into the matter soon after the sessions of the Legislature are over. He proposes to consult those who are concerned in this matter and he will see what steps are necessary and can be taken at the present moment to help the ryots. Government hope to consider not merely the question of remission of tax but also other more important and urgent questions of the rehabilitation of the ryots.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : I did not hear the last word.

**MR K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I said, not only would they consider the remission question but also other more important questions for the general improvement in the economic condition of the ryots.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : May I know—

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : Was this question seriously considered when the budget was framed ?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : No.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I certainly want the rules of the debate strictly conformed to. Only one member can put a question at one time.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Sir, We shall be grateful to Government for whatever measures they may adopt to alleviate the present economic distress. But the question under discussion is whether a remission of tax should be allowed or not. Apart from the question of other measures which the Government will adopt, we have now to see whether the demand made by this motion has to be accepted or not. If the conditions of the agriculturists improve as a result of the steps that will be taken by the Government, the necessity for a remission of tax ceases. Till then the present condition of the agriculturists is what should guide us.

Sir, I did not originally propose to speak on this motion ; but, after hearing the Land Revenue Commissioner, I could not restrain myself. Therefore I propose briefly to answer the points raised by him. He said there were only two main points to be considered. One of them is to see whether this is not an extravagant demand. He would raise the question of the probability of the economic depression continuing not for one year, or two years, for a number of years. Then he asks how long can we be allowed to have this remission? In reply to that, I have only to put another question. Supposing the economic depression is going to continue for many years, and agriculturists continue to be incapable of paying tax, what will be their position if they are compelled to pay the tax in spite of their inability ? How long are they to put up with this difficulty ?

How long are they to continue the cry "we are unable to pay"? Do the Government expect them to continue to pay the tax for any number of years in spite of their growing inability to pay. The Land Revenue Commissioner or somebody else has to answer this on behalf of Government. The argument of the Government runs more or less like this : "You are unable to pay. Your inability will continue for many years : Still you must continue to be paying or we will sell your lands". I am really astonished at the absurdity of the whole argument.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Is it not too strong a word ?

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, unfortunately the situation demands it. Otherwise I would not have used it. So, Sir, having regard to this inability of ryots to pay taxes, I would advise the Government to take from them only such amounts as they are in a position to pay. Then Government may have to curtail their expenditure. Now, Sir, the Government have taken it as an axiom that they must spend as much money as possible without caring how they get it. They do not care whether the people are in a position to pay, They must cut their coat according to their cloth and their cloth is what the ryots are able to supply. They should do this, if the Government exists for the good of the people. If this depression continues the immediate course to be adopted by the Government is to grant a remission.

The next argument of the learned Land Revenue Commissioner is that 55 per cent. of the tax-payers give only less than a rupee per annum by way of taxation and 32 per cent. less than Rs. 5. The Land Revenue Commissioner thinks that those who pay less than one rupee can very well afford to pay it. That is grand mistake. I respectfully ask the Land Revenue Commissioner to think of the income of the poor ryot who pays as tax less than one rupee. The ryot pays tax for the land he owns ; with what his land gives him he has to maintain himself and his family.

The Land Revenue Commissioner refers to the luxuries of the ryots. He says the poor people use tobacco and that is a luxury. In the case of tobacco, it has become a necessity with many people. To them it is as necessary as food and water. There is absolutely no extravagance in the demand we make.

Then the question is raised by Government, "how are we to meet our expenditure?". I must emphasise the fact that Government must cut short their expenditure. Now a lot of money is being spent on avoidable and unnecessary things. The Government must refrain from waste. Then there will be ample money for necessary expenditure.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : The demand presented by the resolution is well established, since it has been admitted by Government Benches that there is acute economic distress in the State. However, there are two or three arguments advanced by the Land Revenue Commissioner to controvert the contention contained in

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

the motion. I am sorry I have to expose the fallacy that lurks in the defence. It is admitted that there is the striking phenomenon that I brought to the notice of Mr. George while he was on his legs as to how the land revenue is being realised by the State. He said that, though as many as 27,000 and odd notifications were issued for the sale of land on account of arrears of land revenue, only 10,861 sales were actually conducted. Of these, he further said, only 3,567 were actually confirmed. Therefore, he asserted that the economic depression has been exaggerated in the House, if not pretended by the persons who, according to us, are wholly in the grip of the depression.

It cannot be said that, in expectation of an off-chance of remission as the result of agitation in this House, the landholders were withholding payment. It is too improbable to gulp. We find as a matter of fact 27,000 and odd notifications with regard to the sale of the properties of those who defaulted payment of tax. Any person especially when he is hit hard by the economic distress, will at once pay tax to the *Pravarthikar* if he has any means to do so, to avoid extra charges. It will not be deliberately withheld, since it would swell up the amount realisable. And then it was said that after all 10,000 and odd sales alone took place, of which 3,000 and odd only were confirmed. Meanwhile, what goes on behind the scenes is not realised. These poor people run about, hypothecating even their homesteads and pledging whatever they can to raise money from usurious sharpers. What is the result? A few months later on, their land would be sold in court auction. I have direct experience of the low price fetched by properties in court-sale in these hard times. If you investigate the causes, you will come across the utter inability of the people to meet their liabilties. Therefore Mr. George's opinion is not an answer at all.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): What would be the effect of reviving that notification in the Gazette?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): That is something not quite relevant. I shall come to it later on.

Then it was said, with regard to people who have to pay Re. 1 to Rs. 5, by way of tax, that they are all indulging in luxuries, in the eyes of Government, disentitling them to any relief. After all, the luxury quoted as instance is tobacco. If it is a luxury, it has also become a necessity. Mr. George, with equal force, may argue that, even if some of these people who use tobacco fall ill and spend money upon their medical treatment, such expenditure may be classified as luxury. If that is also a luxury, can it not be urged that the Government also have their luxuries?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You use the word luxury in a figurative sense; otherwise, I cannot allow that.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): If the party to be taxed has no margin of profit, over and above what is needed for his bare requirements, wherefrom is he to raise money for the payment of tax? There may be no possibility to take a cash from out of

his income. In such cases, it is not statesmanship to strangle him for payment of tax. Even in the matter of tobacco, he is contributing something to the State, by way of tax in another form. He is, as a matter of fact, contributing something. Therefore that is not a valid argument.

I am glad, however, that Mr. George raised one pertinent question. He asked whether such tinkering measures as the extension of time for payment would afford any real relief. I agree that they would not. The root cause of the trouble has to be faced, but it is no good leaving it to time. Is time our ally? If not, why not take some substantial step? Some of the western countries have turned the corner by deflation of currency, by economic planning, by raising price levels and so forth. We have also to adopt some such permanent measures. The price level, if raised, will afford substantial relief. Anyhow the question is there. The ryots are not pretending economic depression. Elimination of luxuries like tobacco is nothing to the purpose. Hence, I have to plead on behalf of the poor landholders for adequate relief.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I move that the question be now put.

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Have I not got a right to speak, Sir?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The question will be put after the official member replies. I think this being a very important matter, both the mover and the official member may have some hirg to say, but I request them to take as little time as possible. Now, the mover may first speak.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): സർ, ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിനു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായ ന്യായങ്ങൾ വെറും മുടന്തൻ ന്യായങ്ങളാകുന്നു. അവർ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ചില പ്രസ്താവനകൾ വേറെ ഒരു രൂപത്തിൽ പറയുന്നതായാൽ നമുക്കൊന്നുകൂടി എളുപ്പത്തിൽ മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയും. ഒരു മകൻ തള്ളയുടെ അടുക്കൽ ചെന്നു എനിക്കു വിശക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള ആവലാതി ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. തള്ളയുടെ മറുപടി നിൻെറ വയറു കണ്ടാൽ പറ്റിപിടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. നിൻെറ കണ്ണു നോക്കിയാൽ കുഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതായും ഞാൻ കാണുന്നു. നിനക്കു വിശക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലായി. പക്ഷേ കുഞ്ഞേ നിനക്കു ഞാൻ ചോറു തരികയില്ല എന്നാണ്. കലത്തിൽ ധാരാളം ചോറു വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന നാട്യവും ആ തള്ളക്കുണ്ടു്. ചോറെങ്കിൽ തള്ളയുടെ വയറും നല്ലപോലെ നിറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു. എന്നിട്ടും 'കുഞ്ഞേ നിനക്കു വിശക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ചോറു തരികയില്ല. നീ എങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലും നിൻെറ കാര്യം നോക്കിക്കൊള്ളണം.' എന്നു ആ തള്ള പറയുന്നതു

[Mr. N. E. Varughese.]

പോലെയാണു നമ്മോടു ഗവണ്മെന്റു പറയുന്നതു.

ഇതിനെപ്പററി വളരെ അധികം പ്രസംഗിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഗവണ്മെന്റുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നുമുള്ള മറുപടി ഞാൻ മുൻപു പറഞ്ഞ എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുകമാത്രമേ ചെയ്യുന്നുള്ളു.

സർ, ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഭരണചക്രം മുന്നോട്ടുപോയി കൊണ്ടിരിക്കണം. എങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ക്ഷേമവും രാജ്യത്തു സമാധാനവുമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയുള്ളു. ഈ തത്വം മറന്നു ആ ഭരണചക്രത്തിനു ടവു തട്ടിയാലും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഭാരം കുറഞ്ഞു ആശ്വാസം കിട്ടണം എന്നുള്ള വിചാരത്താലല്ലാ ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): മെമ്പർ എന്റെ ഭേദഗതി സ്വീകരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണോ ഇങ്ങിനെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): Am I bound to answer that question, Sir?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You may do as you like.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ൫൦ ശതമാനം ഭൂനികുതി ഇളച്ചു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭ്യർത്ഥന വളരെ കഠിനമായിപ്പോയില്ലയോ, ഗവണ്മെന്റു കാര്യങ്ങളും നടക്കേണ്ടയോ എന്നാണു് ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഭാഗത്തു നിന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതിനു ഞാൻ പറയുന്ന സമാധാനം ഈ ഭൂനികുതി കൊണ്ടുമാത്രമല്ലാ ഗവണ്മെന്റു കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടന്നുപോകുന്നതെന്നാണു്. ഏകദേശം ൨½ കോടി രൂപയോളം പല വഴികളിലുംകൂടി ജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു വന്നു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. അപ്പോൾ ൭ ലക്ഷം രൂപയോളം വരുന്ന ഭൂനികുതിനെ ഇളച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഭരണചക്രം മുന്നോട്ടുഗമിക്കുന്നതിനു യാതൊരു തടസ്സവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ലാ. ഏററവും നിസ്സാരമായിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യകളാണു് ൫൦ ശതമാനംകരം ഇളവചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വലുതായ ഭൂരിപക്ഷമുള്ള ഓരോരുത്തർക്കും സൌജന്യമായികിട്ടുന്നതെന്നുള്ള അഫിഷ്യൽ മെമ്പറിന്റെ ആക്ഷേപവും ഒരിക്കലും സ്വീകരിക്കത്തക്കതല്ല. "ചിരട്ടയിലെവെള്ളം ഉറുമ്പിനുസമുദ്രം" എന്നുപറയുന്നതുപോലെ ഒരുചക്രമെങ്കിലും ഇളവുചെയ്തുകിട്ടിയാൽ അതു് സാധുക്കളായജനങ്ങൾക്കും, വിശേഷിച്ചു ഈ കാലത്തു, അവരുടെ ചെറുതായ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ നിർവഹിക്കുന്നതിനു പര്യാപ്തമാകും. ചുരുങ്ങിയസംഖ്യയാണെങ്കിലും കിട്ടിയാൽ അതു അവർക്കു വളരെ ആശ്വാസപ്രദമായ ഒരു സംഗതി

യാണ്, അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ വാദവും ന്യായീകരിക്കത്തക്കതല്ലാ. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു, ഇപ്പറയുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള സങ്കടങ്ങൾ ഒന്നുമില്ലാ എന്നും ലക്ഷ്വറീസിനു വേണ്ടി അവർ ധാരാളമായി പണം ചെലവാക്കുന്നു എന്നും ഗവണ്മെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടി അതിൻെറ സാധുതയെപ്പററി യഥാർത്ഥമായി ധരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടല്ല. ഒരു ന്യായത്തിനുവേണ്ടി പറഞ്ഞു എന്നുമാത്രമേ ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ബീഡിയും പുകയിലയും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു ഭക്ഷണം പോലെ അത്യാവശ്യമായിതീർന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കാലമാണ്. ജനങ്ങൾ അവയെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു് ലക്ഷ്വറീസിനുവേണ്ടിയിട്ടല്ലാ. ആവശ്യത്തിനായിട്ടാണ്. വളരെ കാലമായി പരമ്പരയായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചു അതും ആവശ്യമായിതീർന്നു. ഒഴിച്ചു വച്ചാൽ സുഖക്കേടുണ്ടാകുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ലക്ഷ്വറീസിനുവേണ്ടി അല്ലാ ബീഡിയും പുകയിലയും ജനങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു എന്നു കാണാം. അതിനു തന്നേ ആണ്ടുതോറും കൂടുതൽ കരം ചുമത്തി കൂടുതൽ ആദായം ഗവണ്മെൻറു എടുക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. ആ ഭാരവും ജനങ്ങളിലാണു വന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നത്.

അല്പം ആശ്വാസം നൾകുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ ചില പ്രസ്താവനകളും അഫിഷ്യൽ മെമ്പർ ചെയ്തതായി ഞാൻ ഓർമ്മിക്കുന്നു. ജനങ്ങൾ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും ഗവണ്മെൻറു അതറിയുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും അതിൻെറ നിവാരണത്തിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെപ്പററി ശ്രദ്ധയോടുകൂടി ആലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും അദ്ദേഹം പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളൊരു മനസ്ഥിതി ഇപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടായതിൽ ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ആ മനസ്ഥിതി ഉണ്ടായതു് എപ്പോഴാണോ; ബഡ്ജററ് രൂപീകരിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടായതാണോ? അതോ ഈ സെഷൻ ആരംഭിച്ചശേഷം ഉണ്ടായതാണോ എന്നറിഞ്ഞില്ല.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Mr. Varughese, the time when the Government entertained the idea is irrelevant.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): ഈ അഭിപ്രായം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുണ്ടായതു് എങ്ങിനെയാണെന്നറിയാൻ വേണ്ടി ഞാനതു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം വോട്ടിനിടണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) I have brought an amendment. There is precedent in this House.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : That point of order has been specifically raised by Mr. Elenkath. Notwithstanding that, I called the attention of the House to that fact that the amendment as understood in a cut motion is different from amendment, the term applied to a bill, a legislative measure. I observed also that use of the word amendment and allowed Mr. Elenkath to mention his point according to the literal meaning of the word, which means make better or improve; otherwise there

[Deputy President.]

would be no meaning for the amendment; while technically it can be an amendment only if there is any addition or reduction said to be made to the demand. We have been accustomed to hear members supporting cut motions on grounds various and numerous. So Mr. Elenkath puts in a supplementary argument. Additional points were raised in the course of discussion so that I may once more repeat that the motion be put to vote. It is only in that sense I allowed it and I do not propose to put the so-called amendment to vote, because it is not an amendment in any technical sense.

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, as I have already said, my points are briefly these. The demand of 50 per cent. reduction in Land Revenue which is the only stable source of revenue to the Government is really an extravagant one. My next point is that what is really needed for the tax-payer is not a small remission which will not really help him but some definite practical steps which would improve his economic position. A 50 per cent. reduction is not going to give him any benefit while the effect on the finances of the State will be very very serious. Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai said he would have hesitated to make this seriously but for the fact that the Government has ample resources and he also said that the non-official members of the House are not responsible for the finances of the State. I cannot Sir, agree with that statement.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Can the Government give a definite assurance of a reduction of 25 per cent. tax on the floor of the House?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I cannot at present give such an assurance.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Did not the Financial Secretary say that the Government is in possession of sufficient resources?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): May view is that, although the Government have a fairly good reserve, a reduction of 50 per cent. in the tax like this year after year would speedily wipe out that resource.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know the percentage of reduction of tax on rubber lands?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The tax on rubber lands which was Rs. 2 per acre was reduced to Re. 1. That means a reduction of 50 per cent.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know from the member the percentage of tax paid from rubber lands?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have no information.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know the percentage of tax paid from Kandukrishi lands?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I am not sure. My point was that the finances of the State cannot stand such a very heavy reduction.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Could it not be made up by a reduction of salary of officers?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, it is usual to speak of the salaries of officers, as if it is an inexhaustible gold mine into which you can put your hands for whatever you want? For what purposes are we to utilise the salary of officers? I am sure that if some members of the House would sit patiently and go carefully into the question of expenditure on salaries, as the Retrenchment Committee did, they will come to the conclusion that after all they can get very little out of it.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know from the member the charges of the establishment of the Land Revenue Department and the amount collected by them?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That can easily be worked out from the budget.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): On the Land Revenue Department alone?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not think the member need answer that question. The total expenditure of salaries may be irrelevant

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): Does the member think that the financial position of the country would cease to be unquestionably sound, as the Financial Secretary said, if a 50 per cent. reduction is made?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It would cease to be unquestionably sound if this reduction is allowed year after year. None of us can say that the economic depression is going to last only for this year. Surely, if it lasts, the members will ask for a 50 per cent. reduction next year also. They are bound to do it.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know from the member, if the House assures the Government that they will not demand a reduction for the next year, whether the Government are prepared to make the reduction this year?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That will be a curious undertaking.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know from the member whether, in case the depression continues at this rate, the member does not anticipate a demand for a remission of the entire tax?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I hope the members will not.

[Mr. K. George.]

Sir, about the question of luxuries, although I do not propose to elaborate the point, I still hold the view that the people of this country ought to realise the actual condition of the present time and set about to adjust their standards of life suitably. Our standard of living has to come down. That is one of the ways of meeting the situation. Therefore it was that I said that the luxuries can be reduced.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Karukulam 1*): May I know from the member if the people of the State do not use tobacco, whether the revenue of the State will not be reduced to some extent?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes, I do not deny that.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Are the Government agreeable to a $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. reduction?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Sivatanu Pillai has also got up to ask a question. I wish only one member to be in possession of the House.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): My question is whether the Government are agreeable to the $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. reduction?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Sivatanu Pillai is in possession of the House.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Can the member open negotiations for the reduction of the tax in case this House assures the Government not to demand a reduction next year?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I have already said that it would be curious.

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner*): I have already said what the Government intend to do. The question of giving immediate relief to the ryots as well as helping them to better their present economic position will be considered seriously by the Government; and I can assure the House that this question will not be postponed but will be considered as soon as the Sessions of the Legislature are over.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know from the member whether a 50 per cent. cut of the pay of the member in charge will cause very great inconvenience in his financial condition?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not think that it is a fair question.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: It is an absolutely wrong and unparliamentary question. I have been trying to impress upon this House the necessity of members conforming to recognised parliamentary forms. I am extremely sorry that an attempt is made by certain members to cross-examine other members with regard to personal convictions, matters connected with personal income and so forth. I am sure the House will take me, as I ought to be, in a spirit of fairness; but I cannot allow this kind of thing to go on (*Hear, hear*).

There is a closure motion. The question before the House is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,450 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and carried.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I demand a poll.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I am prepared to allow the poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

AYES—52

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 „ T. K. Alexander
3 „ V. T. Chacko
4 „ S. Chattanatha Karayalar
5 „ P. Chidambaram Pillai
6 „ A. S. Damodarn Asan
7 „ A. Easwara Pillai (*Kathukulam II*)
8 „ K. R. Elenkath
9 „ Antony George
10 „ M. Mahomed Haneef
11 „ S. J. Nair
12 „ M. K. Janardana Kamath
13 „ T. S. Jayanthan Nambootiri
14 „ N. John Joseph
15 „ T. C. Joseph
16 „ K. C. Karunakaran
17 „ T. T. Kesavan Sastri
18 „ K. M. Krishnan
19 „ K. P. Krishna Menon
20 „ Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
21 „ N. K. Krishna Pillai
22 „ Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
23 „ T. Krishna Pillai
24 „ K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
25 „ E. K. Kunjuraman
26 „ K. M. Kuriakose
27 „ K. Madhavan
28 „ M. K. Madhavan Pillai
29 Mr. K. Mahomed
30 „ M. N. Nair
31 „ P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad
32 „ K. A. Narayana Pillai
33 „ Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
34 „ P. K. Narayana Pillai
35 Srimati T. Narayani Amma
36 Mr. G. Nilakantan
37 „ S. Nilakanta Pillai
38 „ K. Padmanabhan
39 „ Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
40 „ Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
41 Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar
42 Mr. Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
43 „ V. Ramakrishna Panickar
44 „ R. Raman Pillai
45 „ R. Sambasiva Aiyar
46 „ K. Sankaran
47 „ M. Sivatanu Pillai
48 „ A. Thanu Pillai
49 „ S. Thiraviam Nadar
50 „ N. E. Varughese
51 „ V. K. Velappan Nair
52 „ T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

NOES—10

1 Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai
2 „ K. George
3 Rao Sahib Dr N. Kunjan Pillai
4 Mr. C. O. Madhavan
5 „ R. Nilakanta Pillai
6 Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
7 „ K. Paramesvaran Pillai
8 „ R. M Statham
9 „ T. C. Thommen
10 „ G. B. E. Truscott

NEUTRALS—2

1 Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman | 2 Mr. E. H. Francis

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I think that the succeeding motions up to 385 inclusive lapse. We will proceed to the next.

**Motions Nos. 382 to 385.**

The following motions were therefore not moved :—

MR. M. N. NAIR :

382. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI :

383. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI

384. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,400 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

385. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,40 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

***Motion No 386***

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): സർ, ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ പലവക ചെലവിനുള്ള ൨൦൦ രൂപായിൽ നിന്നും ൧-രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപം.

ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കാൻ എന്നെ പ്രേരിപ്പിച്ചകാരണം ഈയിടേയായിറവന്യൂകുടിശ്ശികയ്ക്കു സ്ഥാവരവസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽ വില്പിക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പായി ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള പഴയനയത്തെപ്പററി ഗസററിൽ യാതൊരു പരസ്യവും ചെയ്യാതെ ചില വസ്തുക്കളെ ലേലത്തിൽ വിൽക്കാമെന്നു ഗവമ്മെൻറ് സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു നൂതനമായ നയത്തെ ഈ സഭയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനാകുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന റവന്യൂലേലംകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ വളരെ കുഴപ്പങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. പകുതിഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അശ്രദ്ധ നിമിത്തം ഡിമാൻറുനോട്ടീസ് ശരിയായി നടത്താതേയും ക്രമമായി ജപ്തിചെയ്യാതെയും കുടിശ്ശികക്കാരുടെ വീടുകളിൽ പോയി പണം പിരിക്കാതേയും അവരുടെ ഇഷ്ടംപോലെ റവന്യൂലേലം നടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. വസ്തുഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരെയും പട്ടാദാരന്മാരെയും അറിയിക്കാതെ രഹസ്യമായി മററു ചിലരുടെ പ്രേരണ നിമിത്തം ലേലം നടത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു സ്വല്പമായ വിലയ്ക്കു് അനേകം വസ്തുക്കൾ ഒരു കാലത്തു വിററുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. ഈ സങ്കടാവസ്ഥയെഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചതിൻെറ ഫലമായി കൃത്രിമമായും രഹസ്യമായും വസ്തുക്കൾലേലത്തിൽപോകാതിരി

ക്കുന്നതിനു വളരെക്കാലം മുൻപു മുതൽ പ്രജാസഭയിലും മററും ജനങ്ങൾ ആവലാതിപ്പെട്ടതിന്റെ ഫലമായി ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്തതിന്റെ ശേഷം മാത്രമേ വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽ വിൽക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളു എന്നു ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് ചട്ടമുണ്ടാക്കി. ആ ചട്ടം അടുത്തകാലംവരെയും നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. ഇതു നിമിത്തം പാട്ടാദാരന്മാർക്കുമാത്രമല്ല ഗുണമുള്ളത്. സ്ഥാവരവസ്തുകളെ ഒററിയായിട്ടും ഈടായിട്ടും എഴുതിവാങ്ങിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവർക്കും ഇതു വളരെ ഉപകാരമുള്ള ഒരു ചട്ടമായിരുന്നു. ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്താതെ ലേലം നടന്നാൽ ഇവർ എഴുതിവാങ്ങീട്ടുള്ള വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽ വില്ക്കാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത ഇവർക്കറിയാനും പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനും നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. വസ്തുക്കളിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കടം ഇവർക്കെല്ലാം കിട്ടാനുണ്ടായിരുന്നാലും റവന്യൂ ലേലത്തിനു മുൻഗണനയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു മററു കടക്കാർ പണം നഷ്ടപ്പെടുക സാധാരണമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവലാതി ശരിയാണെന്നു അന്നത്തെ ഗവർമ്മെന്റു ധരിച്ചതിന്റെ ശേഷമാണ് ലേലസംഗതി ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെന്റു തീരുമാനിച്ചത്. എന്നാൽ ഈ സംഗതികളെ അവഗണിച്ചു മൂന്നേക്കറിൽ കുറഞ്ഞ വസ്തുക്കളെ ലേലത്തിൽ വില്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതില്ലാ എന്നു ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവർമ്മെന്റു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു വാസ്തവമാണെങ്കിൽ അതു പൊതുവേ വലിയ സങ്കടകരമാണ്. ഈ കാര്യം തന്നെയും ഏററവും രഹസ്യമാക്കി വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. വസ്തുക്കൾ ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്താതെ ലേലത്തിൽ വിൽക്കാം എന്നു ഗവർമ്മെന്റു തീരുമാനിച്ച വിവരം ഗസററിൽ പോലും പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്താൻ പാടില്ലായെന്നു വച്ചതിന്റെ അർത്ഥമെന്താണ്? അതുകൊണ്ട് ഗവർമ്മെന്റു ഇങ്ങനെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ—

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): A point of order, Sir. I should like to know what has become of my motion No. 384.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I said practically all these are the same and I waited for some minutes and Mr. Sivatanu Pillai did not rise up. So I said all those motions lapsed. I am sorry you do not come up in time. Now I must ask Mr. Varughese to proceed.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Thiruvalla I*): ഗസററിൽ അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലാ. ഇപ്പോഴും അതു രഹസ്യമാക്കി വച്ചിരിക്കയാണ്. ഇതു പരമാർത്ഥമാണെങ്കിൽ —

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ തന്നെ ഇന്നു ആ ഭാഗം സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടില്ലേ?

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): ഉണ്ട്. ഇത്രയും രഹസ്യമാക്കിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥമെന്താണ്? ഗസററിനു കൂടുതൽ കടലാസു ചെലവാകുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് കടലാസിന്റെ വിലക്കൂടുതലിനെ ഭയന്നാണോ ഈ ഏർപ്പാടുവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു അറിയാൻപാടില്ലാ. അതുകൊണ്ടു മുൻനടന്ന നടപടിയ്ക്കു യാതൊരു വിധത്തിലും ഒരുമാററവും ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ലാ. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ആകമാനം അപകടത്തിലാകുമെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഹാജരാക്കിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by Mr. Varughese for the consideration of this House. This is one of the instances in which we find the Government adopting a retrograde policy. These are days when people have great faith in advertisements. People try to notify sales as far as possible in order to secure the maximum price for the goods that are put up for sale. As my friend observed, it was on account of repeated agitations for a number of years in the Popular Assembly that the Government decided that the sale of lands for arrears of land revenue should be previously notified in the Government Gazette. In answer to a question of my friend Mr. S. Krishna Pillai in the old Legislative Council, it was stated that, though there was no provision in the Revenue Recovery Regulation that adequate notice should be given beforehand for the sale of any land for arrears of land revenue, it is being done as an executive measure to give wide publicity. After a lapse of 10 years, this practice has been dropped by Government without any reason whatever. It was stated by the Land Revenue Commissioner that it was not serving much useful purpose by publishing these sales in the Gazette. I am surprised that it took 9 years to find out that it is not serving any useful purpose. My submission is that the Government have adopted a policy which is detrimental to the interests of the people as well as to Government itself. If the Government advertise these sales in the Gazette, there is a better chance for them to realise the full value of the land. As some one observed here, it is my conviction that the reason why Government has stopped this practice is that they were ashamed of the volume which the Travancore Government Gazette was assuming due to the publication of these notifications. In every Gazette issued during the last one month, we were finding more than 200 pages solely set apart for the purpose of publishing sales of properties for arrears of land revenue. Sir, I think, no sales should be conducted without a proper notification in the Government Gazette.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Will it not be better, Mr. Asan, if you resume your speech tomorrow. the House will now adjourn to meet again at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

The House adjourned at 5 P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,

*Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.*

PROCEEDINGS

OF

# THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

## FIRST ASSEMBLY
## THIRD SESSION.

*Friday, the 3rd August 1934/19th Karkatakam 1109.*

The Assembly re-assembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the Clock, the President presiding.

### NEW MEMBERS.

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar took the oath and signed the Rolls.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

*Naturopathic Hospital at Karukutty.*

151. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any memorial has been received from Mr. K. V. Michael, who conducts a Naturopathic Hospital at Karukutty in North Travancore, to give encouragement for his hospital:

(*b*) if so, whether the Darbar Physician made any investigation in the matter: and

(*c*) whether any further action was taken on the subject on the memorial?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The memorial has been forwarded to the Darbar Physician for report.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): I wish to know whether Naturopathy has been recognised by Government.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No. It has not been recognised by Government.

*Establishment of Grant-in-aid Vaidyasalas.*

152. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Mr. N. Nilakanta Pillai, Inspector of Ayurveda, has submitted any proposal to meet the public clamour for the establishment of more grant-in-aid *Vaidyasalas*;

G. P. T. 2154. 350. 2-3-1110. B

[Mr. T. K. Alexander]

(*b*) if so, what ; and

(*c*) whether Government have decided any line of action regarding his proposal ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) and (*b*) Yes. In the budget proposals for 1110, the Inspector had suggested the opening of 15 new grant-in-aid *Vaidyasalas* and 2 Hospitals.

(*c*) The proposal has to lie over for the present, owing to financial stringency.

*Contribution by the Trivandrum Municipality towards street lighting.*

153. ***MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Municipal Council, Trivandrum, makes any contribution towards the cost of lighting the public roads and streets lying within the municipal limits of Trivandrum, and, if so, the amount of contribution ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : No contribution is made by the Municipality except by way of payment for current consumption charges for certain lights and pumping plant.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*) : May I know from the member whether it is for the entire consumption or only for a part ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : For certain lights.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*) : It is for the entire lights ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : No.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam* I) : May I know from the member whether all the streets in the municipal town of Trivandrum are lighted every night ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : No.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : What is the amonut contributed by the Municipality ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : No contribution is made.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : It has been stated by he member that contribution is made by way of payment for current consumption. I want to know the amount.

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : Rs. 687/.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : Per year ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : Per year.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : May I know from the member what would be the cost incurred by the Electrical Department for lighting all the streets ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : I claim notice.

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*) : May I know from the member whether any concession is granted to the Municipality for the price of current per unit ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) ; Yes; a concession is given.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : May I know from the member whether it is the function of the Municipality to have the roads lighted ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : May I know, Sir, whether it was the Municipality that was incurring the expenditure for the lighting before the Electric Scheme came ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : The Municipality was incurring the expenditure.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*) : May I know whether there is any special reason for making this concession in favour of the Municipality ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I do not follow the member's question.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*) : May I know whether Government was not paying a special contribution ?

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*) : Sir, the member said that he did not understand my question. So I request that I may be allowed to put my question once more.

**PRESIDENT** : I do not think he said that.

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : I did not follow the member's question.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*) : My question is whether there was any special reason for making this concession in favour of the Municipality in regard to the amount that it had to pay for the current ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Some concessions are allowed to people who take large supplies of electric energy.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*) : Sir, my question is not answered.

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : Yes. A grant was being given.

**MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*) : May I know from the member whether any concession is granted to private individuals ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): Is there a cent. per cent. concession?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I am not aware.

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): Is there any means of ascertaining the energy consumed by the Municipality?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Yes, we have got the meter.

*Customs Receipts.*

154. *MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): Will the Government be pleased to state the customs receipts at the Customs House at Kundaur and the Railway Customs House at Shencotta for the years 1107 and 1108 and for the first half year of 1109?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*):

| | 1107. | | | 1108. | | | First half of 1109. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Chs. | C. | Rs. | Chs. | C. | Rs. | Chs. | C. |
| Customs receipts at the Gundar Customs House . | 18,839 | 3 | 4 | 20,364 | 10 | 10 | 11,045 | 26 | 4 |
| Customs receipts at the Shencotta Railway Customs House . | 15,821 | 19 | 11 | 11,951 | 27 | 15 | 7,456 | 8 | 14 |

*Export duty on cardamom.*

155. *MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they intend levying an export duty on cardamom in the near future;

(*b*) whether they have received any representations from the cardamom planters regarding the imposition of an export duty on cardamom: and

(*c*) whether they have taken any action on such representations?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes. The proposal to levy export duty on cardamom has been held in abeyance.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know from the member the average annual income derived from this if it is levied?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It will depend upon the percentage of the duty that is levied on cardamom.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know the rate of export duty proposed to be levied ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : The whole question is under consideration. I do not think I can say more than that.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know from the member the amount of cardamom that was exported in the year 1107 ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : It is given in the Statistics of Travancore for the year 1108.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know the quantity now ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have not got the figure with me now.

**PRESIDENT** : It is to be found in the Government publication.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : I wish to know whether the member is in a position to give the exact quantity now.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Sir, I have not got that publication with me at present.

**PRESIDENT** : The difficulty is that both the Honourable members have not got that Government publication with them at present.

**MR G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member the number of chowkeys that has to be created ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : 3 or 4 chowkeys have to be established.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*) : May I know the number of passes through which the people can get into the British territory ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I believe there are a number of them.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*) . I did not hear the answer.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : There are a number of passes. I cannot give the exact number.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*) : Should not these be guarded ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes, certainly.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member whether, if chowkeys are under the charge of the Division Officers, they will be properly guarded ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I don't follow the question.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*): May I know from the member the number of cardamom cultivators ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I believe there are more than 3,000 *pattadars* who cultivate cardamom.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*): May I know the least extent of land possessed by a *pattadar*?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It may be only a few acres. I cannot give the exact figure.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*): May I know whether the imposition of export duty will be a source of trouble to the cultivators?

**PRESIDENT**: It is a question of opinion.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): May I know from the member whether Government have expected Rs. 60,000 under export duty on cardamom without fixing the percentage that should be levied?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The question of levying an export duty is under the consideration of Government. The question whether it should be in the form of an export duty or in some other form has not been decided.

*Abolition of export duty on cocoanut products.*

156. * **MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state what action the Government have taken upon the passing of the Resolutions to abolish the export duty on cocoanut produce?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): The matter is under the consideration of Government.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether export duty is levied for cocoanut products in other cocoanut producing countries?

**PRESIDENT**: I think that question was asked and answers were given so very often.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member how long this question was under the consideration of Government?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Since the Resolution was passed in this House.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member the period for which it has been under the consideration of Government?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): It has been under the consideration of the Government since the Resolution was passed in this House.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether the Government began thinking of it only after the Resolution was passed in this House?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): I cannot exactly say when it came to be under the consideration of Government.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether it was before or after the Resolution was passed in this House?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): It might have been under consideration of Government even before that.

*Abolition of export duty on cocoanut products.*

157. ✻ **MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether, in pursuance of the Resolution passed in the Assembly, the export duty for the products of the cocoanut tree was abolished:

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the negative, why it was not done so; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, what is the exact amount that the Government would be losing towards the revenue of the State in this direction?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

(*b*) and (*c*) These do not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member the exact amount that the Government are getting from the export duty of cocoanut products in the State?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is given in the Statistical Volume.

*Abolition of export duty on cocoanut products.*

158. ✻ **MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have accepted the Resolution passed in the Sri Mulam Assembly on the 28th May 1934 regarding the abolition of the export duty on copra and other cocoanut products;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the steps taken by Government for giving effect to the same; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the negative, the reason for the same?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) The Resolution is under the consideration of Goverment.

(*b*) and (*c*) These do not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know from the member whether the abolition of this duty will better the economic condition of the Travancore cocoanut producers?

**PRESIDENT**: It is a question of opinion.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know the amount of export duty actually levied on cocoanut in 1108?

**PRESIDENT**: That has been answered. The member would do well to refer to the Statistical Volume.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know the rate of export duty on one candy of copra in 1109?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It was published in the Gazette of the time.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know the rate at present?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think it is 5 per cent of Rs. 48, the tariff value of 1,000 cocoanuts, and of Rs. 96 the tariff value of one candy of copra.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum- Urban*): Is there any officer in the service of Government who has made a special study of tariffs?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Excise Commissioner is the adviser to Government on such matters.

**MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*): May I know on what basis the tariff value was fixed?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It was fixed in consideration of the market value at the time. The tariff value is always fixed higher than the market value. It has never been the policy of this Government to fix the tariff value at the same level as the market value.

**MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*) May I know whether the advice of the Excise Commissioner is that of an expert in the matter?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): When Government consider the question, they certainly take the advice of the Excise Commissioner.

**MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*): May I know from Government whether the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee were aware that they were not in a position to tackle that policy?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am aware of that.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): May I know when this tariff rate was fixed, *i. e.* how many years ago?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am told it was fixed in Karkatakam 1106.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): May I know whether there was any attempt on the part of Government to revise the tariff rates after 1106?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The matter has been engaging the attention of Government and is still under their consideration. Probably they will be able to come to a decision at an early date.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): May I know whether it is the information of Government that the market value of articles in 1109 is just one-half of what it was in 11 6 and that a revision of tariff rates has become highly necessary even though export duty is not abolished?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government feel the necessity and they are considering the question.

*Statement by caste of Sirkar Vakils.*

159. ***MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Alleppey II*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Sirkar Vakils in the State?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The *statement is laid on the table.

*Road between Edappalli and Arakkakadavu.*

160. ***MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the opening of a metalled road between Edappalli and Arakkakadavu has been sanctioned by the Government: and

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, whether any provision has been made till now for carrying out the work?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) In view of the answer to part (*a*), this does not arise.

**MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*): May I know from the member whether any sum was provided in the budget in any of the previous years for this work?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I have no information on that point.

*Newspapers subscribed for by Government.*

161. ***MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): Will the Government be pleased to state the names of newspapers subscribed for by them together with the number of copies of each so subscribed for by them, and the respective amounts by way of subscription paid to each annually?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): A †statement giving the information is laid on the table.

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): May I know whether this list includes also papers supplied to the Legislative Council Library?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not think that any newspaper is specially got down for the Council Library. Some papers subscribed for by Government are sometimes placed in the Council Library; but they are not intended solely for the Library.

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* *Vide* Appendix I

† *Vide* Appendix II

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): May I know whether it is a fact that some of the important daily papers such as the "Malayala Rajyam" and "Malayala Manorama" are not placed in the Library?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am not aware of it. If it is a fact, I will look into it.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether Government consider it necessary that copies of all newspapers subscribed for by Government must be placed in the Legislative Council Library?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government do not consider it necessary.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know the purpose with which the Legislative Council Library is opened?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): To give facilities to the members of the Legislature to read the books that are kept in the Library.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know why some of the newspapers which could not otherwise be used are placed in the Council Library?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is done as a matter of courtesy.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Is it because there is no other place to keep them?

**PRESIDENT**: As a matter of courtesy, they are placed there. It is left to the House to say whether they want it or not.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Is it as a matter of courtesy that papers which are not useful for any other purpose are placed in the Library?

**PRESIDENT**: Is that so?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Some papers are no doubt placed there. But Government do not subscribe for these papers for the sole use of the Library. They are intended for other purposes and as far as possible, they are placed in the Library also. If Honourable members want all the papers to be kept there, we will have to subscribe for more copies.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether Government will be pleased to place on the table of the Legislative Council Library the copies of the Vernacular Dailies?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The question will be considered.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know whether that courtesy will be extended to other useful papers also?

**PRESIDENT**: The matter will be considered. That is what the member says.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Are there papers "useful" and "not useful.".

**PRESIDENT**: That is from the standpoint of the member who spoke and not from the standpoint of Government.

*Memorial of Dr. Mrs. Lukose.*

162. ***MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Qulon I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether Dr. Mrs. Lukose, Surgeon in charge of the Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum, has submitted a memorial to Government on the action taken by Government in connection with the complaints from one Mr. K. R. Das, Aloomood, Statue Road, Trivandrum :

(*b*) if so, whether Government will lay it on the table

(*c*) whether Government have taken any action on the memorial ; and

(*d*) if so, what action has been taken ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No. The memorial is treated as confidential.

(*c*) and (*d*) It is under the consideration of Government.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know, Sir, whether the increase of pay granted to Dr. Mrs. Lukose is on the basis of the memorial submitted ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) . No increase of pay has been granted to Mrs. Lukose.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRIHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the personal allowance has been added as personal pay to her ?

**RAO SAHID DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Mrs. Lukose was getting a personal allowance of Rs. 150 and that is being continued.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether her emolument as Senior Surgeon of the Women and Children's Hospital has been increased ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): As Senior Surgeon she was getting a pay of Rs.600. She was also getting an allowance of Rs. 150 and this allowance is being continued now also.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : Is she not the Deputy Darbar Physician now ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): She is Deputy Darbar Physician and will continue as such till 32nd Karkatakam. After that, she will be the Superintendent of the Women and Children's Hospital.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Am I to understand that the additional emolument that she will get is for her duties as Senior Surgeon of the Women and Children's Hospital?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): As Superintendent of the Women and Children's Hospital.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I take it that it is independent of the claims pressed in the memorial?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The memorial relates to an entirely different matter and not to her pay.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I take it that this increase of emoluments as Superintendent of the Women and Children's Hospital is independent of the considerations placed before Government in the memorial?

**PRESIDENT**: The Honourable member uses the expression "increase of emoluments" which the Government member denies.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether Government have not admitted that there is some increase in her emoluments as Superintendent of the Women and Children's Hospital?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, Mrs. Lukose was getting a pay of Rs. 600 as Surgeon of the Women and Children's Hospital and also an allowance of Rs. 150. Now as Superintendent of the Women and Children's Hospital, she gets Rs. 600 *plus* Rs. 150. There is therefore no increase, Sir.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): So she is now getting Rs. 150 more as Superintendent of the Hospital?

**PRESIDENT**: There is no Superintendent's place created in the Women and Children's Hospital yet according to the Government Member. It will come into force from 1st Chingom next.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): When it comes into force, may I know whether it is not an increase in her emoluments as Superintendent of the Hospital?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not think so. She has been getting Rs. 750 and she is going to get the same amount from 1st Chingom 1110 also.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Was she getting Rs. 150 for supervising the affairs of the Women and Children's Hospital?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say for what particular purpose she was getting the allowance.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Was she not getting that allowance as Deputy Darbar Physician.?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): She was also the Deputy Darbar Physician and was given, besides her pay, an allowance of Rs. 150. I may also inform the House that Mrs. Lukose was getting an allowance of Rs. 150 even before she became the Deputy Darbar Physician.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether she was the Palace Doctor before she became Deputy Darbar Physician?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think so, for some time.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Am I to undertand that the Official Member is not in a position to tell us why she was given this allowance of Rs. 150 at first?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not at present. She was given this allowance years ago and I cannot say why at that time it was given to her.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Are there not records to show why she was given this allowance?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice. I must look into the records.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): By her being the Superintendent, is her work more or less than what it was before?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): As Superintendent of the hospital, she will have to do the same amount of work as she was doing as Surgeon in charge of the hospital.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): The same amount of work, less the Deputy Darbar Physician's work?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, to that extent it is less.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Does it not appear to Government that the pay itself is being raised proportionately to the amount of work that is taken from her?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I may inform the Honourable members that this allowance has been sanctioned to Mrs. Lukose only until further orders. The question will be looked into, if it is found necessary to do so.

*The Vempanni chira in Quilon taluk.*

163. ***MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there is a Government order to the effect that the Vempanni *chira*, otherwise known as Kottiyam *chira*, in the Quilon taluk, should not be registered;

(*b*) if so, the date of that order:

(*c*) whether it is a fact that, during the time of Dewan Mr. M. E. Watts, the Dewan, the Chief Engineer and the Land Revenue Commissioner, as a result of their joint inspection, decided that the Vempanni *chira* should not be given on registry as it is of great use to the cultivation of the adjoining paddy fields;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that Government at that time called for an estimate to improve the Vempanni *chira*; and

(*e*) if so, whether the estimate was prepared?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 13-6-1929.

[Mr. K. George.]

(*c*) The Dewan did not inspect the *chira*; but the Land Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Engineer made a joint inspection of the site and they were of opinion that the tank is useful for both irrigation and communal purposes and should be retained.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (d).

*The Trivandrum Public Library.*

164. *MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Secretary of the Public Library has notified that the public will not have access to the reference books in the Library unless they are subscribers;

(*b*) whether the Secretary has the permission from the Director of Public Instruction or Government to make such a change; and

(*c*) what necessitated the restriction?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No; but he published two notices restricting the use of the Reference Room, not the reference books, by the public.

(*b*) No. The Library is not under the control of the Director of Public Instruction; and Government sanction is not necessary for the action taken.

(*c*) The enforcement of Rule 23 of the Trivandrum Public Library Rules necessitated the restriction.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Can the Public Library be used by persons who are not either subscribers or members?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. All people can read newspapers and books in the Reading Room.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): It was stated in answer to part (*b*), that the Secretary was not under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction. May I know whether he is under orders of any other officer?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): He is under the orders of Government.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is he under the direct orders of Government?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Am I to understand that persons, who are neither subscribers nor members, will be supplied books in the Library?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They can take books and read them in the Reading Room.

*Free Library at Trivandrum.*

165. *MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether there was any free library in the Capital of this State?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government have no information.

*Enquiry into local needs by Dewan Peishkars.*

166. *MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the several Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, have arranged any conference or consultation with prominent citizens in their jurisdictions on public matters since the issue of the Government Notification this year urging them to such activities;

(*b*) if so, whether the Government have received any recommendation or report as an outcome of any such conference or consultation ·

(*c*) whether any of the officials above mentioned has failed to publish circuit programme in the various taluks they visited and to invite people to confer with them; and

(*d*) if so, what action the Government were taking to bring them to book?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Incom Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) In view of the above answer, this does not arise.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know whether it is obligatory on the part of Dewan Peishkars to report to Government about conferences and consultations held by them with prominent citizens in their jurisdictions?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Their tour diaries will contain notes of such conferences and consultations.

*Selection of Vernacular Text-Books.*

167. *MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): In regard to the Text-Books prescribed for use in schools during 1934-35, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Director of Public Instruction has selected the Vernacular books himself; and

(*b*) if not, to whom he has entrusted the duty of selecting these books?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) and (*b*) The Vernacular books were considered by the Director of Public Instruction personally in consultation with competent scholars within the Education Department.

*The Text-Book Committee and Prescription of Books.*

161. *MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): In regard to the Text-Books prescribed for use in schools during 1934-35, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what is the function of the Text-Book Committee; and

(*b*) whether the Director is competent to recommend, as Text-Books, books not approved by the Text-Book Committee?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) (i) To take into consideration such books as may be submitted to it by the Director and to advise him in regard to the suitability of the text-books for the several Classes and Forms in recognised schools, for school libraries and for teachers' use; and

(ii) to advise the Education Department as to the steps to be taken for the preparation and publication of new text-books, when necessary.

(*b*) No.

*Prescription of Text-Books from outside the approved list.*

169. *MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): In regard to the Text-Books prescribed for use in schools during 1934-35, will the Government be pleased to state whether there are not instances in the list of prescribed books for 1934-35, in which the Director has recommended prescription of books from outside the approved list?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): No.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether the Arabic text-books prescribed for Mahomedan schools have been approved by the Text-Book Committee?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): Does the member refer to the Arabic text-books prescribed for the examination classes?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Yes.

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): Those books have not been approved by the Text-Book ommittee.

*Prescription of Text-Books in English.*

170. *MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): In regard to the Text-Books prescribed for use in schools during 1934-35, will the Government be pleased to state whether the Headmasters are given permission to choose any English book out of the approved list?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, as laid down in Rule 30 of the Text-Book Committee Rules, dated the 15th December 1933.

*Hardships caused by lack of uniformity in the use of Text-Books.*

171. *MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): In regard to the Text-Books prescribed for use in schools during 1934-35, will the Government be pleased to state what measures the Director has taken

to mitigate hardships that may be caused to pupils whose guardians may be transferred from one school area to another where the books used are different?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): None.

*Issue of loans from the Land Mortgage Bank.*

172. ***MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether they have objected to the Land Mortgage Bank advancing loans to clear agricultural loans and loans due to the Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, No. 1, on property security; and

(*b*) if so, what are the reasons for so doing?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) The answer is in the negative.

The Board of Management of the Land Mortgage Bank are not, however, granting loans for the discharge of—

1. Agricultural loans, as it is not desirable to grant a loan from Government to discharge another loan granted by Government for a specific purpose; and

2. Loans from the Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., No. 1, Trivandrum, since the properties on which the debts are charged are transferred to the Co-operative Bank on usufructuary mortgage and as such the applicants are not in possession of the property as required in Rule 22 (Land Mortgage Bank Rules) except as lessees of the Bank.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) May I know the reasons for not granting loans from the Land Mortgage Bank to clear off debts due to the Central Co-operative Bank, Trivandrum?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The Central Co-operative Bank grants loans on the security of immovable property only when the possession of the properties concerned is passed on to the Bank by means of a mortgage deed in its favour, so much so that the borrower from the Central Co-operative Bank ceases to have legal possession of the properties offered as security But according to the rules of the Land Mortgage Bank, the properties offered as security must be in the legal and actual possession of the applicant for the loan.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Does the member know that, simultaneously with the granting of a loan to clear off the debt due to the Central Co-operative Bank, that Bank will give a release so far as the properties mortgaged to them are concerned?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I stated already, the rules of the Land Mortgage Bank require that the applicant for a loan must have the property offered as security in his possession at the time of the application.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I draw the attention of the member to he fact that such debtors to the

[Mr. K. A. Narayana Pillai.]

Central Co-operative Bank hold leases of their property from the Bank and, as such, are in possession of the property concerned ?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): According to the nature of the documents executed in favour of the Central Co-operative Bank, the possession is with the Bank. The borrowers hold the property from the Bank only as lease-holders.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Can the Bank make improvements on the property as the body in possession ?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It will depend on the exact nature of the particular document executed.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Has the member seen any such document ?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Has he come across any document under which the Bank has the right to make improvements ?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*); I do not remember at present.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Do the Government have any objection to loans being granted from the Land Mortgage Bank to clear off debts due to the Central Co-operative Bank ?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): As already stated, the rules of the Land Mortgage Bank insist on the applicant for loan being in possession of the property offered as security, while the Central Co-operative Bank advances loans only on the security of property over which usufructuary mortgage has been executed in its favour. The grant of a loan from the State Land Mortgage Bank for the discharge of a prior encumbrance in favour of the Central Co-operative Bank is thus incompatible with the rules of the Land Mortgage Bank.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Does the member know that the period of loans is smaller in the Central Co-operative Bank than in the Land Mortgage Bank, and the rate of interest higher ?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of amending the rules of the Land Mortgage Bank so that loans may be advanced even on property which are subject to usufructuary mortgages ?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Government do not think it advisable to grant loans on the security of properties which are already subject to a usufructuary mortgage.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether persons who have parted with the possession of their property for the purpose of borrowing money will be granted loans from the Land Mortgage Bank?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) Will that question be considered?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I have already answered that question.

**PRESIDENT**: That question of Mr. Asan relates to future action.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Urban*): May I know whether any interest is paid by mortgagers to mortgagees in possession of the property under mortgage?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Not ordinarily.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): May I ask whether the mortgager who takes back the mortgaged property on lease is not in possession of the property, though as lessee? Therefore, should not the Land Mortgage Bank advance loans to such persons?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I have already answered that question. The mortgager holds the property only on lease-hold tenure so far as possession is concerned.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): May I ask why loans should not be advanced in cases where the creditor also is willing to give a release of all his rights over the property?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): In such cases, the creditor and the debtor should put in a joint application for loan.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): May I take it then that loans will be granted on such joint applications?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The rules of the Land Mortgage Bank have to be amended suitably.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad I*): May I take it then that the necessary amendment will be made?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I cannot give a definite answer to that question on the spur of the moment.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Is it not the rule, under the Land Mortgage Bank Rules, that the money advanced must be paid direct to the creditor?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Then, may I know where is the difficulty in advancing loans for redeeming debts due to the Central Co-operative Bank?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The rules of the Land Mortgage Bank specifically provide that the applicant for loan must, at the time of the application, be in possession of the property offered as security. The question of the payment of the money advanced arises only after the loan is granted.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Has not the mortgager the right to mortgage his equity of redemption?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The Land Mortgage Bank is not advancing money on the security of *jenmom* or equity of redemption rights. I may also say, in this connection, that it is the intention of the Government that the Land Mortgage Bank should not be a rival institution to the Central Co-operative Bank.

MR PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): What is the rate of interest charged by the Central Co-operative Bank?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Generally $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): What is the rate of interest charged by the Land Mortgage Bank?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. till the end of Karkatakam 1109 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from 1st Chingom 1110.

*Conversion of the Todupuzha Munsiff's Court into a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court.*

173. *MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the High Court has recommended the conversion of the Todupuzha Munsiff's Court into a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court; and

(*b*) if so, what has become of the recommendation?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes: the proposal was made on the ground that there was not sufficient work for a full-time Munsiff at Todupuzha.

(*b*) The views of the High Court have been invited as to whether the work of the Todupuzha Munsiff could not be sufficiently increased by raising his pecuniary jurisdiction up to Rs. 5,000.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Have the Government received any reply from the High Court?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not yet.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): How long is it since the opinion of the High Court was called for?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The reference was made to the High Court on 15-4-1934.

*Resolution of the Travancore Private School Teachers' Conference.*

174. ***MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): With reference to clause 2 of the Government Proceedings on the resolutions of the conference of the Travancore Private School Teachers, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Education Reforms Committee reported to Government (Page 59, para 2 of the Report) that at present there is not sufficient security of tenure to private school teachers and that the provisions of the Code are not properly adhered to; and

(*b*) what they propose to do to see that "the existing Code rules regarding the endorsement of teachers' licenses are adhered to" in order to give "adequate protection to the teachers in privately managed schools"?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Director of Public Instruction has already issued instructions to all Inspecting Officers regarding the endorsement of teachers' licenses in accordance with the rules.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANHBHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): When were the instructions issued?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Immediately after the re-organisation of the Inspectorate.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): May I know whether the present Director has received appeals from any teacher against the managers in this matter.

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): May I know the number of such petitions?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*). It is rather difficult to give the accurate number.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): May I know the approximate number at least?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): About ten.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Am I to understand that innumerable appeals are being preferred to the Director against the managers of private institutions?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Not *innumerable*, but a considerable number.

*Award of grant-in-aid to Ayurveda Vaidyans.*

175. *MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there are instances of Ayurveda *Vaidyans* with lesser qualifications, experience and practice having been given greater grants than those with greater qualifications, experience and practice; and

(*b*) the principles that guide the giving and increasing of grant-in-aid?

ROA SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) No.

(*b*) Examination qualification, heredity, experience, popularity and success in the profession are reckoned as the guiding principles generally for giving grant-in-aid to Ayurveda *Vaidyans*. In the matter of increasing the grants, the location and accommodation of the *Vaidyasalas*, the nature and quantities of the medicines stocked, the length of service, efficiency and popularity of the *Vaidyans* are the points generally taken into consideration.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : May I know whether there are lady Ayurvedic physicians in receipt of grant-in-aid?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I believe there are.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : May I know whether any complaint has been received by Government showing the inconvenience of getting the service of these lady physicians when emergencies arose during night?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government have not received any complaint.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know from the member whether any one of the qualifications is sufficient to get the grant-in-aid?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, any one qualification alone is not sufficient.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Are all the qualifications required?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That depends upon the circumstances. Each application will be decided on its own merits.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know from the member what Government mean by "heredity" as a qualification?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There are families in which there have been Ayurvedic *vaidyans* generation after generation. That, I think, is an instance of heredity.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): May I know how popularity and success in profession are tested by Government?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is the Inspector of Ayurveda to test these things.

*Location of Vaidyasalas.*

176. ***MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is a proposal to re-locate the existing grant-in-aid *Vaidyasalas* so as to make them more or less equi-distant;

(*b*) whether they called for information from the *Vaidyans*;

(*c*) whether they have received the information and

(*d*) if the answer to parts (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) are in the affirmative, what action they have taken on it?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No. There is a proposal for the reallocation of *Vaidyasalas*, the object of which is to eliminate overlapping of institutions and to secure their re-distribution with a view to serve the needs of each locality and to afford scope for the grant of medical relief in rural areas.

(*b*) and (*c*) No.

(*d*) Necessary action will be taken on receipt of the report called for from the Inspector of Ayurveda on the subject.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): May I know how many times the Inspector of Ayurveda sent up his reports and how many times they were sent back by Government?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I remember to have received it once and a further reference was made to the Inspector. A second report has now been received.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): How long is it since that was received by Government?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The second report was received only a few days ago?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Which are the *vaidyasalas* proposed to be shifted?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Grovernment*): I think the Inspector has given his proposals in the report. It is not before me now.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla* III): May I know at least the number of *vaidyasalas* proposed to be shifted?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot answer that question now, Sir.

*Abolition of the separate Traffic Branch in the Police Department.*

177. *MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to absorb the staff in the Traffic Department in the general police force or to amalgamate them?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*): No proposals have been received yet.

*Traffic Branch of the Police Department.*

178. *MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of Traffic Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables in the Traffic Department;

(*b*) the qualifications, academical and technical, if any, of each of the Traffic Inspectors now in service; and

(*c*) whether they were recruited as Traffic Inspectors, because of their technical qualifications or otherwise?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*):

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (*a*) | Traffic Inspectors | ... | 7 |
| | Head Constables | ... | 28 |
| | Police Constables | ... | 190 |

(*b*) A *statement furnishing the information is laid on the table.

(*c*) Of both.

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**Vide* Appendix III.

# Appendix No. 1.

**(*Vide* Question No. 159.)**

Statement by caste of Sirkar Vakils.

| Hindus. | | | | | | | | | | | | Christians. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Roman Catholics. | | Syrians. | | | | |
| Brahmins, Malayala | Brahmins, Others. | Ezhavas. | Kammalas. | Kshathriyas (Malayala.) | Nadars. | Nayars. | Pulayas. | Vellalas. | Other depressed classes. | Other Hindus. | Musalmans. | Protestants. | Latin Rite. | Syrian Rite. | Jacobite. | Marthoma. | Church of England. | Others. | Remarks. |
| .. | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | 3 | . | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | ... | ... | |

# Appendix II.

(*Vide* Question No. 161)

List of Newspapers and Periodicals subscribed for by Government.

| No. | Name. | No. of copies. | Amount. Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Trivandrum Daily News ... | 5 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Service ... | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Capital ... | 2 | 108 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Justice ... | 2 | 81 | 0 | 0 |
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| 7 | Evening News of India ... | 2 | 36 | 0 | 0 |
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| 9 | Gazette of India ... | 1 | 48 | 0 | 0 |
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| 11 | Fort St. George Gazette (Full) ... | 3 | 96 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Do. (Part) ... | 2 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
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| 16 | Do. (Weekly.) ... | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
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| 56 | Indian Express ... | 2 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 57 | Editors' Table Papers ... | Sets 2 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| 58 | India Army List ... | 1 | 10 | 12 | 0 |
| 59 | Roy's Weekly ... | 24 | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| 60 | Current Science ... | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 61 | Modern Review .. | 1 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| 62 | Prince ... | 2 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
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| 65 | Thozhilali ... | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
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APPENDIX No. II—(*contd.*)

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## Appendix III.

**(*Vide* Question No. 178).**

*Statement showing the qualifications of the Traffic Inspectors.*

| *Name.* | *Qualification.* |
|---|---|
| 1. K. N. Narayanan Nayar. | Long experience as Traffic Inspector and the certificate on test by the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Workshops, who awarded him 86 per cent. of the maximum marks allotted for test conducted by him. |
| 2. Hermen Lopez. | Do. and good work as Traffic Inspector of Police. |
| 3. K. T. Thomas. | L. M. E. Four years' academic course in Mechanical Engineering and 11 years' practical experience in the line. Holds Bombay Diploma in Engineering with honours in Mechanical Engineering. |
| 4. B. M. Varghese. | Madras Government Trades School Examination. 2nd Class certificate of competency under Bombay Boiler Act. Engineer in P. W. D., Bombay and Engineering experience on steamers. |
| 5. L. Sankaran Nayar. | Technical Board Examination in Electrical Engineering in Bangalore. |
| 6. N. B. Moreira. | Certificate of Mechanical Engin neering in Bangalore. |
| 7. G. Gopalan. | Has passed the Diploma Course in Electrical Engineering at Bangalore and holds certificate of proficiency in Electrical Engineering. |

## VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

### DEMAND VI -LAND REVENUE (*contd.*)

**Motion No. 386.** (*contd*)

**PRESIDENT**: The House will now resume the discussion of motion No. 386 under Demand VI. It has already been moved and another member has spoken on that, although I should have felt happier if that important question had found a place under the total grant.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Sir, I wish to speak a few words in support of the motion. The mover, when he was addressing the House, drew its attention to the desirability of reviving the notification, in the Government Gazette, about revenue auction sales. It is true, Sir, that some nine years back the Government thought it necessary to publish notices of auction sales in the Government Gazette so that the attention of the parties concerned may also be attracted to such action on the part of the authorities and also to invite the attention of the creditors to participate in auction sales. To my mind, Sir, auctions, if they are not done in public and after due publicity is given, will never serve the purpose, besides causing great loss to the parties whose properties are brought in auction. Sir, in the course of interruptions, by way of questions to the Land Revenue Commissioner, he answered that over 27,000 such notifications were published in the Government Gazette; and to another interruption by way of a question, he answered that it is not the inability on the part of the ryots to pay the arrears of land tax but it may be their unwillingness to pay expecting that a remission will be given to them in the course of the year. That was the position taken by the Land Revenue Commissioner. I may say, Sir, by way of answer that it is sheer inability on the part of the people to pay arrears of land tax and not certainly any unwillingness to pay them. It is true that there is no provision in the Land Revenue Recovery Regulation to issue a notification in the Gazette before auction sales are conducted. But the desirability was felt by Government to have notifications in the Gazette some nine years ago. The reason why such a practice was discontinued was not in any way explained or attempted to be explained by the Land Revenue Commissioner. I wish to point out that this absence of notification in the Government Gazette will give rise to great abuse on the part of the subordinates of the Land Revenue Commissioner in the matter of conducting sales in private. I know, Sir, of one instance where even a notice was not served on the parties concerned. This will cause great loss to the parties and also great hardship, even if there was the intention on the part of the parties concerned to get back the property after remitting the amount. Sir, this is really a hardship and I would draw the attention of the House to see whether Government could not be persuaded to revive that notification in the future.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): In supporting the motion, I desire to make a few observations to show how the alleged

circular will affect the interests of the creditor. The effect of a sale under the Land Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, is stated in Section 39 of the Regulation.

"All lands brought to sale on account of arrears of revenue due thereon shall be sold free of all encumbrances and, if any balance shall remain after liquidating the arrears, interest and the expenses of attachment and sale and other costs due in respect of such arrears, it shall be paid over to the defaulter."

Now, revenue being the first and paramount charge upon the land, the sale of land for arrears of land revenue is free of all prior encumbrances. Such a sale is conducted after notice prescribed in Section 32 of the Regulation is given. Section 32 (2) says——

"Previous to the sale, the Tahsildar shall issue a notice specifying the name of the defaulter, the position, tenure and extent of land and the buildings therein; the amount of revenue assessed on the land or upon its different sections; the proportions of the Public Revenue due during the remainder of the current Malabar year, and the time, place and conditions of the sale."

It is obviously under Section 32 (2) that this publication in the Government Gazette was prescribed by the Government, though certainly that Section does not make it obligatory on the Government to do so. Another Section in the Regulation says that this notice should be issued to the defaulter. Who the defaulter is has not been defined in the Regulation itself. But there are decided rulings of the High Court which have now finally established that the defaulter is the registered *pattadar*. The term 'land-holder' has been defined in the Regulation. Section 1 (c) says –

"'Land-holder' means the registered holder for the time being of any land, and includes his legal representative."

The original notice need be issued only to the defaulter. The defaulter is a person, as I submitted, in whose favour the *patta* appears. This *pattadar* might really be a person who has very little interest in the property. He might have mortgaged the property to the hilt or he might have sold it to another and mutation of names might not have appeared in the village records or he might be a decree-holder who has purchased the property in a court of law and in whose favour mutation of names has not appeared in the village records. It is obviously not possible for the Government to issue notice to all those persons who are really interested in saving the land from being sold for arrears of Government revenue. The Regulation does not say that notice should be issued to them. But it is those persons who are really interested in saving the land from being sold for arrears of revenue. To such persons the only notice is the second notice, that is the notice prescribed in Section 32. That merely says that the Tahsildar shall specify the name of the defaulter, and also, as I read before, the position, tenure and extent of the land. How is it to be done? The Section itself does not say anything. How it is usually done is to fix a notice in the Taluk Office and there may be some tom-toming in the village itself. The creditors are supposed to be informed in this way. But I may be a creditor in Neyyattinkara who has advanced money on the security of property in Tiruvalla. The property in

Mr. R. Sambasiva Aiyar.]

Tiruvalla is sought to be sold. It might be a property mortgaged to the hilt. It is not possible for me to know as to when that property would be sold. There is really strong force in Mr. Sivatanu Pillai's contention that the defaulter and the local official will collude and that the property may be purchased *benami* in the name of another by the debtor. Even if there may not be any collusion between the Proverthikar and the defaulter, the property may be sold for a nominal price. But, if the person really interested in the land had known about it, he would have paid the revenue. I submit, Sir, that there are various cases in which the creditors have paid such arrears of revenue in order to save the land from revenue sale after seeing the publication in the Government Gazette. I may also submit, Sir, that I have done the like in various cases. It is in the interests of the creditor also to pay the arrears of revenue and he should be given an opportunity to do so by publication in the Gazette.

**MR. K. C. ABRAHAM** (*Kottayam II*): Is it the duty of any person having any interest on land to see that Government dues are paid?

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): Yes. It is to his interest and that is all what I am concerned with.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Sir, I rise to support the motion before the House. The Revenue Recovery Regulation, no doubt, does not enjoin on the revenue authorities the duty of publishing any notice regarding the sale of immoveable properties, attached for the recovery of arrears of revenue, in the Government Gazette. Under Section 31 of that Regulation, any person claiming an interest in the land attached or about to be attached has got a right to pay the dues; and again under Section 33 of that Regulation, any person claiming an interest in the land may pay the dues at the time of the auction sale of the land before the lot is knocked down. Now, persons claiming an interest in the land may have that interest in varying degrees. There may be persons who are usufructuary mortgagees, and generally in Travancore these usufructuary mortgagees enjoy the land. They know what may be taking place and they may pay the revenue. But there may be other kinds of people interested in the land, the hypothecatees, for instance. They may live in distant places; they need not necessarily be at the spot. They too have vital interest in the property, but it is not unlikely that they will be utterly in the dark as to the proposed sale of the land on which they have advanced heavy sums, if no notice is published in the Gazette.

Again there may be some who might have received a sale *sannad* from a civil court, but who would not have had the time to have their names entered in the village registers. Yet again, there may be others who have got the land attached by a civil court. In this way, a large number of persons claiming interest in the lands proposed to be auctioned exist who would not know what is taking place in respect of them.

So a notification of sale has to be published in the Gazette. It was exactly to remedy this defect that the Government passed this order for sale notifications being published in the Gazette, in 1925.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : As a matter of fact, does this Gazette notification come to the notice of the people?

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*) : At that time a deputation of the Bankers' Association of Travancore waited upon the then Dewan and represented the grievances of the hypothecatees who had no notice of revenue sales and it was to redress the prayer of the hypothecatees that this order was passed by the Government as a generous measure.

I shall now answer the learned Law Member's question. He asks whether the said publication made in the Government Gazette reaches all classes of persons interested in the land and whether, as a matter of fact, any real relief comes to them by such a publication. My answer is, 'in several cases, yes'. At any rate, it will not be open to anybody to blame the Government for not giving facilities to those interested in the land to know what has taken place, if the notice of sale is published in the Government Gazette. There is that advantage to be gained by this notification. Again, since the original G. O. was published in the Gazette, it would have been proper if the present order had also been published in the Gazette. But that does not appear to have been done. I understand that, for the auction sale of lands less than three acres in extent, no Gazette notification is now required. As a matter of fact, we know that, in Travancore, a very large number of holders of land own only less than three acres. Hence almost all the arrears of Government revenue will hereafter be realised without notice in the Gazette. I cannot find any logic in the invidious distinction proposed to be drawn by the Government in the matter between the rich and the poor. The same rule must apply to all alike. I therefore say that this is not a measure calculated to help the ryots but to increase uneasiness in the country.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Sir, yesterday the Honourable Land Revenue Commissioner, when he was talking about the difficulties of the agriculturists in the matter of paying taxes, said that it was an exaggerated demand that was made by the members. That allegation of the Land Revenue Commissioner can be very easily put to the test. There are plenty of people in Nanjinad who are prepared to surrender their *puduval* lands to the Government so that they may cultivate the lands and pay the taxes for them and give only a nominal return to the owners thereof. I do not know whether the Honourable member will be prepared to take up that challenge. That shows that, as a matter of fact, the situation is much worse than what the Land Revenue Commissioner puts it to be.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Is it not possible for the people to abandon such lands?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, the learned Law Member asked as to whom the land belonged and it was said that in olden times it belonged to the State. If so, as a matter of fact and as an economic theory, it has been accepted. Taking it in that way, is the Government willing to sell the lands because people are not able to pay the tax? If the Government were the owner of the land, would they be willing to sell it because the tenant is refusing to pay the rent. That shows that even legally and economically the Government is not the owner of the property.

(At this stage the President left the hall and the Deputy President took the Chair.)

The State is a sleeping partner in the business of each of its activities and it should make such an arrangement as to promote the maximum of success on the part of the working partner. That was the opinion of one of the greatest professors. So far as agriculture is concerned, the State is a sleeping partner and the agriculturist a working partner. The State being the sleeping partner, it should not go on taking the profit only out of the land but should try to encourage the other party. Our case is that agriculture is a losing concern and that the State should share its economic aspect. That policy is accepted throughout the world.

As regards the question of revenue auction, the Land Revenue Commissioner said that 27,000 notifications were published, only 10,000 auction sales actually took place and out of that only 3,000 auctions were confirmed, and that all the people were in a position to pay the tax. My submission is that it is quite different. The inference is the other way, *viz.*, that it is due to the fact that there are no bidders to come forward that only so many auctions were confirmed. Now under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, only small bits of land could be sold in auction. Now a particularly rich man in South Travancore who had some money with him thought that it was the best opportunity to purchase lands and so he began to attend all the auctions throughout the Agasteeswaram and Tovala taluks. But ultimately he found out that he could not get possession of the lands, because he could have only what is known as *Oodukoor* possession of the properties. The Proverthikars could not give possession of the lands to him. Their business ended as soon as the sales took place. Therefore the contention of the Land Revenue Commissioner that the people are able to pay their taxes is not well founded. People are not able to get even 3 per cent. interest from their investments.

(At this stage the President came in and took the Chair.)

Nowhere will the holder be prepared to invest his money on a business which will not give him the proportionate income. There are plenty of people in Nanjinad who have got lands of their own. I say that there are even retired officers who have invested Rs. 50,000 and more on lands in Nanjinad. I think that they will be prepared to give them if only 3 per cent. interest is given on the money they have invested. I may say that, even though all the necessary formalities in the sale of land may take place as a matter of fact, there will not be any bidders in future. That is the economic condition of the people.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, I rise to speak a few words in favour of the motion. Some of the speakers have brought to the notice of the House the difficulty which holders of hypothecation deeds and court decrees will be put to, in case this practice of publishing the notification in the Government Gazette is abandoned in future. There are other people who will have to experience this difficulty, *viz.*, those whose properties have been partitioned but no *patta* has been granted to separate individuals. I know, for instance, a case where a particular owner of a property had to forego it even after paying his tax because his portion of the property was sold in auction for the default of others owning different parts under the same *patta* in the name of his *Karanavan.*

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : In that case, was there a Gazette notification of the sale?

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : There was. But unfortunately no one interested informed him in time. This could be averted in case those interested in a person come to know of the auction and inform him of the fact. What I point out is that, when we adopt a measure, we should weigh the advantages and disadvantages of such a measure. What is the advantage derived by adopting such a measure? Only a couple of rupees a week will be saved by the Government by suspending the publication of the notification. On the other hand, what are the manifold advantages to be derived from that to the people in general? I have informed some of them, in whom I had interest, about the notification in the Gazette and they have been in time to pay the tax to save their property from being auctioned. I want to bring this fact to the notice of the Government. With these words, I support the motion before the House.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): Sir, I raise a point for the consideration of the House. None of us knows the exact nature and scope of the circular that is said to have been issued by the Land Revenue Commissioner. Without knowing that, we are not in a position either to oppose or to support the motion. So I would request the Chair to ask the Land Revenue Commissioner to explain the exact nature and scope of the circular.

**PRESIDENT**: It was my intention, after I had heard one or two speakers, to call upon the Land Revenue Commissioner to explain the position and say what he has to say in the matter.

But as I found member after member getting up with energy and enthusiasm, I did not want to pull down the enthusiasm. But if the House prefers to hear the Land Revenue Commissioner before further discussion, I have no objection.

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, the question for our consideration at present is whether it is necessary to revive the practice of publishing notices as to revenue sales in the Gazette. It is admitted that it was a practice in existence

[Mr. K. George.]

for about 9 years. But recently it was thought that, since the law does not require such publication and since the publication of a large number of survey numbers with information regarding the tax due would not be of much real use to those persons who have to pay the tax, in view of all these considerations, it was thought unnecessary to publish these notices in the Gazette. So such an arrangement was stopped. As I said, all the speakers admitted that the law does not require that there should be a publication in the Gazette. The law requires publicity; and for that it lays down that publications must be made in the Pakuthi Cutcherry, the Taluk Cutcherry, the Police Station and the spot where the land is situated.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is this opinion based on the advice given by the Head Sirkar Vakil or is that the opinion of the Land Revenue Commissioner that there is no provision in the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the issue of any notice independent of other factors?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Incom Tax Commissioner*): That is my opinion and I find that the view has been supported by the previous speakers here; and I think it was so stated in the Government Order which was issued in 1925 on the subject of publication of notices of sales in the Government Gazette. It was thought that the publication of such a large number of lists from week to week would not be of any real or substantial help to those who have to pay tax. It is true that a few persons here and there may fail to know of the sale of properties in which they have some interest. But it would be easy for them to make their own arrangements with the Taluk and Pakuthi officials in the matter of payment of taxes on lands in which they are interested. That was the idea with which the Government stopped publication.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it the case that the number of sales has increased to such a large extent that the Government thought that the efficacy of publication has gone down?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That is partly the reason. When the number of sales is large, very few people would care to go through a very long list of sales. The defaulters get the necessary information through the demand notices under Section 23 and the publications in the Pakuthi and Taluk Cutcherries and the Police Station and on the spot.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Is it the member's view that, because the list grows longer, the number of persons who will take interest in it will be smaller?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It requires patience to go through the list.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): A property may be hypothecated and the hypothecatee may be in a different locality. The

hypothecator may have no interest in the property. How can the hypothecatee know of the notice unless he appoints a local agent?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): He can keep himself informed of the position regarding the payment of tax on that land.

**MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*): Is the cost of publication realised from the party concerned?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No, it is not done in the case of Gazette publications.

Government find, however, that there is a unanimity of opinion on the other side of the House regarding this matter and therefore Government are prepared to reconsider the order which they have issued.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*): As the member has undertaken to reconsider the question, I do not propose to say very much on this subject; but one or two ideas which struck me, I shall place before this House. I may preface by saying that the discontinuance of the publication in the Gazette was a tactical as well as a strategical mistake for it lends colour to the arguments of the members on this side that, when more and more land was sold in auction, Government wanted to withhold correct information from the public. The object may not be that, but this is the result.

The second point I wish to deal with is that, year after year, time after time, attempts were being made by Government to install themselves as owners of land. It was wrong. According to both Hindu and Mohammedan law, the State was not the owner of the land and that is laid down in so many old cases for example Asthamurthi's case and so forth. For the last so many years, in conformity with the findings of Judges in British India, the Judges of the Travancore High Court also supported the plea and upheld the contention that the Government was the owner of undisposed of land. I maintain, Sir, that the Government have no absolute right over the land. It has a right only for the revenue derived from the land and that revenue is the prior charge on that land. The Revenue Recovery Regulation is like a tyrant. The Government must have funds. It is an old institution. But, Sir, in spite of the fact that there is provision in law for publication in the Gazette, there are various other provisions by which publication can be given. It is therefore that I attempted to speak. It is this. There is force, a good deal of force, in the observations made by Mr. George, that people may not care to study carefully all the entries in the several pages of the Government Gazette. But all the same, there it is a provision in the Regulation. Therefore while maintaining that publication in the Gazette is necessary, I say it is not enough; for the ordinary man being not inclined to study this carefully, there must be other safeguards. They are provided in the Regulation itself, as conceded by the Government member. But the unfortunate thing about it, Sir, is that publication in the Taluk Cutcherry, Proverthy Cutcherry and Police Station are not very useful in the way of giving

[Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai.]

information to the world at large. Therefore the Government should insist that what is laid down in Section 24 with regard to the attachment of property is very carefully done. So if the Tahsildar or Proverthicar has to attach, then, in so attaching the notice of attachment shall be a fixed in some conspicuous part of the Taluk and Proverthy Cutcherries and shall also be published by tom-tom on the immovable property attached. The publication shall also be reported to the Dewan Peishkar.

So Government ought to change the law if the law does not make provision for necessary things.

**PRESIDENT**: You are going outside the ambit of the subject matter.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*): But, Sir, there is the Regulation, which, I submit, will have to be considered. The Regulation has to be worked well; and besides publication in the Government Gazette, these provisions will also have to be kept in mind.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, the question before the House is whether there is necessity for any notification in the Government Gazette before revenue sales of lands are conducted. The necessity for publication of sale is conceded on the official side since the Statute provides for the same. The modus of such publication is the only question for consideration.

**PRESIDENT**: I believe the future speakers will keep in mind the statement made by the Government Member.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Certainly. Now that the Government have agreed to reconsider the question, I am adducing a few further arguments to support the practice of publication in the Government Gazette. At the time of reconsideration, it may not be open to the House to participate in the reconsideration. It was said that, for purposes of a valid revenue sale the Revenue authority should at least issue a notice to the registered *pattadar*; now this should not be a mere formality but should serve the purpose of acquainting those interested in the property as to what would happen to it. The *pattadar* may not have all the interest in the property. He might have hypothecated it or mortgaged it. The *pattadar* himself as in the case of a Marumakkathayam *tarwad* or a Hindu co-parcenary may be the head of a family and as such he one of the co-sharers holding the property. In spite of partitions and court sales, mutation of registries might not have taken place owing to the dilatory practices of the Land Revenue Department. On account of these troubles, those interested in the property are exposed to risk. The solution for that, according to the Land Revenue Commissioner, is that they may obtain necessary information from the Proverthicar or the Tahsildar or any other underling. That is easily said; but the practical difficulties are not realized. These officers are under no obligation to furnish information.

They are sluggish and not disposed to be communicative, unless they are enlivened by continuous tips. Once the door for publicity is closed by withdrawing publication from the Government Gazette, are these Proverthicars the sort of people from whom one may expect correct information as to what is going to take place in the execution of revenue processes? They will, on the other hand, make it worth their while to suppress and mislead to make a gain out of the situation. A wide door for malpractices will be opened by making the Revenue underlings the sole custodians of information. Therefore, in the interest of all concerned, it is necessary that there should be wide publicity and the Government Gazette is the best medium that we can think of in this connection. This was found necessary on a previous occasion by the Government. Now it is said, it is not worth while to have it kept up. I beg to submit that the reasons that induced Government formerly to adopt such a step have not disappeared. Let us at least eliminate the foul play of the Revenue subordinates, if nothing else is feasible in the circumstances. Therefore I submit, Sir, that the motion is well-founded.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, the Land Revenue Commissioner has already told the House that the Government are prepared to reconsider the matter. I may reiterate what he has said, on behalf of Government. But I wish to add a few words to remove a misconception as to what prompted Government to issue the circular. It has been pointed out that publication of these notices in the Government Gazette will give sales the widest publicity. Sir, I question the correctness of that statement. After all, there are only about a thousand subscribers to the Gazette; and the sort of people who subscribe for it and who are likely to read it are not the sort of persons who would ordinarily be interested in the sale of small bits of land. There is provision in the law for the publication of notices in the Taluk Cutcherry, in the Pakuthi Cutcherry, in the Police Station, and in the locality and for giving publicity to sales by the beat of tom-tom; but publication in the Gazette is not a statutory obligation.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I ask where is the possibility of publication on the spot in the case of extensive paddy fields?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is certainly not possible to publish it all over the field. It will be published at one spot there.

**PRESIDENT**: There is publication by beat of the tom-tom also.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The tom-tom man will go round the locality. Perhaps, as some members pointed out, these provisions are not being carried out properly. The remedy lies in seeing that the provisions are properly carried out. Sir, these methods of giving publicity are really more effective than

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

publication in the Gazette which is being read by only about a thousand people who are not probably interested in the auction sales, now not notified in the Gazette.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know the number of libraries which subscribe for the Gazette?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information, Sir; I can now give only the total number of subscribers to the Gazette.

As I said, Sir, the recent circular only says that sales of land less than 3 acres in extent need not be published in the Gazette, and the ordinary Gazette reader is not likely to be interested in such sales.

**PRESIDENT**: Are these notices of sales still being published in the Gazette?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is now two weeks since the publication of notices of sales of lands of less than 3 acres in area has been stopped.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know the proportion of such sales to the total number of sales?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*); I admit, Sir, that plots of less than 3 acres sold in auction are considerably more than larger plots.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): ൨൬,൦൦൦ പരസ്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു് എന്നു് പറഞ്ഞു. അതിൽ മൂന്നേക്കറിൽ കൂടുതൽ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള എത്ര വസ്തുക്കൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നറിയാമോ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): അതിന്റെ കണക്കു നോക്കിയിട്ടില്ല.

As I said, Sir, Government are prepared to re-consider the question even in the case of the sale of lands of less than three acres in extent.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): I move that the question be now put.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ കാര്യമായി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥപക്ഷത്തുനിന്നും എതിർത്തതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. നിയമത്താൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെടാത്ത ഒരു ചട്ടം എന്നു മാത്രമേ പറയുന്നുള്ളു. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിനു് നിർബന്ധമില്ല എന്നും ഈ ഏർപ്പാടു കൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനം ഇല്ലെന്നു് കണ്ടതു കൊണ്ടും മാത്രമാണു് ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടിനെ നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്തതു് എന്നും പറയുന്നു. ഏതായാലും ഇതു നിമി

ത്തുള്ള ഉപദ്രവങ്ങളും എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്ന് ഗവൺമെൻറ് മനസ്സിലാക്കി അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാമെന്നു മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Motion No. 387.**

**PRESIDENT**: Here again, I have to point out that the purpose mentioned on the agenda paper is that no land should be registered in favour of non-Travancoreans in the future. It is, I take it, a question of policy of the Government which the Honourable member wishes to discuss. It relates to what, according to him, the future policy of Government should be. A big question like that is always discussed on a motion relating to the total grant. So, if the Honourable member will allow his motion to be taken over to the total grant which appears immediately below, I have no objection to allow him to speak.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Sir, I shall do so.

**PRESIDENT**: So, motion No. 387 will take the first place among motions relating to the total grant.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.*

Sir, I must at the very outset say that the wording I have used to describe my object is rather not quite happy. I do not intend to make any hard and fast rule absolutely prohibiting registry in the name of non-Travancoreans. I do not want the Government to adopt a policy of excluding non-Travancoreans absolutely and for all time to come in the matter of registry of land. I do not certainly want to provoke any retaliatory measure from the people outside Travancore. My intention is that Government should take into account the facts mentioned in the Census Report and realise that Travancore is getting more and more crowded day by day so that we must have some lands for ourselves.

**PRESIDENT**: So, the Honourable member wants to amend his motion with the leave of the Chair?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Yes, Sir.

**PRESIDENT**: How do you propose to amend it?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I would say—

"To point out that land should, as far as possible, be registered in favour of Travancoreans, preference being always given to Travancoreans in the matter of registry of lands."

**PRESIDENT**: Yes.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I do not think it is sound policy for the Government to say that they prohibit registry in favour of non-Travancoreans.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*); May I ask whether the policy now proposed by the member is not the policy now being pursued by the Government?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): It is not. The policy now pursued by the Government, with regard to *puduval* lands is not being pursued with regard to waste lands, especially cardamom lands. While, therefore, drawing the pointed attention of Government to the necessity of always giving preference to Travancoreans in the matter of registry of lands, I beg to suggest that it will be politic on our part not to create any feeling outside that they should retaliate because, I fear that, in the future, we may have to go outside for lands since we have not got enough of land here. I am, in this connection, reminded of the very indignant and eloquent speech, full of fervour, delivered by a former Dewan, the late Mr. Watts, on this question of registry of lands in favour of non-Travancoreans. His arguments are still fresh in my mind. He pointed out then that, if we excluded non-Travancoreans for the mere reason that they are non-Travancoreans, the outside world would surely retaliate. We do know, Sir, that we have been very much benefited in the past by outside capital coming into our country for developing inaccessible areas. That is conceded. What I now want the Government to consider is the fact that coconut, tapioca and paddy, the chief products of the country now, have gone down terribly in their prices, so that the people have to think of some other crop which would give them some margin of profit even in these days of economic depression. And, there is no prospect of the prices of these products improving. Sir, we have got lots of land fit for cultivation of cardamom, and that does not require a large outlay like tea or rubber. I understand that there is a move on the part of some non-Travancoreans, who have trespassed into our lands, to get such lands registered in their favour. That ought to be prevented, Sir; and absolutely no concession should be shown to such foreigners who have trespassed into our property.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*): May I know whether, under the rulings of the High Court of Travancore, trespassers are not sometimes entitled to the value of improvements?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May be.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Under the rulings of the Travancore High Court, are trespassers into Government land entitled to the value of improvements from the Government?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I have not studied the case-law on the subject, Sir.

What I want to impress upon the Government is that there is absolute necessity to reserve as much land as possible for Travancoreans for cardamom cultivation. That is my main point.

**PRESIDENT** : I may remind the House that this grant will automatically lapse at one o'clock.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*) : Sir, I beg to support the motion. In this connection, I beg to refer to the state of affairs obtaining in Devicolam. In the G. O. of 1096, the Government ordered that no registry should be made in the cardamom hills until further orders. All the available lands were treated as reserves. In spite of this order the British Indian villagers have encroached upon all the available lands in Devicolam. About three thousand acres were reserved for Travancoreans but all these have been encroached upon by foreigners to set up occupancy rights. When a prayer was made in one of the sessions of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly that the G. O. prohibiting registration of land for cardamom cultivation should be cancelled, the Dewan-President then said that the order of prohibition was practically an order for reserving the land for Travancoreans and that the question will be considered when the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road is opened. Encroachment has been going on at an enormous rate with the result that there is no bit of land left. I do not know what the Revenue Department and the Forest Department Officers are doing. I also find that the foreigners are allowed to encroach upon the land while no Travancorean is allowed to do so. I shall give a particular instance. Once the Commissioner of Devicolam received an application from a Travancorean for the registry of 25 acres of land. He had in anticipation of sanction, entered upon the land. The Commissioner of Devicolam passed orders that the land may be surveyed and registered in his name. Accordingly a surveyor was sent and he found him in possession of the land there. A planter's man, a British Indian, came and assaulted the surveyor and drove him out and the Commissioner, far from taking action against the assaulter, was inclined to favour the foreigner. Fortunately for the poor Travancorean, there was transfer of officers and injustice was not allowed to triumph. Again, Sir, you will find that Travancoreans are prosecuted for trespass, while no foreigner has yet been prosecuted. That is the policy adopted by the local officers towards the Travancoreans. As the mover said, in these days of depression, only cardamom cultivation is worth pursuit. Preference should be shown to Travancoreans in the matter of registry of land for cardamom cultivation. In these circumstances, I support the motion.

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Sir, in Travancore, lands are registered under three sets of rules, namely, the Puduval Rules, the Waste Land Rules or rules which regulate the registry of lands in the hills for cultivation of tea, rubber or other hill produce, and the Cardamom Rules. Registry in favour of foreigners under all these rules is reserved in the hands of Government.

[Mr. K. George.]

It has been the policy of the Government to reserve as much land as possible in favour of Travancoreans. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai specially emphasised the necessity for reserving the cardamom lands for Travancoreans. In the year 1096, Government ordered that further registries in the cardamom hills reserve should be prohibited. At that time there were not many Travancoreans who could go up to that place and begin the cultivation of cardamom. That was because there was no means of communication to that place. It was therefore thought advisable in those days to reserve the cardamom hills area and to prohibit the cultivation there until the conditions became more favourable for Travancoreans. Now it is said that there has been a large extent of encorachment in the cardamom hills reserve. It is a fact and Government have recently appointed a special staff of surveyors to detect these encroachments and to bring the encroachers to book. I am not sure whether, in these remote parts, even today the Travancoreans would find it easy to go and cultivate cardamom. For, it is far away in the interior of the hills and it is very near the borders of British India. The problem of cultivation there by the Travancoreans will be a very difficult one. But the policy of Government has been to prohibit further registries in the cardamom hills reserve with a view to benefit Travancoreans. Now that the High Ranges have been opened, the question of throwing open the cardamom hills reserve for cultivation is being considered and when it is decided to throw open the cardamom hills reserve again for cultivation, the intention of Government is certainly to give preference to Travancoreans. I am sure that, with this assurance, the mover will withdraw his motion.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know the attitude of Government towards the non-Travancorean trespassers?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It is well known that entry on Government land without permission is an infringement of the Land Conservancy Regulation. In such cases, *poramboke* cases are taken up and these are decided by the Revenue Officers, original as well as appellate. When the Government prohibited the registry, they gave a certain concession to those who had entered on the land before the year 1096. There might have been several cases in which parties might have entered on the land before 1096 and carried on their cultivation since that date but who have not so far obtained their registry. These encroachers have to prove in every case that they had entered on the land before the year of prohibition. Of course, every case would be considered on its merits and on the facts of the case, and the decision will be according as to whether the occupation was prior to 1096 or later.

On the question of policy, it is certainly advisable that the Government should reserve the lands as far as possible to Travancoreans. But there is one aspect of the question which has to be taken into consideration. I am merely putting it not as a decision

on the part of the Government nor as a declaration of policy, but only as a factor which may have to enter into the consideration of Government—whether it would be advantageous either to the Travancoreans or to the Government to invariably evict all these encroachers. In those remote places, where there is no human habitation for miles around, it is a point for consideration whether it will be practicable to carry out eviction effectually. It may be done on paper; but what would happen is that the man would continue to be in occupation of the property, he would continue to enjoy the land, but would escape absolutely all payment either of the price of the land or of the tax that is due to Government. That is a matter which might have to be considered.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know the approximate area now under unauthorised occupation and from where the member fears the occupants may not be effectively evicted?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I cannot say, Sir. The matter is being investigated by the staff of surveyors. I believe the area is very large.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I just want to know approximately what the area encroached upon will be. Is it ten square miles or two square miles or a few acres?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): In the case of each single planter, it may not be large. They cover the whole cardamom hills area and the encroachers are the planters who are already registered holders. A few acres here and a few acres there may be the encroached areas. I believe there would be about two or three thousand acres of such encroachments; that is only a rough estimate; nobody can be sure until the tracts are surveyed.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether any encroacher has succeeded in thwarting the authority of Government till now?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It is very difficult in those interior parts to get a person, Travancorean or not, to take registry of lands in the wrongful possession of a registered holder.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Is the member aware of the fact that nobody can trespass on those lands without the knowledge of the forest officers?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): As I said—

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

**Motions Nos. 388 to 458.**

The following motions lapsed, on account of time limit:—

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

388. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs. 5.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

389. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER :

390. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON :

391. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

392. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs. 2.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :

393. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

394. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI :

395. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI :

396. To reduce the allotment of Rs 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

397. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR :

398. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR :

399. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

400. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

401. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

402. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE ;

403. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

404. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

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405. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

406. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

407. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :

408. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :

409. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :

410. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

411. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

412. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

413. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

414. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

415. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI ;

416. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs 2.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :

417. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs. 10.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

418. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 30,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR :

419. To reduce the allotment of Rs 30,396 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

420. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 420 for local allowance to Commissioner, Devicolam, by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

421. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,000 for travelling allowances by Rs. 5.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN:

422. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,000 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

423. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,05,179 for Division Cutcherries by Rs 5.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER:

424. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,05,179 for Division Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI:

425. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,05,179 for Division Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

426. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,05,179 for Division Cutcherries by Re 1.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

427. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,25,073 for Division Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

428. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,100 for Tahsildars by Re. 1.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*):

429. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,100 for Tahsildars by Rs. 10.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

430. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,000 for improvement of markets by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

431. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,000 for improvement of markets by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

432. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,000 for improvement of markets by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

433. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,16,260 for Taluk Cutcherries by Rs. 5.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

434. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,16,260 for Taluk Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

435. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,17,605 for Taluk Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

436. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,784 for Proverthy Cutcherries by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

437. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 55,482 for Land Records Establishment by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN:

438. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 38,273 for Revenue Survey establishment by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

439. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,745 for Jenmikaram Settlement by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

440. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,745 for Jenmikaram Settlement by Re. 1.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI:

441. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 9,30,510 under Demand VI by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH:

442. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 9,30,510 under Demand VI by Re. 1.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI:

443. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 9,30,510 under Demand VI by Rs. 100.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI:

444. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 9,30,510 under Demand VI by Rs. 100.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

445. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 9, 30,510 under Demand VI by Re. 1.

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MR. S. J. NAIR :

451. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 9,30,510 under Demand VI by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN :

452. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 9,30,510 under Demand VI by Re. 1.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

453. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 9,30,510 under Demand VI by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :

454. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 9,30,510 under Demand VI by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

455. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 9,30,510 under Demand VI by Re. 1.

MR. K. SANKARAN :

456. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 9,30,510 under Demand VI by Re. 1.

MR. K. SANKARAN :

457. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 9,30,510 under Demand VI by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

458. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,49,307 under Demand VI by Re. 1.

**PRESIDENT** : The motion before the House is that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 9,30,510 *minus* the sum of Rs. 5, which the House has reduced under motion No. 381, under Demand VI Land Revenue.

The question was put and the grant was made.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M. and reassembled at 2 P. M. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

## DEMAND VII—TAXES ON INCOME.

**MR. K. GEORGE** : (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Sir, I rise to move for a sum of Rs. 22, 151 under Demand No. VII Taxes on Income.

***Motion No. 459.***

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*) : Sir, I beg to move the following motion :—

"*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,850 for Collectors (Temporary) by Rs. 5*"

Sir, Government's case for the appointment of two Income Tax Collectors, one for the towns of Alleppey and Quilon and the others for

[Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar]

the municipal towns of Trivandrum and Nagercoil is stated in the speech of the Financial Secretary introducing the Budget. It is stated that there is considerable leakage of revenue; and to prevent the leakage, it is proposed to appoint two full-time collectors. I take it that Government must be in possession of facts and figures to convince them of the necessity for the appointment of these collectors. I also presume that the present collectors must have brought to the notice of the Government that there is real leakage of revenue. If so, I want to know whether the machinery provided by Section 25 of the Income Tax Regulation cannot be availed of for the purpose of assessing such income. Section 25 lays down, that where income chargeable in any year escapes assessment, it may be assessed before the end of the next year. We should be satisfied that the machinery of Section 25 is inadequate to deal with the question of leakage, before we can assent to the allotment being granted. Another point which I want to emphasise is that, since these two collectors are obviously intended to do intensive assessment work in the localities referred to, I am not sure whether one collector will be able to do justice to assessment work in two municipalities, as his attention will be divided. If intensive work is to be done, I think that there is a case for the appointment of one collector for each municipal area. I wish to know whether the two collectors will be able to do full justice to the work proposed to be entrusted to them.

Another point which I want to emphasise is that, under the proposed arrangement, the jurisdiction of these collectors is unlimited. The proposal is to appoint collectors on Rs. 175. I ask, Sir, whether it is safe and expedient to confer unlimited jurisdiction upon officers of the status of a Tahsildar. It may be that these collectors will have to deal with assessees in receipt of huge incomes, say Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 per annum. I would suggest that the pecuniary jurisdiction of these officers be limited to a maximum of Rs. 15,000. It is with the object of eliciting information on those points I have moved this motion and I now leave it before the House.

**MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*) Sir, I oppose the motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Just wait a minute; I wish the Law Member will tell the House what will be the effect of this motion, when disposed of on the following motions.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, the following motions, motions 460 to 464, are for the omission of the entire item. If the entire item is omitted, then the motion for the reduction of Rs. 5 and Re. 1 cannot arise I think the procedure to follow is to take up the motion for deleting the entire item and if it does not succeed, to take up items for the reduction of Rs. 5 or Re. 1 as the case may be. If the entire item is reduced then the whole thing goes.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I think that will be a good thing to do. But I have already given permission to Mr. Karayalar to move his motion.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) But the Chair has got the power to hold it on.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : So, that may be held up till the other motions are disposed of.

***Motion No. 460.***

The following motion was not moved :--

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI ;

460. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,850 for Collectors (Temporary).

***Motion No, 461.***

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : Sir, I beg to make the following motion :

*To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,857 for Collectors (Temporary).*

My object in omitting the whole allotment is to bring to the notice of the House that the Income Tax Collectors, as proposed to be appointed, from the beginning of the next year, if appointed, will not serve the purpose for which the provision is intended. It was this time last year that we voted against the provision for two Income Tax Inspectors and now we find that two Income Tax *Collectors* are to be substituted in their stead. Of course, their salaries have been increased and the nature and extent of their work has been revised. At the same time, I do not find scope for intensive work for these officers even though they are expected to prevent leakage in revenue if there is a leakage at all. The Financial Secretary in his speech says that the fall under income tax revenue is partly due to the economic depression. Sir, he admits that at least a part of the decrease can be accounted for by the prevailing economic depression. The revenue, for the year 1107 was Rs. 4,99,519. It has, of course, gone down in 1108 to Rs. 4,30,633. We see only a diminution of Rs. 68,886. Coming to this year, we find that the revenue has increased by Rs. 10,000. The revised estimate shows that it is Rs. 4,69,000. So I cannot see eye to eye with the Financial Secretary that there has been considerable leakage especially owing to lack of work by the departmental authorities.

Sir, another argument that the Financial Secretary advances for the creation of this new appointment is that the Tahsildars are saddled with additional work. This is what he says :—

> "The present collectors of income tax are the Dewan Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam, the Assistant Dewan Peishkars and the Tahsildars. Saddled as these officers are with their multifarious functions, they find very little time to devote to their income tax work."

Sir, after the separation of the Revenue and Devaswom Departments, the Tahsildars' work cannot be compared to the work that they had been doing before. I cannot believe that the work of these officers has in any way increased.

Another point that I want to bring to the notice of the House is that, so far as the ranking of these officers is concerned, it is an anomaly. The officer on Rs 175 is equal in status to a Tahsildar. I doubt very much whether they will come under the authority of the Tahsildar or the Assistant Dewan Peishkar. Moreover, we find only four towns which are proposed to be brought under the jurisdiction of these officers. If intensive work is required, I doubt whether one collector at Nagercoil and Trivandrum can look after his work properly. So also with regard to the other officer at Alleppey and Quilon. At the same time, provision is made not for the entire work of this branch under the collectors because the business of assessing companies lies outside the powers of these officers. I understand that the work of income tax is, to a large extent, based on the accounts of companies. There are, of course, small holders of business who come within the purview of the work that is to be turned out by these officers. I cannot see any reason why, even after the creation of these new officers, the business of the assesment of companies should be removed from their purview. If at all more work is to be done, more officers should be appointed ; and if more officers are appointed, it can be justified only by a very large amount of revenue to be saved from leakage as the result of the work of the collectors. I very much doubt whether these officers, if appointed, can in any way bring into the coffers of Government a high proportion of revenue, an amount which will in any way approximate to the expenses involved in the pay and allowances of these officers. I, therefore, bring forward the motion for the consideration of the House.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) സർ, മി. ഇലങ്കത്തു് ഈ സഭയുടെ സ്വീകരണത്തിനായി സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു. അതിനു പല കാരണങ്ങളുമുണ്ടു്. ഒന്നാമതായി, ആദായനികുതിസംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോൾ നിർവഹിച്ചുവരുന്നതു് ദിവാൻപേഷ്കാരന്മാർ, ദേവികുളം കമ്മീഷണർ, അസിസ്റ്റൻറു ദിവാൻപേഷ്കാരന്മാർ, തഹശീൽദാരന്മാർ എന്നിവരാണു്. ഇവർ ഈ ജോലിയിൽ വേണ്ടപോലെയുള്ള താല്പര്യം പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നും ഉത്തമമായനിലയിൽ ഈ ജോലി നിർവഹിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നും ഉള്ള സംഗതി അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ ൨-ാംവശത്തുനിന്നും സ്പഷ്ടമാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതു ഇപ്രകാരമാണു്.

> —while the Dewan Peishkar of Quilon inspected only 6 and the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, only 5 Collectors' offices. The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner inspected the offices of all the Collectors. The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner will see that the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, inspect all the offices of Collectors subordinate to them at least once a year in future."

ഇതിൽനിന്നും ആദായനികുതിസംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ഭരണം തൃപ്തികരമായി നടത്തുന്നില്ലെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണു്.

ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസിക്രട്ടറിയുടെ ബഡ്ജററു പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ൩-ാം വശത്ത് ഇപ്രകാരം കാണുന്നു.

> "There are, however, reasons to believe that there is some leakage of revenue owing to the inadequacy of the existing assessing agency. The present collectors of income-tax are the Dewan Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam, the Assistant Dewan Peishkars and the Tahsildars. Saddled, as these officers are, with their multifarious functions, they find very little time to devote to their income-tax work".

ഇതിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള വസ്തുത ഏററവും പരമാർത്ഥമാണെന്നു അനുഭവസ്ഥന്മാക്കറിയാം. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ റവന്യൂഅധികാരികൾക്കു മററവിധത്തിലുള്ള ജോലികളുടെ ബാഹുല്യത്താൽ ആദായനികുതിസംബന്ധമായ ജോലികൾ നിർവഹിക്കാൻ സമയംകിട്ടുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ ഇനത്തിൽനിന്നും സ്റ്റേററിന് ലഭിക്കാനുള്ള ആദായം നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുവരികയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ആദായനികുതിസംബന്ധമായ ഭരണം കൂടുതൽ കാര്യക്ഷമവും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കൂടുതൽ ആദായകരവും ആക്കുന്നതിന് ഇപ്പോൾ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പദ്ധതി അനുസരിച്ച് രണ്ടു കളക്ടർമാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനകരമായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

ആദായനികുതി കളക്ടേഴ്സിനെ ഇപ്പോൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നത് ഒരു വർഷത്തേക്കു ടെമ്പ്രറിആയിട്ടാണ്. ഈ രണ്ടുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടേയും ഒരു വർഷത്തെ പ്രവൃത്തികൊണ്ടു രാജ്യത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ ആദായം ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുന്നെങ്കിൽമാത്രമേ അതിനെതുടന്നു കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ നാം അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ട് താല്ക്കാലികമായി പരീക്ഷണാർത്ഥം പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചുനോക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അവസരം അവക്ക് കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു ജനപ്രതിനിധികളുടെ കടമയാണ്.

ഈ ജോലി ചെയ്തുവരുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികൾ നടത്തിവരുന്ന അനാശാസ്യമായ നടപടികളുടെഫലമായി പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള നഷ്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. യഥാത്ഥത്തിൽ ആദായനികുതികൊടുക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തവക്കും അങ്ങിനെ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതിനു യോഗ്യതയില്ലാത്തവർക്കും വർഷാരംഭത്തിൽ നോട്ടീസ് അയച്ച് അനാശാസ്യമായ ഫലങ്ങൾക്ക് കാരണമാക്കിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് അതിലേക്ക് പൂണ്ണചുമതലയും അധികാരവും ഉള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ പ്രത്യേകമായി നിയമിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ നിർദ്ദേശത്തെ നാം അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു മിസ്റ്റർ ഇലങ്കത്തിൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിക്കുന്നു.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I support the motion brought forward by Mr. Elenkath. Last year, this time, we proposed the abolition of the Income Tax Inspectors: and we are glad that the Government have done away with them. But this time they are bringing forward another proposal almost identical in nature in another form.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: He has said all that. You need not repeat: not that I want to prohibit you to speak, but I simply call your attention to the fact that several members have stated that.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I am coming to another point Sir. From the abstract of Revenue and Expenditure found in the budget, we find that, as a result of the abolition of the income tax Inspectors, last year—

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): How many assessees are there in the Nedumangad taluk?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. S. J. Nair need not take the trouble to answer that question. That question does not arise.

**MR. S J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I do not answer, Sir.

So, from the revenue realised last year from this source, it is found that the revenue has not suffered a little as a result of the abolition of the Income Tax Inspectors. And further it is admitted in the Financial Secretary's speech that there is some fall in the revenue and that fall is due to the present economic depression.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It is only partly due to the economic depression.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, it is partly due to the present economic depression. Sir, at a time when economic depression prevails in the land it is not the time when two income tax collectors should be appointed, who are not responsible officers, in the State and permit them to perform certain depredations in the case of people following various professions in the municipal towns in Travancore. Sir, when we take into consideration the case of Tahsildars, who are income tax collectors in the Taluks, we find that they know nothing, or at least some of them know nothing, of the principles of income tax,

**MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*): Then may I ask, whether it is not better to relieve the Tahsildars from the present income tax work?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): There is no such proposal before the House at present. So, we need not consider that proposal.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether the Tahsildars of all the taluks will be relieved of this work?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): There is no such motion before the House and there is no necessity for me to give any opinion on that subject.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I think that may be useful, because, in considering this question of appointment of the income tax collectors, relief that may be given to the Tahsildars is a relevant matter. If you have an answer, you can give.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : In the case of Tahsildars who are ignorant of the principles of income tax, they may be relieved of this work. There are many instances where the Tahsildars are ignorant of such principles. In my own taluk of Nedumangad, the Tahsildar does not know anything about the principles of income tax. In several unnecessary cases, 'D' Form notices are issued sinply to harass the people.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I don't like the member should make references to individual officers in such wholesale manner and say that the Tahsildar knows nothing of income tax. I am sure he must know something.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, the wearer of the shoe alone knows where it pinches. So, I can assure that the Tahsildar at Nedumangad knows very little about the principles of income tax collection. Coming to the proposal again that two income tax collectors should be appointed in order to look after the income tax work of Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Alleppey, and Quilon Municipalities, I do not find the reason why these two income tax collectors alone need be appointed for the work. After all, are there only these 4 Municipal Towns in the State ? There are various other persons and Municipalities to be taxed. Even in Nagercoil, I understand from Mr. Sivatanu Pillai, there is a big business man, the proprietor of the Pioneer Motor Bus Service, who has not been assessed as yet. We understand that even high officers, who are income tax collectors and who are more responsible and powerful than the proposed income tax collectors are not able to assess that person. (Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai: *Hear, hear*) Such being the case, I ask, what utility would be served by the proposed appointment of two petty officers as income tax collectors, excepting to see that only poor people are taxed by these people.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I think you must have some regard to the observations made by the Chair. Why should you have personal references to these matters?

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*) : Sir, I rise to a point of order. May I know whether there is anything under the Rules or Standing Orders restricting our right to make personal references regarding the officers ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Mr. Krishna Pillai is out of order. He has absolutely no right to question a ruling of the Chair.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*) : Sir, I wanted to clear the point for future guidance alone.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : A member is expected to read the rules with such commentaries as may be obtained. The Chair does not propose to give grounds for all rulings. The ruling must be submitted to. Mr. Krishna Pillai is out of order.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : I referred to personalities simply to convince the House of the force of my argument.

**MR A S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Is it the member's view that the number of collectors should be more than two?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): If income tax collectors are appointed, the number should be more than two.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Then, is it not better that we should cut off even the two?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): It is better to have none under the circumstances when there is economic depression in the land.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Will there be a collector for Nedumangad taluk?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): There is no need for a collector for Nedumangad taluk. Sir, we are poor agriculturists and we have nothing to give by way of income tax.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): May I know whether the jurisdiction of the two officers may be extended to the whole State?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): It is practically impossible to have the jurisdiction of the two officers extended to the whole State. These two people would not be in a position to cope with the enormous volume of work that they would be faced with.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): I have very great pleasure in supporting the arguments advanced by my friend, Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai in opposing the motion before the House. In this connection, I wish to correct the members who spoke on the motion now that last time we were discussing the abolition of the income tax inspectors not on the ground that they were not required. But it is not really the case now. The case then brought forward was that the inspectors were not functioning properly under the Land Revenue Department. Sir, the Land Revenue Department is saddled with much work and they have to attend to their proper sphere of work. While attending to the duty of income tax collection, they have other works to attend to and this is only a subsidiary work they are asked to do.

Then about the leakage of revenue referred to by certain members. They all admit that there is sufficient leakage of revenue. That has also to be prevented as far as possible.

Again, Sir, we should be reasonable in our demands and our suggestions. We have the other day passed that 50 per cent. of the school fees and college fees should be abolished.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Is it the member's view that because by the reduction of fees Government is going to have a loss in revenue, they want to create more posts.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Let us give the member a certain amount of latitude in discussion.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): We want to prevent leakage of revenue which the State should legitimately claim. Yesterday we passed a cut motion to the effect that 50 per cent. of the land

revenue should be given remission and I hope Government will give serious consideration to that also.

Further, Sir, coming to the income tax, only those who are able to pay are brought under the scope of the Income Tax Regulation and I am sure that the poor agricultural population which is the majority is not brought under this Regulation. And the big merchants and industrialists should not grudge paying their due share which the Government should claim. Then, Sir, the post itself is temporary only and as a tentative measure it is taken and we should wait and see how far these two income tax collectors will progress in the sphere of collecting income tax. With these words, I oppose the motion.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Sir, I rise to oppose the motion of Mr. Elenkath. I feel that, in important Municipal towns like Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon and Alleppey, it is necessary to have separate income tax collectors for assessing all possible assessees. After all, the two appointments now proposed are temporary for one year. The Assistant Dewan Peishkars who have now to do a lot of income tax work find it absolutely impossible to devote any time for that work on account of the heavy criminal work with which they are faced; and from that stand-point also it is necessary that there should be separate income tax collectors. My only doubt is whether unlimited jurisdiction should be given to these income tax collectors in the matter of assessment. It strikes me that it would be better to invest these collectors with jurisdiction up to Rs. 5,000 and to take the remaining cases of assessment on the files of the Dewan Peishkars these officers being given any much assistance as they require by the income tax collectors.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the Municipality of Kottayam is inferior in importance to the Municipality of Alleppey?

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Certainly, from the point of view of income tax, Kottayam is considerably inferior to Alleppey.

**MR. M. K. JANARDANA KAMMATHI** (*Commerce* and *Industry, North*): സർ, ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു. അതിനുള്ള കാരണം ആദായനികുതിസംബന്ധമായ കാര്യത്തിൽ ചുമതലയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ, ഒരുവന് ആദായം ഉണ്ടോ ഇല്ലയോ എന്ന് നോക്കിയിട്ടല്ല നികുതി ചുമത്താറുള്ളത്. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ ജോലി ചെയ്തുവരുന്ന തഹശീൽദാരന്മാർ പേഷ്കാരന്മാർ, അസിസ്റ്റന്റു ദിവാൻപേഷ്കാരന്മാർ എന്നിവർക്ക് തങ്ങളുടെ ജോലികൾക്കും പുറമേ ഈവക ജോലികൾകൂടി തൃപ്തികരമായ വിധം ചെയ്യാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. തന്നിമിത്തം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് പ്രതിവർഷം ഒരു വലിയ തുക നഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ട്. ആദായനികുതികൊടുക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തവർക്കുപോലും "ഡി" ഫാറം നോട്ടീസ്

[Mr. Janardana Kammath,]

കരം അയച്ചു വിഷമിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. നോട്ടീസിൽ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതനുസരിച്ച് യാതൊരു ആദായവും ഇല്ലെന്നുകണ്ടാലും വേണമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം ഒരുതുക തൊഴിലാളികളിൽനിന്നും ആദായനികുതിയായി പിരിക്കുവാൻ എളുപ്പമുള്ളതാണ്. ഓരോ ഇനത്തിലുമുള്ള വരവുചിലവുകളെ കാണിച്ച് കണക്കുവെയ്ക്കുന്നതിന് കച്ചവടക്കാർക്ക് സൌകര്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതു ശരിയായി നോക്കാതെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കളക്ടർന്മാർ അവരുടെ ഇഷ്ടംപോലെ ഒരുതുക "Income derived from other sources" എന്ന ഇനത്തിൽ ചേർത്തു യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ഇല്ലാത്ത വരവിന് നികുതി കച്ചവടക്കാരിൽനിന്നും പിരിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ഇതിന്റെ പരിഹാരത്തിനായി ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ നിർദ്ദേശമനുസരിച്ച് രണ്ട് ഇൻകംടാക്സ്കളക്ടറേഴ്സിനെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

**MR. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*): I wish to add a few words in opposing the motion now before the House.

It is clear from the speech of the Financial Secretary that there is some leakage of revenue in income tax on account of want of capable hands. It is also clear that there is substantial fall in the income under this head during the last two years. The income during the last two years is much lower than the income in the previous eight years. Sir, it is now about 12 years since the Income Tax Regulation came into force in this State. Still, the results of the working of this branch are not quite satisfactory so far as the revenue is concerned. The Financial Secretary rightly explained that, in the interests of Government revenue, and to prevent leakage and loss of income tax really due to Government, two full-time collectors, especially in the important towns of Trivandrum, Quilon, Nagercoil and Alleppey, are indispensable. Certainly, the economic depression is also responsible, to some extent, for this fall in revenue under this head. But, that does not mean that we should not make sufficient arrangements to see that all assessable income is assessed to income tax. Sir, I am one who believes that division of labour is always conducive to efficiency. I really hope that the proposed measure will yield substantial good results. If, as a result of experience, it is found that these appointments do not yield material and tangible results, it is open to us to insist on the posts being done away with. Therefore, at least as a temporary measure, the arrangement may be tried for a year, especially in view of the assurance given by the Financial Secretary that leakage of revenue in this Department may be avoided by the appointment of two full-time collectors, who will be able to focus their whole attention on the matter. May I hope that this wise step is the beginning of the separation of the Income Tax Department from the Revenue?

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Sir, here is a proposal relating to a sort of revenue payable by a set of people who can admittedly afford to pay. We, the non-official members of this House, have been repeatedly urging upon the attention of Government that they should not extract their full dues, even in these days of depression, from the poor people of the country, who find it extremely difficult to make their both ends meet. But in the case of income tax, Sir, the revenue is to be collected only from people who can afford to pay. And the Financial Secretary has assured us that there *is* leakage of revenue on this account. Government must be given every facility to assess all assessable incomes, especially now when they are at their wit's end to realise the revenue they require and when we are asking them to give concessions to the poor masses in the country. People who can afford to pay must be made to pay their dues to Government in full.

I would also suggest, Sir, that the minimum assessable income may be reduced to Rs. 1,500 from Rs. 2,000 since the value of money has gone up. At any rate, it is absolutely necessary that the Government is given a chance to try and recover the whole of their income tax rightly due to them.

With these words, I oppose the motion.

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, the Income Tax Regulation has been in force in Travancore from 1097, that is, for the past twelve years As a result of my experience for the last one year in this Department, I feel that there is reason to believe that we are not getting the full benefit of the Regulation. The receipts under this head do not show that expansion which we have reason to expect. In the very first year, we got something like Rs. 4,12,801; and it went on slowly increasing until the income reached Rs. 7,33,858 in 1104. Since then, there has been a steady fall. No doubt, part of this fall has been due, as the Financial Secretary stated in his Budget speech, to the economic depression. But, it is my firm conviction that we are not getting all the income that is legitimately due to us under this head. I have been going round inspecting the income tax collectors' offices. There have been several cases in which I had to revise and increase the assessments after an examination of accounts by the income tax Auditor. I have also had occasion to revise the assessments on review of the calendar of cases submitted by the Income Tax Commissioners who decided cases in appeal.

Sir, it must be remembered that the Income Tax Regulation is being worked by the Revenue Department. The collectors are the Dewan Peishkars and the Devicolam Commissioner, the Assistant Dewan Peishkars and the Tahsildars. The Dewan Peishkars assess all incomes above Rs. 10,000. The Devicolam Commissioner, for special local reasons, assesses incomes above Rs. 3,000. The Assistant Dewan Peishkars assess incomes between Rs 3,000 and Rs. 10,000; and the Tahsildars assess incomes up to Rs. 3,000. One reason for my apprehension that there is leakage of revenue is that these officers do not have sufficient time to devote to this work. The Assistant Dewan Peishkar

[Mr. K. George.]

are also First Class Magistrates, and, as my friend Mr. Paramesvara Aiyar, who has direct personal experience, stated, these officers are a set of very hard-worked officers. Naturally, therefore, they regard income tax work as a sort of subsidiary employment, outside the scope of the normal and regular duty. Of course, they do not say that income tax work does not form part of their work. But, as a matter of fact, they are not able to find much time for the work. As it is, they devote only some scrappy sort of attention to income tax work towards the close of each day, after a day's hard work and when they are absolutely done up. As a rule, these officers are not also sufficiently well equipped with the necessary specialised knowledge of income tax work. They are not conversant with the commercial system of accounting. Their knowledge of income tax law is rather limited. For proper working of the Regulation, the officer must know how the provisions are being interpreted elsewhere, in British India for instance. Certainly, they have not got time to equip themselves properly for this work.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) · Have the Tahsildars got this knowledge of income tax work?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): They have not; that is what I say. My remarks apply equally to the Tahsildars, to the Assistant Dewan Peishkars and to the Dewan Peishkars.

Therefore, Sir, naturally, in the matter of assessment, a great deal is left to the subordinates of the Department. With a view to safeguard the interests of Government and also to save the tax-payers from mis-application of the provisions of the Regulation, I have made the proposal to appoint two full-time income tax collectors.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Is the Department going to leave the assessees in the rural area to the mercy of these people?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have for the present allotted to the two collectors the four municipal areas that I have mentioned, for various reasons. The total number of persons in the whole state to whom C and D notices were issued in 1108 was 6,072 and the total number of persons who were assessed was 2,293. I find that, out of this, 1,850 C and D notices were issued in the towns and the number of assessees in them was more than a third in the whole State. It was 902.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member the number of assessees in the year 1103 and the number of assessees in the year 1108?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I am sorry, Sir, that I cannot give the information as I have not got all the Administration Reports before me. A question was asked about the other municipal towns. The assessment in them is comparatively small. Even Kottayam had in 1108 only 92 assessees as

against 220 in Alleppey, 139 in Quilon, 440 in Trivandrum and 103 in Nagercoil. That is why this experiment is for the present confined to these four municipal towns. When they are taken up, practically a third of the assessment of the whole State will be covered.

One misunderstanding appears to exist in the minds of some members that this is a revival of the old Income Tax Inspectors. It is perfectly plain that it is not. The old Income Tax Inspectors were not officers under the Income Tax Regulation. They were not assessing officers and they had no powers under the Regulation They were, as somebody said, a sort of C. I. D. Inspectors who went about collecting private information about the income of the assessees. After all, it was not a very healthy arrangement. But the income tax collectors whom I propose are statutory officers having the power of assessment. One advantage of having separate full-time collectors is that they can get into touch with the mercantile classes which the present officers have neither the opportunity nor the facility of doing. Often when they are checking one man's account, they will come across entries which will lead to some other assessees who can easily be brought in for assessment. Further, the tax paying public can have access more easily to these full-time officers than to the Assistant Dewan Peishkars and the Tahsildars who do this work in addition to their multifarious duties. These are the advantages which I contemplate from the creation of these posts. After all, we are making an experiment and my hope is that the experiment will prove successful and that we would realise far more than we spend on them.

One or two other points also were raised in this connection. One was about the monetary jurisdictions of these officers. No doubt, that is a point which must be carefully looked into. What I had in contemplation was to give them full assessing powers in these municipalities, leaving only the assessment of companies to the Dewan Peishkars. There is a real difference between the assessment of companies and the assessment of the rest. Companies usually maintain proper accounts, they draw up their profit and loss statements and their balance sheets carefully and these are audited properly by qualified accountants. We can therefore more or less depend on their accounts. It is different in the case of private individuals, merchants and bankers. That is why the difference is made in the case of the companies. The income tax collectors who work in these towns will therefore deal with all assessments in which accounts will have to be very carefully scrutinised. I think it would be advisable to have these experts to attend to these miscellaneous accounts.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Can these collectors, who draw only Rs. 175, be presumed to be of sufficient status to make assessments of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It is true that their status is not very high. But at the same time, there is this advantage that the Dewan Peishkar will be an appellate authority over them while the Income Tax Commissioner will have the power of revision. We can try this for one year and revise their jurisdictions, if necessary.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether Government have considered the desirability of having a separate department for income tax?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The member has sat down.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Sir, I rise to oppose the motion before the House. I am one of those who hold the view that income tax is an equitable tax that should be levied upon the people by the State. We have advocated the reduction of certain taxes on the ground that those taxes as now levied do not depend upon the income of the persons who are taxed. So it is the duty of this House to enable the Government to realise as much tax as possible from persons who get a good income through their professions.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether there is any diversity of opinion on that point?

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Oh, yes. Otherwise, this motion would not have come here.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether persons who have not got sufficient income are being assessed?

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Exactly. That is one of the reasons why I support this step. So when the Land Revenue Commissioner comes to this House and says that he is unable to get a correct idea or to get at all the persons who could be assessed to income tax through the present machinery, is it proper for this House to reject that demand and say that he should get on with the present arrangement? It is my view that the present Tahsildars and their Assistants, doing this work as a subsidiary work, could not do it either to the satisfaction of the Government or of the assessees. I know that they do not care much for the interests of the assessees. Moreover, they have no time to do the work. I know many instances in which persons have been assessed who have not got the prescribed income. They do not care even to look into the accounts of all the assessees because they have no time to do it. They more or less depend on the reports of their subordinates. So what I think is that it is in the interests of the assessees that there should be proper officers for collecting income tax. As suggested by my friend by means of a question, whether the persons who are given this power should not be men of status, my view is that they must be men on whom sufficient reliance could be placed. It is a place from which the power could be abused. So, what I would suggest is that the Land Revenue Commissioner must take particular care to see that the persons appointed for this particular work are thoroughly reliable and that men of very high character alone are appointed. (*Mr. R. Sambasiva Aiyar: Hear, hear.*) It is not my view that the character of the person depends upon the pay that he receives. It is not very difficult for the Land Revenue Commissioner

to get persons of high character who would not abuse their position even for this pay of Rs. 175. All that I would suggest is that the Land Revenue Commissioner should be very careful in recruiting proper persons to this place. If it is found that as a result of the present arrangement the Income Tax Department is going to get a higher income next year and that the department could be worked more efficiently, we will only be glad to sanction more collectors in the succeeding year's budget.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I oppose the motion of Mr. Elenkath and I am in entire agreement with the proposal of the Government that two new collectors of income tax be appointed to start with as a trial. Sir, the income tax work is a technical piece of work which requires men, as was said by the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, who have got special knowledge in this branch. Well, Sir, in all well-ordered States, income tax is the most equitable, the most elastic and the most progressive item of revenue. It is most elastic in its revenue-yielding capacities, because with the general rise in the income of the people there will be a corresponding rise in the revenue coming to the exchequer. Then again, it is most equitable in its incidence. The assessee or the payee has to pay only according to the income that he earns and then, as I submitted, it is the most progressive item of revenue. Well, Sir, though this income tax was introduced in our State well nigh twelve years ago under the Income Tax Regulation, I submit that the Government committed an initial blunder in tagging this highly technical piece of work to the Land Revenue Department. I say that this new move on the part of the Government is only a beginning in the right direction. I hope it will result in the formation of a new department entirely devoted to income tax work. Well, Sir, this tagging of the income tax work to the Land Revenue Department when the Regulation was introduced was like pouring old wine into new bottles. There is a good deal of difference in principle between the land revenue assessment and the income tax assessment and their collections. The land revenue, as we all know, is being collected by a rule of thumb method. We have still a land register. During the last settlement, all the lands were surveyed and assessments fixed and *Pattadars* determined. It is on the basis of this land register that land revenue collections are made; but in the case of income tax no such register exists. Here we have to rely on unknown sources spread over a larger area. It is possible that in such a system many persons who are bound to pay income tax by virtue of their income could escape the payment of the tax. So, Sir, this proposal of the Government we have to accept as a sound proposal, as we all know that the income tax is the most accurate financial barometer of the material condition of a State. Moreover, there will be certainly more and more revenue coming from this source and that will only contribute to the general advancement of the whole State. So I oppose the motion and I am in full agreement with the Government's proposal.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Karthikappally I*): After hearing from the Land Revenue Commissioner that these new posts are to be only experimental ones and that he himself has come across personal instances of leakage for want of proper assessment, I do not press this motion. But I cannot but make this observation before withdrawing the motion. The income tax figures referred to by Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner have diminished considerably from 1104 which is the year in which the economic depression commenced and that supports my contention all the more that the economic depression is the main reason for the diminution of revenue under income tax. With this observation, I withdraw my motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Does the House permit Mr. Elenkath to withdraw the motion?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motion No. 459.***

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): I rise to move again my motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,850 for Collectors (Temporary), by Rs. 5 to discuss the case for the appointment of temporary collectors. I have already spoken about my motion.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): In supporting this motion, I desire to make this obervation that the person selected as the income tax collector should be of a respectable character, for we find that the real assessing officers now are not the Dewan Peishkars or the Division Assistants. It is their clerks. We have to take our books to the clerks who take them to the Dewan Peishkar to get his initials only. In a case argued before the Honourable High Court, Chief Justice Mr. Thaliath observed on Reference order written by the Income Tax Commissioner that the only order written by the Commissioner was "yes". The whole thing was written by the clerk.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether that was a part of the judgment?

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): No. It was only an observation. That is what happens. My point is that the person responsible for the collection of income tax should be not merely of respectable character but should also be well-versed in the law relating to income tax.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): The motion as it stands is for the appointment of more income tax collectors. All the members who spoke before me have made a case for their appointment. As a case has been made out on a previous occasion, I have nothing more to add.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That certainly is very resonable and a commendable attitude. The motions are more or less indentical except for the amounts.

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It is my intention to appoint to this responsible post only persons who are efficient and quite fit for the post.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*) : Have you got any officers in view ?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I have not anybody in view. I have already recommended to Government that the two persons selected may be sent to Madras for training before they are appointed to their posts.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*) : I beg to withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motions Nos. 462 to 469.***

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. S. J. NAIR :

462. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,850 for Collectors (Temporary).

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

463. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,850 for Collectors (Temporary).

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

464. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,850 for Collectors (Temporary).

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

465. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,410 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI :

466. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,508 for Head Clerks, Head Peons and Peons (Temporary).

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR :

467. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,653 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. R. MAHOMED HANEEF :

468. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,653 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

469. To reduce total allotment of Rs. 22,151 under Demand VII by Re. 1.

***Motion No. 470.***

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*) : Sir, *I move that the total allotment of Rs. 22,151 under Demand VII be reduced by one rupee.*

I might at the very outset say to the Assembly that this is what I should call a very innocent motion for it does not attempt to criticise the Government as a whole or any department in particular, but it does merely suggest to Government the necessity for considering a change in the method of taxation that is being followed now. Yesterday we heard a good deal of discussion about the reduction of land tax. As Mr. Asan pointed out, the income derived from land is fluctuating, whereas the tax on the land remains constant. At present any person can invest any sum in any business and yet he can be entirely free from taxation if his income does not reach Rs. 2,000. But if he happens to invest the money in land, the very act of such investment makes him liable for payment of tax independent of the income he gets from land. The only escape from this position is, I believe, to alter the present policy of taxation.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : I rise to a point of order. We are now dealing with the Income Tax Department, and we have nothing to do with the land revenue questions.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): May I explain ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I think that the member may be allowed to go on without any explanation.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): The natural question that would come from the Government Benches is that, if land tax is not quite conducive to the benefit of the people, where is the possibility of making up the loss that will be incurred by the removal of the tax on land. That is answered by the second part of the resolution. I want the Government not to lose a pie. What I request Government is merely to make no invidious distinction against the cultivator for the simple fault of having invested his money on land which is even to-day the most important productive source in the State. Sir, the abolition of land tax would result in a loss to Government because to-day incomes far below Rs. 2,000 are being taxed in the case of incomes from land whereas in the case of income tax the minimum taxable income continues to be Rs. 2,000. The second part of my motion says that the taxable minimum income should be brought down to Rs. 500. Sir, it is said that the average income of an individual in Travancore is Rs. 50 per year and the average family consists of 5 members. Therefore the average income of a family comes to be about Rs. 250. Therefore any head of a family who derives an income above Rs. 250 can reasonably be taxed on every rupee above Rs. 250.

Therefore, just because I do not wish the change to be too adrupt, I have made a liberal concession in bringing the sum down to Rs. 500 and not to Rs. 250. I would point out to the Government that the actual sum is not very important to me. As a beginning, it may be brought down to Rs. 700 only or even to Rs. 1,000 only. What I would suggest to Government is that the present method of taxation must be completely changed, land income must also be brought under one and the same category as other incomes for taxation and the loss thus incurred by the Government must be made good by bringing down the minimum taxable income to, even as far as, Rs. 500. I know that the financial implications of my suggestions are very broad and I do not expect that the Income Tax Commissioner would be in a position to give a final answer to this question now. But I would request the Income Tax Commissioner and the Government to consider this whole question deeply. I would remind them how, during the last Budget Session as well as this, this side of the House, though we fully realise our responsibility and fully understand that Government themselves are not in very affluent circumstances, even though we are in full sympathy with the difficulties of Government, yet we had greater sympathy for ourselves and were constrained to carry in this Assembly severe cut motions recommending remissions in land tax. Government should

remember this and make it possible for the tax to vary automatically with the variations in income. I would finally request Government to notice that side of the problem and meet my motion in the light of that.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether he suggests that assessment should be revised every year in that case according to the variation in market prices of the products?

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): I can only say if the member had paid greater attention to the manner of taxation on income, that question ought not to have arisen.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** That is another question.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): My first idea was—of course I represent the constituency of Commerce and Industry—to abolish the income tax altogether.

But the second is that if income tax is to be abolished altogether, my constituency itself will disappear and therefore I support the motion of my friend Mr. Padmanabha Pillai to the effect that what I understand from the arguments is that both the taxes cannot be retained. If there is going to be the income tax, to that much extent there must be a reduction in land tax also. That is how I have understood it, and I believe that proposition will be accepted by the Land Revenue Commissioner who is also the Income Tax Commissioner. Because, in seconding the motion for introducing the Income Tax Regulation on the 2nd June 1921, Mr. George, who was then the Financial Secretary to Government, in supporting the Bill spoke like this:—

"And I may here tell you that the levy of income-tax was one of the means advocated by the Committee to raise the additional funds required to meet the growing educational expenditure. In the same way the Department of Public Works, Agriculture and Industries will have to be given higher grants to carry out various essential schemes of development.

"There is yet another matter which is yet going to cost the Government heavy expenditure. I have already referred to the large increase in wages. Government servants are also wage-earners. The present high cost of living has hit them hard, especially the lower subordinates; and the position became so acute that the Government had to grant to its subordinate officers drawing up to Rs. 55, a temporary scarcity allowance varying between Rs. 1½ and Rs. 5. This item alone comes to about Rs. 6½ lakhs a year. It does not look as if prices were going to show any appreciable fall, so that these allowances may be discontinued; on the contrary all experts agree that the present increased prices have come to stay, at least to a considerable extent. In view of this, the question of permanently increasing the salaries of the low-paid servants is a problem that cannot be postponed any longer; and as your are aware the Government have already appointed a Salaries Committee to consider this question."

In view of this, the question of permanently increasing the salaries of low-paid servants is a problem that has to be decided by the appointment of Public Service Committee. Of course, now, the prices have gone down to one-third of what it was in 1921 and not only that, it has come to stay there. Therefore, I would expect that there must be a reduction of expenditure, at least there must be a salary cut, especially in the case of higher officers.

[Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai.]

Secondly, it is admitted throughout that trade is in a very bad way and that fact has to be considered. Therefore I have absolutely no objection for the people who get any profit being taxed. But in these hard days, there are some people who, whether they are making any profit or indeed any loss, must be treated with consideration and that is why I say these income tax collectors should be men of high character and status. Because, business is carried on with very great risk. In these days there may be businessmen who may be really getting profits and there may also be persons who are running their business at a loss. Such persons who cannot afford to pay their taxes must be prepared to tell at the outset that they are running at a loss. These small factors have to be taken into consideration.

There are two classes of people, Sir, traders and Vakils to whom the Income Tax Department must be very considerate. Of course, some of the Vakils may not be prepared to say what their actual income is. Instructions must be given that the Department must not be very hard upon the Vakils.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know from the member whether, in certain cases among traders, two accounts are kept ?

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Every one tries to produce false accounts in order to avoid payment of income tax.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): മി. പത്മനാഭപിള്ള ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കിയ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ സന്തോഷപൂർവം അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലംതന്നെ ആദായനികുതിയെസംബന്ധിച്ച് ഞാൻ സംസാരിച്ചപ്പോൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവൺമെന്റിന് ഭൂമിഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരോട് ഒരു വിപരീതമനഃസ്ഥിതിയാണുള്ളതെന്ന് തോന്നുമെന്ന് ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഭൂനികുതി പിരിക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ ആദായനികുതി പിരിക്കുന്നതിലാണ് ഗവൺമെന്റു കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതെന്ന് ഞാൻ അന്നു നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഭാഗ്യവശാൽ ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിനുശേഷം എന്റെ ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്ന വളരെ ആളുകൾ ഇവിടെ കാണുന്നതിൽ എനിക്കു അതിയായ ചാരിതാർത്ഥ്യമുണ്ട്. നമ്മുടെ സംസ്ഥാനത്തു സാമ്പത്തികാഭിവൃദ്ധിയും തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു ഐശ്വര്യവും വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം പുതിയരീതികളെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിൽ നമ്മുടെ ഭരണാധികാരികൾക്കുള്ള വൈമുഖ്യമാകുന്നു. പരിഷ്കൃതങ്ങളായ നവീനസമ്പ്രദായങ്ങൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഇന്നും വെറും യാഥാസ്ഥിതികമായിട്ടാണു കഴിഞ്ഞു

പോരുന്നത്. ഭൂനികുതിയും ആദായനികുതിയും തമ്മിൽ താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തിനോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇന്നത്തെ രീതിയിലുള്ള ഭൂനികുതിയേക്കാൾ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സന്തോഷകരമായിരിക്കുന്നത് ആദായനികുതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണെന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ല. ആദായനികുതി എന്നുവെച്ചാൽ കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായത്തിന്റെ ഒരംശം എന്നാണ്. ഭൂനികുതി എന്നുവച്ചാൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ ആദായത്തെ പരിഗണിക്കാതെ ഭൂമിഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ കൊടുക്കാൻ ചുമതലപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു നികുതിയാണ്. ഭൂമിയിൽനിന്നും ആദായം കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും ഭൂനികുതി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളത് നിർബന്ധമാണ്. ഭൂനികുതി ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള കാര്യം ഇവിടെ വാദപ്രതിവാദംചെയ്ത അവസരത്തിൽ ഭൂമിയിൽനിന്നും ആദായം കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഭൂമി ഉപേക്ഷിക്കരുതോ എന്നു ചിലർ ചോദിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഭൂസ്വത്തുക്കൾ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വിഷമങ്ങൾ എത്രമാത്രമുണ്ടെന്ന് അല്പം ആലോചിച്ചാൽ നമുക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻകഴിയും. ഉള്ള സ്ഥലത്ത് ഒരു വീടുംകെട്ടി അവിടെ ഭാര്യയും കുട്ടികളുമായി താമസിക്കുന്നവൻ മറ്റൊരു വഴിയും കണ്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽമാത്രമേ ആ സ്ഥലം ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ തയ്യാറാകുകയുള്ളൂ. ഭൂമിയിൽനിന്നും എന്തെങ്കിലും ആദായം കിട്ടണമെന്ന് വിചാരിച്ച് കടംവാങ്ങിച്ചു കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന ആളുകൾപോലും ഭൂമി ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നില്ല.

ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാർ വളരെ വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കാലമാണ് ഇത്. ആ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനുതന്നെ അനുഭാവമില്ലാതെയില്ല. ഭൂനികുതി ഇളവുചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം മറ്റേതുവിധത്തിൽ ആദായം ഉണ്ടാക്കാമെന്ന് അറിയാതെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ മി. പത്മനാഭപിള്ള കൊണ്ടുവന്ന ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന തത്വം വളരെ ഗാഢമായി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആലോചിച്ച് അതിനെ സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഭൂനികുതി ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള കാര്യം ആലോചനക്കെടുത്തപ്പോൾ സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അതുകൊണ്ടു വലിയ പ്രയോജനമൊന്നും ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ലെന്നും ഭൂനികുതി കൊടുക്കുന്നവർ വളരെ കുറവായതുകൊണ്ട് ചിലർക്കുമാത്രമേ അത് അനുകൂലമായിരിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ എന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ ചുരുക്കം ചിലരും പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഭൂമിഉടമസ്ഥതയിൽനിന്നും യാതൊരാദായവും കിട്ടാത്തവർ മററുവിധത്തിൽ ആദായം ഒന്നും കിട്ടാതെ ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തിൽ മുഴുകുകയാണ് എന്ന് ഇതിൽനിന്നും അനുമാനിച്ചുകൂടാ. അവർ മററുവിധത്തിൽ ധാരാളം ആദായം ഉണ്ടാ

ക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും നികുതികൊടുക്കുവാൻ നിർബന്ധിതരല്ലെന്നുള്ള ഗുണമാണു അവക്കുള്ളതു്. ഇന്നത്തെ കണക്കുനോക്കിയാൽ വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ അവരുടെ ഭൂമിയുടമസ്ഥാവകാശത്തിനുമാത്രം നികുതികൊടുത്താൽ പോരാ എന്നു കാണാം. ആ ഭൂമിയിൽ തെങ്ങു നട്ടുവളർത്തിയാൽ അതിന്റെ ആദായത്തിനു ഒരു നികുതികൊടുക്കണം. അതിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന തേങ്ങയേയോ, കൊപ്രായേയോ, വെളിച്ചെണ്ണയേയോ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനുപുറത്തു കൊണ്ടുപോയി വിൽക്കണമെങ്കിൽ അതിനു പ്രത്യേകം നികുതികൊടുക്കണം. തേങ്ങയുടെ തൊണ്ടുപിരിച്ചു കയർ വിററഴിക്കുന്നതിനും കരം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതിനുംപുറമേ തെങ്ങിൽനിന്നും കള്ളു ചെത്തിഎടുക്കുവാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നവർക്കു് ചെത്തുകരംകൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൂടാതെ വൃക്ഷക്കരവുംകൂടി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതീരൂ. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു വസ്തുവിനുവേണ്ടിത്തന്നെ വീണ്ടും വീണ്ടും നികുതിഭാരം ചുമത്തുക എന്നുള്ള ഒരു രീതി ഒരിക്കലും ആശാസ്യമായ ഒരു നയമല്ല. അതിനാൽ ഭൂനികുതി മാററി ആദായനികുതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുക എന്ന തത്വം ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ഗവൺമെൻറു് അംഗീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. വളരെക്കാലം ഇവിടെ നിലനിന്നുപോരുന്ന ഒരു തത്വം ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ മാററണമെന്നോ മാററാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നോ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. പക്ഷെ ഭൂനികുതിപിരിക്കുന്നരീതി തീരെ അനാശാസ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അടുത്ത ഭാവിയിലെങ്കിലും ആയതു മാററി ഒന്നാകെ ആദായനികുതി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഏർപ്പാടുവരത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഇപ്പോഴേ രൂപീകരിക്കണമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

ആദായനികുതിയെപ്പററി പറയുമ്പോൾ കൊല്ലംതോറും ഓരോരുത്തനും എത്രമാത്രം ആദായം കിട്ടുമെന്നുള്ളതു് സൂക്ഷ്മമായി കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുവാൻ വളരെ വിഷമംനേരിടുമെന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥംതന്നെ. ഭൂനികുതിയെപ്പോലെ ആദായനികുതി സ്ഥിരമായി ആണ്ടുതോറും കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയില്ല. ഓരോകൊല്ലവും ഓരോരുത്തർക്കും കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായം മാറിമാറിവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിന്മേൽ ചുമത്തുന്ന നികുതിയും ആണ്ടുതോറും മാറിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ആദായം തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനായി നിയമിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു അതു സൂക്ഷ്മമായി കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രത്യേകം സാമർത്ഥ്യമുണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ രീതി അനുസരിച്ചു നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആദായം ഇല്ലാത്ത ആളുകളുടെ അടുക്കൽനിന്നുകൂടി ആദായനികുതി വസൂലാക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. കുറച്ചു നല്ലസ്ഥിതിയിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവർക്കു് നല്ല ആദായം കിട്ടിക്കൊ

ണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണെന്ന് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ധരിക്കുന്നു. എല്ലാപ്പോഴും അതു വാസ്തവമായിരിക്കുകയില്ല. നല്ല ആദായം കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരുവനെപ്പോലെ, ഇവനും തന്റെ ശീലമോ, മോഹമോ, മററുപരിസരങ്ങളോകൊണ്ട് ജീവിച്ചുവരുന്നുവെന്നേയുള്ളു. നേരേമറിച്ച് ഏററവും ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തോടുകൂടി ജീവിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്ന ചിലർക്ക് ആണ്ടുതോറും നല്ല ആദായം കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും അവന്റെ സഹജമായ ലുബ്ധുകൊണ്ടു ദാരിദ്ര്യാവസ്ഥയിൽ കഴിയുകയാണെന്നുംവരാം. അതിനാൽ ആളിനെകണ്ടു് സ്ഥിതിനിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന ഒരു നയം മാറേറണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

കൂടാതെ, ഇങ്ങനെ ആദായനികുതി ഏർപ്പാടു നടപ്പിൽകൊണ്ടുവരുന്നപക്ഷം അതുകൊണ്ട് വേറൊരുഗുണംകൂടി ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ലഭിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇന്ന് വരവിനും ചെലവിനും കണക്കെഴുതിവെയ്ക്കുന്ന ഒരു ശീലം കർഷകന്മാർക്കില്ല. ആദായനികുതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നപക്ഷം കണക്കെഴുതുന്ന ഒരു ശീലം ജനങ്ങൾ പഠിച്ചുകൊള്ളും. ആ ശീലമുണ്ടായാൽ ക്രമേണ വരവറിഞ്ഞു ചെലവു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും കൂടുതൽ ആദായമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും അവർ പ്രാപ്തന്മാരാകും. തൻമൂലം വ്യവസായത്തിനും വ്യാപാരത്തിനും മററും അവർകൂടി സമർത്ഥന്മാരായിത്തീരും. വ്യവസായത്തിനും വ്യാപാരത്തിനും ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് താല്പര്യവും പ്രാപ്തിയും ലഭിക്കാത്തിടത്തോളംകാലം സാമ്പത്തികമായ ഐശ്വര്യം ഒരിക്കലും രാജ്യത്തിനുണ്ടായിരിക്കയില്ല. അതിനാൽ മി. പത്മനാഭപിള്ളയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന തത്വത്തോടു ഞാൻ ഹാർദ്ദമായി അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): Sir, I have much pleasure in supporting the motion brought forward by Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai. In doing so I do not wish to make a long speech but I would like to make one or two observations.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** That is a speech.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): Of course, I know that the motion is against the accepted canons of orthodox finance and these new principles will be resisted by the present Financial Secretary. It is well recognised that we have exhausted the possibilities of land tax. The income tax is based on a more equitable basis, and it has much scope for expansion. The principle of income tax is recognized all over the world, and the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner has rightly observed that the possibilities of that taxation have not been sufficiently explored in our State. As my friend Mr. M. N. Nair has observed, we are paying a direct land tax and a number of incidental indirect taxes all based on the surplus of income derived from the agricultural holding. After all, Sir, it is an irony of fate that though the agricultural population which form the major portion of the population of the State is over-represented in this

[Mr. Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon.]

Assembly. and more than 75 per cent. of the non-official members come on the agriculturists' ticket, even then we have not been able to urge and to urge successfully upon the earnest attention of the Government to do something substantial to put the much-distressed agriculturists again on their feet. From the discussion we have had for the last few days, this House is convinced how appalling is the agricultural indebtedness of the people; and at the same time we must realise that we have a growing demand on the finances of the State to meet the growing expenditure of a modern State. So this House cannot shut its eyes to the fact that we must find in co-operation with the official members more money year by year if we are to have all the amenities of civilized life, and every citizen of Travancore is to be given the full opportunity and full scope to grow up to his normal stature. Under these circumstances, at least as an experimental measure, it is open to the Financial Secretary to seriously consider this doctrine of public finance. My submission is that the question deserves earnest attention at the hands of the Government financial expert so that at least in the course of a few years the heavy burden of land tax, the tax on agriculturists may be reduced and we may find out a more equitable and at the same time more substantial special source of revenue for the State.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Sir, I wish to add a few words in support of the motion. Sir, it would be admitted that, of all taxes, tax on the income is the most equitable that has been devised as yet. There is the consolation for the assessee that he has to pay only on the surplus income. It has been accepted by financiers, Sir, provided the Government can be trusted to spend the money that it levies as taxes from the people wisely and to the exclusive benefit of the State, all surplus funds beyond necessities may be entrusted with Government. By that I wish to be understood clearly, I wish to postulate that the Government should be so responsible and so responsive that the surplus amount, if credited in the hands of Government, will be utilized to the best advantage of the whole State. If that proposition is admitted and such a Government we can obtain, then nobody will be averse to pay taxes on surplus incomes after meeting the expenses for the necessaries of life. So what I wish to suggest is Rs. 500 or even a lesser amount, Sir, Rs. 300 may be fixed as the absolute minimum for meeting the expenses on the necessities of life. After deducting that minimum, the surplus amount should alone come in for taxation. Now a man who gets 1,999 Rupees is not taxed at all whereas a man who gets Rs. 2,000 has to pay the tax on the whole amount. That is unfair. If Government consider that Rs 1,999 is to be taken as the amount required for meeting the expenses for the necessities, benefit to that extent should be given to the man whose income is Rs. 2,000. Only the surplus income should be taxed and I think that is the principle accepted in the income tax law, not in

British India, but in England and other countries. That seems to be more equitable than the principle contained in the Income Tax Regulation here or in British India. I wish that Government will consider this aspect of the question when they are going to revolutionise the principles of taxation.

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Mr. Kainikkara Padmanabha Pillai, in introducing his motion, said that it is a simple and innocent proposal. But in the course of his speech he admitted that it is on the whole no taxation but a proposal to revise the entire scheme of tenants in the State and the Honourable member Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai was right when he said that it is a revolutionary proposal. In fact, Sir, it is the most revolutionary proposal that has ever come before this House it aims at revolutionizing the whole system of taxation of the State. Now it may look a very attaractive proposal to abolish taxation on land and have in its place a system of taxation based on incomes. But we forget that our present system of taxation has several centuries of history behind it and that it has come to us from the remote past and it is based on certain assumptions which generations have not questioned. We have also to remember that, in attempting to revolutionize a taxation system which obtains now, we have to take facts as they are. The Government of India is our example in this matter. They have not as yet made any attempt to replace their land tax by a system of taxation based on incomes, because it would be a very revolutionary change. No doubt income tax forms the pivot of the fiscal system in England. That, I think, is chiefly due to the fact that it is an industrial country depending on its industry and commerce. But in a mainly agricultural country like India to get some substantial income which is not of a fluctuating character, the safest thing for the Government to do is to impose a tax on lands.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I wish to draw attention to the wording of the explanatory part of the motion. It is to point out the necessity of fixing the minimum at Rs. 500 and to impose income tax on lands instead of the present land taxes.

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I have seen that. His idea is evidently to abolish land tax altogether and in its place levy a tax on all incomes of Rs. 500 and above, including agricultural incomes also within the scope of the Regulation. Sir, as I said before, in a country which is mainly agricultural, no Government would seriously risk replacing a stable income by a fluctuating tax like income tax. So I do not think that the time has come for us to move in this direction. I think it would be far wiser on our part to see if any development of this kind is taking place in British India.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Is not land tax based on income assessed at the time of settlement and does the member think that tax assessed on the income at present would in any way be less than it was in 1067?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes. In the case of income tax, you assess the net incomes. In the case of land tax also, the principle is more or less the same. But I fear if you lay down a limit of Rs. 500 on agricultural incomes, our income would be seriously affected. As I have stated in the House before, 55 per cent. of the land owners pay only less than one rupee as tax. Certainly we are not going to get any income tax from them.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Is there any part in India or British parts where the land tax is altogether abolished?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Nowhere.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Is there land tax in England?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I believe there is no land tax in England. It is an industrial country which can safely get the revenue it needs from other sources.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): Is there land taxation in England?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I do not think there is.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): Is there any exemption from land tax anywhere in the Indian Empire?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I retort by asking another question to the member whether there is any place in the Indian Empire without land tax?

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Could a member answer by retorting with another question?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I may just make an observation. With regard to Asan's question, I do not consider it sufficiently important that I should pass a ruling.

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, as I say, the mover admitted that this is a revolutionary proposal. It has not been tried anywhere else in India and so far as we are concerned, I would only say that we should not take the lead in this matter, but should wait and see what changes in the fiscal system are introduced in British India.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): I find it difficult to accept the motion especially in the from in which it stands at present. Mr. Kainikkara Padmanabha Pillai would lower the taxable limit of incomes to Rs. 500. He proposes to do away with land tax and to substitute income tax for the present land tax. No doubt, there is some disparity in the incidence of taxation as between land tax and income tax. If a person has movable property yielding income below Rs. 2,000 he is exempt from the levy of income tax. But if he has one rood of land he cannot escape land tax. That is *prima facie* evidence of the inequity

of taxation. But what about the incidence of income tax itself? Is it so fair and square as the learned mover seems to think? I shall show that there is much unevenness in the administration of income tax also. Take the case of a person with an income of more than Rs. 2,000 living in a municipal town. Such a person has to pay taxes under so many heads, as house-tax, profession-tax, water-tax, electric charges, motor-tax and so forth.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): Does the man who lives outside the town get the benefit of water convenience, electricity, good roads, etc.?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): The tax is not calculated on the basis of cost price or selling price. It has to be paid irrespective of such considerations as in the case of profession tax; and the quantities of tax—

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): Quantities of tax or quantities of service?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): That may be in theory. Suppose further he is the head of a family whose expenditure goes up to Rs. 1,000, for the education of children, for medical treatment and so forth. (Mr. M. N. Nair wanted to ask a question.) Let me finish. I thought Mr. M. N. Nair was aware of the ruling from the Chair that a speaker should not be interrupted in the middle of a sentence.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): A point of order, Sir.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I only suggested that, as far as possible, questions may be reserved to the end of the speech unless the argument of the speaker is not understood; in exceptional cases questions have to be put.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Persons with an income of more than Rs. 2,000 are forced to pay tax on their income irrespective of their expenses. So I am asking whether the administration of income tax in Travancore or for that matter in British India, takes into account these outgoings and expenditures before a person is assessed to income tax.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the Honourable member that tax should be levied on savings?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Yes; that is what I mean. As there are many demands to be met by a person who gets a decent income, he should not be taxed except upon his surplus income. That is not the case now. Therefore, when it is proposed to lower the limit of taxable income to Rs. 500, the motion as it stands overlooks the difficulties of indiscriminate assessment. Hence the motion cannot be accepted without further qualifications and modifications.

The necessity of doing away with land tax up to Rs. 500, is the next portion of the motion. There are however, difficulties in the way of doing this. No doubt, it is open to His Highness the Maha Raja to

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai]

solve the problem. His Highness, if so pleased, may issue a proclamation giving up the demand on land. Permanent occupancy rights were conferred on the holders of *Pandarappatton* lands on condition of their paying the tax settled on the holdings. If they do not want to pay the tax, it is only fair that they should surrender the lands.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the member would let me know if the Government is at liberty to surrender the lands?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Surrender to whom? I do not want to enhance any tax on lands which people enjoy on a permanent basis under specific conditions.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether agricultural income is sought to be taxed because a property is owned by a permanent holder? In regard to those who own land in a permanent way their income from their property should not be taxed.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I rise to support the motion and raise one point. There are two issues arising out of this motion. One is for the abolition of the land tax and the other is to reduce the minimum assessment of the income tax. My suggestion is that these two recommendations should not be given effect to piecemeal.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**. Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai, you have only 3 minutes.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): That is quite enough, Sir. Even as I said at the very beginning, this motion was not introduced for the purpose of getting any immediate relief or with the hope of effecting any immediate change. I am not surprised that the Government did not find their way to accept my proposal, but I am surprised at the way in which they have approached it. For the members of this House have been requesting for cuts in land tax during this budget session as well as the last and I had put forward my suggestion as much in the interests of the Government as in the interests of the people.

The Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner told us that I began by saying that my motion was quite innocent but that I subsequently admitted that it sought to effect sweeping changes in taxation. It is quite true. But there is absolutely nothing irreconcilable between a sweeping change and innocence. He further added that Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai in supporting the motion had stated that it was revolutionary.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): As a piece of personal explanation I wish to state that I did not say it was revolutionary. What I said was that it was revolutionising.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): While thanking my friend, I am quite willing to accept even the word revolutionary. For whatever be the attitude of the Commissioner towards revolutions, I am one who is not afraid of revolutions. Revolutions may be fearful, but they can be absolutely innocent too.

Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai pointed out that it will be impossible to make good the loss incurred by the Government because no tax is levied on income from lands.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I point out that as demanded by the resolution there is no possibility of an income tax being levied on lands.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): My motion explicitly wants tax to be levied where income from land is above Rs. 500.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): As the laws stand at present, I say, there is no possibility to levy tax on income from land.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): It is the change of these laws that the motion expressly demands.

In conclusion, Sir, I am not disappointed at the answer given by the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner. For I have absolutely no doubt that before long I will have the pleasure of seeing the very same Commissioner putting forward the very same proposal for the acceptance of this House. The conditions of the country are changing, and changing so quickly that the Government will be forced to find out a way to bring into closer relation the income from land and the tax on land with the steady decline in the productivity of the soil. With the steady fall in the prices of the agricultural products, with the steady increase in population, with the unabated rigour of the economic depression and with the representatives of the people coming every year and demanding huge cuts in land tax, Sir, I do stand here and unhesitatingly prophesy that before long the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner will be forced to stand before this Assembly and beg the permission of this House to effect the very same change in the policy of taxation which he has refused to-day. With these words, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motions Nos. 471 to 479.***

The following motions lapsed on account of time limit :—

MR. S. J. NAIR:

471. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 22,151 under Demand VII by Re. 1.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN:

472. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 22,151 under Demand VII by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

473. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 22,151 under Demand VII by Rs 5.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR :

474. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 22,151 under Demand VII by Rs 5.

MR. M. N. NAIR :

475. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 22,151 under Demand VII by Re 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

476. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 22,151 under Demand VII by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

477. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 22,151 under Demand VII by Rs. 6,358.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

478. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 25,151 under Demand VII by Rs. 6,458.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKER :

479. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 25,151 under Demand VII by Rs. 6,458.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand VII—Taxes on Income—for Rs. 22,151 to the vote of the House.

The Demand was passed and the grant made.

## DEMAND VIII—EXCISE DEPARTMENT

**MR C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 5,96,650 under Demand VIII—Excise.

*Statement by Deputy President.*

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Before Mr. Velappan Nair makes the motion, I wish to say a few words on a point which I consider to be of great importance.

Mr. S. Krishna Pillai raised the question whether there was any provision in the Rules or Standing Orders prohibiting personal criticisms. I had already warned Mr. S. J. Nair that his reference to the Tahsildar, Nedumangad, and the observation that that officer knew nothing was out of order, and therefore I ruled Mr. Krishna Pillai out of order. But I feel that the matter should not be left there and that a definite ruling from the Chair on the subject is necessary and will be useful.

Charges of a personal character can, in accordance with well known parliamentary practice, be made, if at all, only when they are debated upon a *substantive* motion, such as a resolution, which can be dealt with by amendment or by the distinct vote of the House. May, on page 217 of his Parliamentary Practice, deals with this matter.

I am also supported in my observation by the ruling given by President Chandarvarkar in the Bombay Legislative Council on the 14th March 1921. He said, referring to some observations made by a member on individual members of a Department, that it is contrary to parliamentary practice because it is contrary to fair play and reasonableness of debate for any member to take advantage of a debate on the Budget for attacking any person, especially one who is in the service of Government. It is contrary to principle to allow the budget debate to drift into lines which amount to a censure upon any individual officer from the proper lines of debate which must be a criticism (or

commendation) of the budget proposals of Government and the action of Government *as Government*, so far as they are relevant to or arise out of the budget proposals.

**Motion No 480.**

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*): സർ, എക്സൈസു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള സാൾട്ട് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളമായ ൫,൩൧൩ രൂപയിൽ നിന്നും അഞ്ചു രൂപ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ഈ സഭയുടെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കായി ഹാജരാക്കിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതിനു എന്നെ പ്രേരിപ്പിച്ച കാരണം ഉപ്പളങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള പ്രവൎത്തനരീതി തൃപ്തികരമായിരിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): Sir, I raise a point of order "ശമ്പളങ്ങൾ" എന്നുള്ള തലക്കെട്ടിൽ ഒരു ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽ അതിൽ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ പാളിസിയെപ്പററി വിമർശിക്കാമോ എന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: It is too premature for Mr. Varughese to raise that point. I have been trying to see what he is going to say and the policy of the Department with regard to the Inspectors may be discussed in the scope of this. So I was just waiting to see.

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*): ഉപ്പ് എല്ലാവൎക്കും ഒന്നുപോലെ ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഒരു സാധനമാണ്. ഇത്ര അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഒരു സാധനം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ധാരാളം കൃഷിചെയ്തുണ്ടാക്കാമെന്നിരിക്കെ, നാം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനു പുറത്തുനിന്നും ഇവിടെ ആണ്ടുതോറും ഉപ്പ് ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്തിനാണ്? ൧൧൦൧-ാമാണ്ടത്തേക്കാൾ നാലു ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചില്വാനം മന്നുപ്പ് കുറവായി മാത്രമേ ൧൧൦൪-ൽ കൃഷി ചെയ്യെടുക്കുന്നതിന് ഉപ്പളം ചുമതലക്കാൎക്ക് സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം ഉപ്പുകൃഷി ചെയ്യെടുക്കാനുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളും സൌകൎയ്യങ്ങളും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ധാരാളമായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും, നമുക്കാവശ്യമുള്ളിടത്തോളം ഉപ്പ് കൃഷി ചെയ്ത് എടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നത് അക്ഷന്തവ്യമായ ഒരു അപരാധമാണ്. ൧,൪൦,൦൦൦ മന്ന് ഉപ്പ് ബോംബെയിൽനിന്നും കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം ഇവിടെ ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. നാലു ലക്ഷം മന്ന് ഉപ്പ് കുറവായിട്ടാണ് കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം ഉപ്പ്കൃഷി ചെയ്യെടുത്തതെന്ന് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലോ. ഈ കുറവിനുള്ള കാരണങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നത് കാലദേശാവസ്ഥകൾ ഉപ്പ്കൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പററിയവയായിരുന്നില്ലാ എന്നും കൺട്രാക്ടറന്മാർ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച സ്ഥലം മുഴുവനും ഉപ്പുകൃഷി നടത്തിയില്ലെന്നുമാണ്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You are dealing apparently with what the Inspectors in charge of the salt manufacture have to do?

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*): Certainly, Sir.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Then you may go on.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാർ തൃപ്തികരമായവിധം ജോലിചെയ്താൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനാവശ്യമുള്ള ഉപ്പ് ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കാമെന്നാണോ മെമ്പറിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം?

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*). അതെ.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I must appeal to the good sense of the House and of every individual member thereof, to bestow some consideration on what I have observed from time to time, *viz.*, that, as far as possible, questions may wait for some time, at any rate, in the course of a speech made by a member.

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*): ഉപ്പ് കൃഷി ചെയ്യുവാൻ ഇവിടെ ധാരാളം സൌകര്യങ്ങളുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും അതിനു ചുമതലപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം ശ്രദ്ധ ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ പതിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു് കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം കൃഷിക്കുപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താതെ വെറുതെ ഒഴിച്ചിട്ടിരുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം ൫൫൫-ൽ ചില്വാനം ഏക്കറായിരുന്നുവെന്നറിയുമ്പോൾ നമുക്കു ഗ്രഹിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. ഒരേക്കർ സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും രണ്ടായിരത്തിനുമേൽ മൂവായിരത്തിഅഞ്ഞൂറു മന്നു് ഉപ്പിന്നു് താഴെ വരുന്ന സംഖ്യ കൃഷിചെയ്തെടുക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണു്. ഈ ൫൫൫ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം ഉപ്പുകൃഷിക്കുപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താതിരുന്നതു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റധികാരികളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധക്കുറവും ചുമതലബോധമില്ലായ്മയും കൊണ്ടാണെന്നു് പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനാവശ്യമുള്ളിടത്തോളം ഉപ്പ് ഇവിടെ കൃഷിചെയ്തെടുക്കുന്നതിന്നു് സൌകര്യമുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും ആ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്ന നയം സ്തുത്യർഹമല്ലതന്നെ എന്നു എത്ര ആവൃത്തി പറഞ്ഞാലും മതിയാകയില്ല. പരമാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ആദായമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു് ഗവണ്മെന്റു് പരാതിപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലത്തു്, ഉപ്പ് കൃഷി ആദായകരമായ ഒരു കൃഷിയാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു് ബോധ്യമുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും, ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റു് കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണെന്നു് എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. അയൽരാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ ഗവർമ്മെന്റുകൾ നാടൻവ്യവസായത്തിന്നും കൃഷിയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുമായി എല്ലാത്തരത്തിലുമുള്ള പ്രോത്സാഹനങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുവരുമ്പോൾ, തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഈ നാട്ടിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള ഉപ്പെങ്കിലും കൃഷിചെയ്തെടുക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു് തീരെ ശു

പ്തികരമായിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ വക സംഗതികളെല്ലാം സഭയുടെ ആലോചനയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ട് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Sir, Mr. Velappan Nair drew the attention of the House first to the bringing of salt from outside for consumption in Travancore, then to the poor yield in the year 1108 when compared to the year 1107 and then to the fact that 111 acres of land was allowed to lie waste without any salt being manufactured therein.

On the first question, I may say, that salt is brought from outside only to supplement the manufacture in our pans. The yield in our factories depends, to a very great extent, upon the weather conditions. It is true that the yield in 1108 was very poor when compared to 1107. In the year 1107, the weather conditions were very favourable and we had nearly 12 lakhs maunds of salt. In that year, we succeeded in manufacturing almost the full quantity of salt that may be required for consumption in Travancore. The year 1108 was very unfavourable from the point of view of weather conditions. Travancore, unlike the Tinnevelly District, to the east of the Ghats, is having much more rains: and when there are untimely rains we cannot expect our factories to yield what they are capable of yielding under favourable weather conditions. For instance, this year till Meenam the yield was almost nil. When compared to 1108, the yield was only one-fourth up to the end of Meenam this year. But after Meenam, the weather became very favourable and up to the end of Mithunam this year, we have manufactured very nearly 8 lakhs maunds of salt. During the current month also, it has been satisfactory so far. The manufacture of salt is going on briskly in the factories and I hope we would have at least 9 lakhs maunds of salt this year. It can be seen from the above that salt manufacture would, to a very great extent, depend upon the weather conditions in Travancore.

**MR M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Am I to understand that the Excise Inspectors in the salt factories are not able to cut down the weather conditions?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: To control the effect produced by the weather?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*); Sometimes the pans get breached and great damages are caused to the factories. The Excise people can take preventive measures to avoid such breaches. So much they can do and to no further extent. During the year 1108, preventive measures were taken to that extent and no further.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Is it possible to increase the area under salt manufacture?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): We are taking all possible steps in that direction. Even this year an area of nearly 40 acres of land was assigned to Mr. Karayalar for opening a new salt factory. Lands suitable for salt manufacture and favourably situated are very limited in Travancore.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): What is the total extent of pan area available for manufacturing salt?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*); The Honurable member may refer to the Administration Report of the Excise Department, which contains the information. If he wants, I can give it.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Is my question irrelevant, Sir?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I could understand it is a relevant question. But I disallow it on other grounds.

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): The total acreage is 1197·6083 acres.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: This information is contained in the Government publications.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I wanted to know what is the total outturn for consumption in Travancore.

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): I have already said that it is about 12 lakhs maunds of salt.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Order, order.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know what is the maximum outturn per acre of land that is available for salt manufacture?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): The maximum outturn, under favourable weather conditions, has gone above 6,000 maunds of salt per acre.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know, Sir, whether it is not possible, even under the present conditions, to produce the maximum salt in Travancore?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): 12 lakhs maunds of salt can be certainly manufactured; and in 1107 we reached almost that quantity.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether there are any devices to prevent fresh water getting into the salt pans and to manufacture greater quantity of salt?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Fresh water is kept out of the pans by constructing ring channels around the factories and that device exists in all the factories. In some factories, certain additional works are also necessary to prevent fresh water getting into the pans and causing damage.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the question has been investigated?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) Yes. Steps are being taken to prevent fresh water percolation in all factories affected by this evil.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether there were applications to work up those old *alloms*?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): There are applicants for the Colachel *allom*. As the present licensees are not properly working the factory, notice was given to them to show cause why their licenses should not be cancelled.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : Sir, may I know whether there are applicants to work up old *alloms* ?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : There are applicants. I have already taken action in respect of the Colachel *allom*. The Colachel *allom* belongs to a large number of licensees and for want of conjoint action among them, the factory has not been worked satisfactorily for many years now. Notice was therefore issued to the licensees under the Salt Regulation to show cause why their licenses should not be cancelled. Then a large number of licensees approached me through some respectable persons asking for time to resume work in the factories. Since then, they have been asking for extension of time, from time to time, representing to me that they would organise themselves into a Joint Stock Company or a Co-operative Society for the proper working of the factory. When I visited the factory a few months ago, they told me that their arrangements are nearing completion. Nothing has so far been done by them and my latest information is that their hopes are not likely to be fulfilled soon. Anyhow I would give them a little more time before closing the factory and assigning it to others who may come forward to work it.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : Is it possible to follow the same procedure with regard to other *alloms* ?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : There is no other allom which is neglected to that extent. The Rajakamangalam *allom* is not worked satisfactorily. But some manufacture is still going on there. Even this year there was an appreciable quantity of salt manufacture at Rajakamangalam. So it is not proper or easy to close the factory under the Salt Regulation but there is the defunct Chitarapan factory at Rajakamangalam which is available for fresh applicants.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know what action has been taken with regard to the recommendation of Mr. Vipen, the Chief Engineer, in order to prevent percolation of water in the Colachel *allom* ?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : Sir, I put a question and the Honurable member is not giving an answer as he was not allowed to complete his answer.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Let him finish the answer.

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : There is an application for the assignment of the Chitarapan factory and action is being taken thereon. So far as fresh water percolation in Colachel *allom* is concerned, I may say that it is due to the opening of the Pampurivaikal by the side of the factory for bringing water from the Kodayar Project for irrigation purposes. The construction of a ring channel between the Pampurivaikal and the salt factory is expected to remove this evil.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : May I know whether there is any legal difficulty in closing these factories as per the terms of the Regulation ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That question I don't allow, because a member is not entitled to ask for legal opinion.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): It is not a legal difficulty. I want to know whether it is possible for the Excise Commissioner to close these factories as per the terms of the Regulation.

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): The Salt Regulation and Rules contain provisions for the closing of salt factories, which are not properly worked, on payment of compensation to the licensees.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether the old licensees have any proprietory right in these pans?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): That depends upon the circumstances of each case; in some cases the pans belong to the licensees and in some cases the land is only leased to them.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That question need not be answered.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): I want to put in one word. The Excise Commissioner in his reply said that the fall in the productction of salt was due to weather conditions; but the Administration Report says that in many cases it was proved that it was due to the negligence of the licensees. In the case of the old Thamuraculam *allom*, the last year's Administration Report said that the licensees had evinced a new interest, but this year's report says that they did not only not continue to show that interest but that the licensees showed positive negligence. Therefore I believe, even though the climatic conditions might have had a share, there was certainly the negligence of the licensees and that the Inspectors who were responsible for the proper working of the *allom* had a very great share in bringing about this unsatisfactory output.

In answer to a question the Excise Commissioner said that he was trying to increase the pan area and that it has increased by 40 acres. But again from his own Administration Report, I find that the area that was left uncultivated increased by 35 acres during this year. I do not understand how the policy of increasing the pan area can be reconciled with the increase in the area uncultivated.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): I rise in support of Mr. Velappan Nair's motion, the object of which is to bring to the notice of the Government the fact that the authorities concerned do not take proper care for the improvement of salt factories as they ought to. As regards the Colachel *allom*, I know that, if the Government were to look after it wisely, a large output of salt can be got out of the *allom*. Sir, in the Administration Report for 1107, if I remember correct, Government have just referred to a suggestion made by a former Chief Engineer, Mr. Vipan, and since that no action has been taken to prevent the fresh water percolation to the *allom* for the prevention of which the scheme was designed. Sir, the licensees are quite willing to do their mite in the matter if the Department would render them the necessary help. I had a talk on the matter recently, Sir, with a Division Officer, and if I could specify the person, the Division Officer of

Nagercoil, who is in charge of the area and he told me that by spending a paltry sum of Rs. 2,000 he could find out means of getting brine from the sea into the *allom* very easily. From this I understood that no serious consultation has been made by the Department with the P. W. Department so that some definite scheme could be arrived at by which the *allom* could be worked satisfactorily. I know other instances of *alloms* in South Travancore where all hopes having been given up for improving *alloms*, the enthusiasm of certain officers has improved them in recent years and large outputs are being turned out from the improved *alloms*. The only point that I wish to bring to the attention of this House is that, if the Department would take a sympathetic view of the matter and an earnest desire to see that Travancore is made self-sufficient in the matter of salt manufacture is evinced, there is no doubt that our country will be able in the near future to produce the quantity of salt that it requires.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I support the motion. My object in supporting the motion is to bring to the notice of Government the present policy of recruiting Inspectors.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I say that it does not arise. Have you got any other thing? It does not come under the purview of this.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Of course my suggestion comes under the purview of the motion.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): Are we to consider whether all these motions are identical or separate ones.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Padmanabha Pillai wants a ruling. He wants to know if all these motions are identical motions or separate ones.

If the motions are identical, permission will not be granted.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): Here the identical motion is to be considered by the amount of cut.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, my object in tabling my motion at the outset is to bring to the notice of the Government the method of appointments of Inspectors, their promotions, their transfers, as it exists in the Excise Department to-day.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Does it come under this motion?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): It is under these circumstances Sir, I request the President to inform me whether I could discuss my motion No. 481 independent of this motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I am really surprised on these points which are put before this House. Members have been, and I am sure continue to do so, making their motions and speeches in a legitimate manner. When we are discussing one motion, it certainly is not open to any other member to make another motion of another character. Mr. S. J. Nair was permitted to speak on the motion now before the House. I wish the members will understand their responsibility in the matter and not try to prevent a proper discussion of motions before the House.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I understand from the mover of the motion that it is to discuss the policy of the Department.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: If you persist in that, I will have to stop you again. Mr. S. J. Nair may continue his speech.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): My submission is that transfers, postings and promotions of Inspectors in the Excise Department are far from satisfactory.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I prohibit Mr. S. J. Nair to speak now. I wish the House will take notice of this.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): I move for the closure of the motion.

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): I hope that the Honurable members will understand that the fall last year can only be attributed to unsatisfactory climatic conditions.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Are you going to give a personal explanation ?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): I am not going to give any personal explanation.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Madhavan, you have already made a speech on the subject. You are entitled to make a personal explanation after the speech of the mover. Now the mover may speak.

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*): എക്സൈസു കമ്മീഷണർ കാലദേശാവസ്ഥകൾ സൌകര്യപ്പെടാതിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഉപ്പിന്റെ വിളവു കുറഞ്ഞുപോയതെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ൫൫൫ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം ഉപ്പുകൃഷി ചെയ്യാതെ വെറുതെ ഇട്ടിരുന്നതിനു ശരിയായ സമാധാനമൊന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. കൃഷി നടത്തുവാൻ കണ്‌ട്രാക്‌റ്റ് എടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നവരെക്കൊണ്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സമയത്തിനു ജോലി ചെയ്യിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഈ ൫൫൫ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലത്തിലും കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനും മുഴുവൻ ആദായം കിട്ടിയില്ലെങ്കിലും മുക്കാൽഭാഗം ആദായമെങ്കിലും ഗവൺമെന്റിനെടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാമായിരുന്നുവെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. വിദേശത്തുനിന്നും ഇവിടെ ഉപ്പു ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യുന്നതു് അതിന്റെ നന്മയെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇവിടത്തെ ഉപ്പും അതുപോലെ നന്നാക്കാൻ കഴിയും. ൧൰,൫൧൦ രൂപ ചെലവു ചെയ്തിട്ടു ൭,൪൩൰,൧൯൦൦ മൺ ഉപ്പു നമ്മുടെ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന് ഇവിടെ വിളയിക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞു. നമുക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള ഉപ്പു മുഴുവനും ഇവിടെ വിളയിച്ചെടുക്കാമെങ്കിൽ ഏകദേശം ൨൦ ലക്ഷം രൂപായോളം ഗവൺമെന്റിനു് ആദായം കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്. ഇത്രവലുതായ ആദായകരമായിരിക്കുന്ന

ഈ വ്യവസായത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള അശ്രദ്ധ കാണിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ലെന്നു മാത്രമേ എനിക്ക് ഈ സഭയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിക്കു വിഷയീഭവിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതായുള്ളു.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*): May I know whether it is the contention of the member that for an expenditure of Rs. 89,000, Government would get a profit of Rs. 20 lakhs?

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*): ൮൯,൦൦൦ ചില്വാനം ഉറുപ്പിക ചിലവുചെയ്തിട്ട് ൨ ലക്ഷത്തിൽചില്വാനം മന്നപ്പു കിട്ടുമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. അല്ലാതെ ആ ചെലവുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ൨൦ ലക്ഷം ഉറുപ്പിക ആദായമെടുക്കാമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല. വിദേശത്തുനിന്നും ഉപ്പു വരുത്തിയാലും ഇവിടെവിളയിച്ചാലും തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാർക്ക് ചുരുങ്ങിയവിലയ്ക്കു ഉപ്പുകിട്ടുകയില്ല. ഉപ്പുകൃഷി ആദായകരമായ ഒരുപ്രവൃത്തി ആയതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നതിന് സഭയുടെ അനുമതി ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Do you want that motion to be withdrawn?

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*): Yes.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Motion No. 481.**

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,616 for Inspectors by Re. 1, in order to discuss the policy of the Excise Department. The motion speaks for itself.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Please put your grounds.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, by this motion (No. 481) I wish to draw the pointed attention of the Government with regard to matters of appointments, especially of the Inspectors, in the Excise Department by the present Excise Commissioner. It is a notorious fact that the author of the dissenting minute in the Report of the Public Service Commission, I mean, the present Excise Commissioner——

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): So far as the speech has gone, it is not relevant to the motion before the House. The motion relates to the Inspectors who are in charge of Salt Factories. The question of their transfers or appointments will come under total grant.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I am not prepared to allow Mr. S. J. Nair to move this motion. The motion is disallowed.

**Motion No. 482**

The following motion was not moved :—

MR. S. NILACANTA PILLAI.

482. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for local allowances to Inspectors by Re 1.

**Motion No. 483.**

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : My motion is :

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for local allowances to Inspectors by Re. 1.*

With regard to this motion—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I cannot allow this motion. This is to reduce an allotment of Rs. 300 for local allowances to Inspectors in order to discuss the spirit of communalism exhibited by the Excise Commissioner.

With regard to this I have to make a few observations. I don't mean to refer to any particular member. The spirit in which the rights of particular communities are being pressed in the House, is, I fear, likely to spoil the chances of proper discussion of public questions. It is legitimate for any member of the House to raise questions of equal opportunity to all citizens irrespective of caste or creed. It is not contended that there is one system of laws, one system of weights and measures for one community and another system for another community so far as civic and political rights are concerned. It is only the share in the appointments in the State service which forms the bone of contention. His Highness' Government have given a definite promise to look into the question. The Report of the Public Service Committee is being considered by them. The rules of efficiency and disciplinary jurisdiction cannot afford to differentiate between communities. As far as possible, the personal element has to be eschewed in considering matters of public interest. It is not in keeping with the dignity of the House and the usefulness of the discussions that recrimination against Heads of Departments and others should be made without adequate and satisfactory grounds. The attributing of dishonest motives, the exaggeration of mistakes and the arguments of communal logic with referenc to their official acts should be avoided.

I may also remind the House that the privilege of the House is not absolute. It is limited by the rules of good sense and fair play.

The motion was disallowed.

**Motions Nos. 484 and 485.**

The following motions were not moved.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

484. To omit the allotment of Rs. 300 for local allowances to Inspectors.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

485. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,916 for salaries by Re. 1.

*Motion No. 486.*

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Thiruvalla I*): സർ, സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി ഇനത്തിലുള്ള ൩൦൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും അഞ്ചു രൂപ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപം.

ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഹാജരാക്കിയതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള നാട്ടുപ്പ് ഗുണത്തിൽ ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലായെന്നുള്ളതിനെ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനാണ്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**; You must satisfy the Chair how this motion can be made now because the object is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5 to point out the necessity to improve the quality of local salt. Unless you explain that, I shall not permit you to move it.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ഉപ്പു ശരിയാംവണ്ണം വിളയിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നും വില്പനയ്ക്കായി കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന ഉപ്പു ശരിയായ ഗുണത്തോടുകൂടിയതാണോ എന്നും പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതു എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ ജീവനക്കാരുടെ ചുമതലയാണ്.

സർ, വായുവും ജലവും മനുഷ്യരുടെ ജീവസന്ധാരണത്തിനു അത്യാവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെതന്നെ ഉപ്പും മനുഷ്യർക്കു ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതായ ഒരു സാധനമാകുന്നു. ഉപ്പില്ലാതെ മനുഷ്യർക്കു ജീവിക്കുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഭാഗ്യവശാൽ വായുവിനും ജലത്തിനും സാധാരണയായി ആളുകൾക്കു വിലകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുന്നില്ല. ജീവസന്ധാരണത്തിനു അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഉപ്പു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വിലകൊടുത്താൽമാത്രമേ ലഭിക്കുകയുള്ളു. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഏറ്റവും അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഒരു സാധനം വിലകൊടുത്തുവാങ്ങുമ്പോൾ അതു എത്രയും നന്നായിരിക്കണമെന്നു അവർ ആശിക്കുന്നതു സാധാരണയാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ സാധാരണയായി വില്പനക്കുള്ളതു ബോംബെ ഉപ്പും തിരുനൽവേലി ഉപ്പും തന്നാടൻഉപ്പും ആകുന്നു. ഈ മൂന്നുതരം ഉപ്പിനും മൂന്നുതരത്തിൽ ഗുണമുണ്ട്. ഈ ഗുണങ്ങളെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി ഓരോദേശത്തുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഓരോ ഇനത്തെ ഇഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നു. ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ഉപ്പിനു ശരിയായ ഗുണമില്ല എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അനുഭവത്തിൽനിന്നുമുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം. വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ തന്നാടൻഉപ്പിനോടു ആർക്കും തൃപ്തിയില്ല. അതു വാസ്തവമാണെന്നു കാണിക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു ഉദാഹരണംമാത്രം മതിയാകും. ആലപ്പുഴ ഉപ്പു പണ്ടകശാലയിൽനിന്നു നാലുചാക്കു നാടൻ ഉപ്പുകൂടി വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽമാ

[Mr. N. E. Varughese.]

ത്രമേ ഒരു ചാക്കു ബാംബെഉപ്പു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ പാടുള്ളുഎന്നു ചട്ടംവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി അറിയാം. വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ബാംബെ ഉപ്പിനോടു എല്ലാവക്കും വലിയ പിടുത്തമാണു്. ആദിക്കിലെ ഗൃഹനായികമാർ ഉപ്പുവാങ്ങിക്കാൻ പോകുന്ന ആളുകളോടു "ബാംബെഉപ്പുതന്നെ വാങ്ങിക്കണം" എന്നു പ്രത്യേകം ചട്ടംകെട്ടി അയക്കാറുണ്ടു്. നമ്മുടെ നാടൻ ഉപ്പിനു ബാംബെഉപ്പിനോളംതന്നെ ഗുണവും കാരവും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ പിന്നെ എന്തിനാണു് ആലപ്പുഴ പണ്ടകശാലയിൽ ബാംബെഉപ്പു വിൽക്കുന്നതിൽ ഇതുവരെ നിയന്ത്രണം വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു. സകല പണ്ടകശാലകളിലും, ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതുപോലെ ഉപ്പു വിററുകൊള്ളാമെന്നുള്ള ഒരുചട്ടം തന്നാടൻ ഉപ്പിനു ചെലവുണ്ടായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു വയ്ക്കുമായിരുന്നു. ബാംബെഉപ്പിനെ നിയന്ത്രിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ നാടൻഉപ്പിനു ചെലവു് കുറയും എന്നാണു് ഇതിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു്. നാട്ടുപ്പിൻെറ പ്രചാരം കുറയുമെന്നുള്ള ഭയമാണു ബാംബെഉപ്പിൻെറ വില്പനയിൽ ഈ തടസ്സമുണ്ടാകുവാനിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതൊന്നുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ തന്നാടൻഉപ്പു ഗുണത്തിൽ താണനിലയിലാണെന്നുള്ളതിനു മതിയായ തെളിവാണു്.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*) : രാജ്യസ്നേഹമില്ലാഞ്ഞിട്ടല്ലേ മെമ്പർക്കു ഇങ്ങനെ തോന്നുന്നതു്?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla* I): എന്നെക്കാൾ രാജ്യസ്നേഹമുള്ളവനായി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വേറെ ആരുമില്ലെന്നാണെൻെറ വിശ്വാസം.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): ബോംബേഉപ്പു നല്ലതായതുകൊണ്ടു ഇവിടെ അതു കൂടുതൽവരുത്തണമെന്നോ വേണ്ടെന്നോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): നാടൻ ഉപ്പു എല്ലാവരും ആഗ്രഹിക്കത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ നന്നാക്കി വിളയിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെങ്കിൽ ബാംബെഉപ്പു ആവശ്യമുള്ളിടത്തോളം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമെങ്കിലും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): കാഴ്ചയിലോ സ്വാദിലോ ഏതിലാണു നാടൻ ഉപ്പിനു ഗുണക്കുറവുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla* I): സാധാരണ കാഴ്ചയിലല്ല ഉപ്പിൻെറ ഗുണം നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതു്. ആഹാരത്തിൽ ചേത്തു നോക്കുമ്പോഴാണു അതിൻെറ ഗുണവും ഗുണക്കുറവും അറിയുന്നതു്.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): മെമ്പർ ഈരണ്ടു തരം ഉപ്പിനേയും സംബന്ധിച്ച്, ഗൃഹനായികമാരുടെ പരിചയംകൊണ്ടു സിദ്ധിച്ച അഭിപ്രായമല്ലാതെ, വല്ല പരീക്ഷണങ്ങളും നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും നടത്തീട്ടില്ല. അനുഭവംകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം പറയുന്നതാണ്.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): നാടൻഉപ്പു ചീത്തയായതുകൊണ്ടാണോ ബാംബേഉപ്പു ആളുകൾ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ബാംബെഉപ്പു ചേർക്കുന്ന കറികൾക്കും ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾക്കും കൂടുതൽസ്വാദു തോന്നുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതു ഗുണം കൂടുതൽകൊണ്ടല്ലെങ്കിൽ പിന്നെ എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ്?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): ബാംബെഉപ്പു പടിയിൽ കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടുന്നതുകൊണ്ടല്ലേ അതിനെ ഇഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നതു്?

MR. A EASWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*): വടക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉപ്പളങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvulla I*): എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടെടുത്തു വായിച്ചുനോക്കിയാൽ അറിയാം.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): നാടൻ ഉപ്പു കാച്ചി അതിലുള്ള ദുഷ്ടുകളഞ്ഞാൽ ബോംബെഉപ്പിനെപ്പോലെ നന്നായിരിക്കയില്ലേ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): അത്രത്തോളവും നന്നായിരിക്കും.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Sir, what Mr. Varughese said has some truth in it. When the manufacture of salt in Travancore was very low, we used to get considerable quantities of salt from Bombay. For instance, in 1101, Travancore imported from Bombay very nearly 9 lakhs of maunds of salt. According to the increase in the out-put of the local factories, the quantities became diminished year after year; and in 1108, it was below 2 lakhs of maunds of salt. Bombay salt alone had been used by the people in north Travancore for a very long time; and when local salt was introduced for the first time, because we manufactured more and more salt in our factories and local salt became available for supply in north Travancore also, the people preferred Bombay salt and they are prepared to pay a higher price for the Bombay salt than for the local salt. Bombay salt and local salt are issued in certain definite proportions at present from the depots at Munambam and Alleppey. From Munambam, the merchants get Bombay salt for local salt in equal proportions. They sell local salt at a very low price and Bombay salt at a much higher rate. Local salt is

[Mr. C. O. Madhavan.]

now being taken to Devicolam and other places where they are accustomed to white salt manufactured in the Tuticorin factories. Bombay salt is sold by them at a higher price in the plains of north Travancore and this is due more to the long habit of the people.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): May I know from the member which salt is superior, local salt or Bombay salt ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is a matter of opinion.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*) : I want to know the opinion from the Excise Commissioner.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Yes.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : In superiority from a scientific point of view, Bombay salt has a superiority over local salt.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*) : That is a very relevant point because people have a special liking for Bombay salt.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The salt contains besides sodium chloride some other salts such as magnesium chloride in small proportions. The sodium chloride content in Bombay salt is higher in percentage than the local salt. That is perhaps one of the reasons why they prefer Bombay salt to local salt. It is more due to usage that Bombay salt is preferred. In Kayankulam and other places, Bombay salt was used before, but they are quite satisfied with local salt now.

I have now explained that our factories are yielding almost the whole quantity of salt that we may require. If our climatic conditions were favourable this year, we would have been able to manufacture more salt. The factories are being improved and we may perhaps reach a stage when we will be able to manufacture more salt than we require for home consumption.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Quantity is not relevant in this motion ; it is quality.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : Now we are not able to manufacture the whole salt from our factories and so we have to get some from outside—

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : Why do you insit upon issuing local and Bombay salt in certain proportions ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : When a member can speak in English, is it right that he should speak always in Malayalam ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Of course, in these matters there should be a little amount of consistency. If Mr. Varughese wants to make a speech in English, I would consider whether that should be allowed. But generally Mr. Varughese talks in Malayalam.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : If the Chair insists that I should put questions in Malayalam only, I am ready to do like that.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Of course, but I allowed a little latitude.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): May I know why Bombay salt and local salt should be sold in fixed proportions?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): The principle is this. If we are to issue Bombay salt alone to those who want it, then we may have to stock far more Bombay salt and having no market for home salt we may have to send our salt outside. In order to prevent that and to find a market for our own salt, we issue the two salts in a fixed proportion. From Alleppey we issue salt in the proportion of 1:5. On the other hand, from the Munambam Depot we issue in equal proportions because Munambam salt is sold in areas surrounded by the Cochin State where Bombay salt alone is sold.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): When we are able to produce all the salt that we want, Bombay salt is also imported . is it to satisfy the north Travancoreans?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That question need not be answered.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know from the Honourable member whether he is in a position to say that Government will try to make sufficient quantity of salt at an early date?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): That has been the intention of the Government.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** You want this motion to be put to the vote of the House?

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): സർ, എക്സൈസ്കമ്മീഷണരുടെ മറുപടി തൃപ്തികരമായിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം വോട്ടിനിടണമെന്നാണെന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. എങ്കിലും പല സ്നേഹിതന്മാരുടെയും ആഗ്രഹമനുസരിച്ച് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I am prepared to put before the House Mr. Varughese's request to have the motion withdrawn. But I cannot help making the observation that there must be a greater sense of responsibility in saying these things. Does the House permit Mr. Varughese to have his motion withdrawn?

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Assembly adjourned at 5-5 P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,

*Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.*

# PROCEEDINGS
of
# THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY

*OFFICIAL REPORT.*

## FIRST ASSEMBLY.

## THIRD SESSION.

*Saturday, the 4th August 1934/20th Karkatakam 1109.*

The Assembly met again in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the clock, the President presiding.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

*Smuggling of tobacco from Cochin.*

179. *MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Mr. K. Thanu Pillai, B. A., Assistant Excise Commissioner, has submitted any scheme to stop smuggling of tobacco from the Cochin State;

(*b*) if so, what the scheme is;

(*c*) whether Government have taken any step based on that scheme; and

(*d*) if not, the steps they intend to take to prevent smuggling of tobacco from Cochin State?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The details of the proposals cannot be published at this stage.

(*c*) The matter is being considered by the Excise Commissioner.

(*d*) In view of the answer to part (*c*), this does not arise.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know from the member whether the number of cases detected on the Cochin frontier is increasing or decreasing?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): There is no steady increase or steady decrease. It varies.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know whether the Government have got any idea as to the quantity of tobacco smuggled into the State?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): Possibly there can be no accurate idea as to the quantity that is smuggled into the State. Mr. Thanu Pillai has made a rough estimate and I do not propose to divulge it.

G. P. T. 2155. 350. 3-3-1110.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know whether it is stated in the scheme that the staff now employed for preventing smuggling is incompetent to meet the situation?

**PRESIDENT**: I will not allow that question in that way. I will allow your question if you ask whether the staff is competent.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know whether the staff is sufficient to meet the requirements?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): So far as the scheme is concerned, I have answered that the details of the proposals cannct be published at the present stage. The question of staff is inncluded in that.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know whether the present staff is doing sufficient work?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): The present staff is doing what can be expected of them, as ordinary human beings.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know the number of cases detected at the frontier in 1108?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): That does not arise as a supplementary question to this question. I have not noted it.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): May I know the total quantity of tobacco imported into Travancore last year?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): I claim notice.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether Cochin or Travancore imports more tobacco from foreign countries?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): We have not got accurate information as to the quantity of tobacco imported into Cochin.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know roughly what is the consumption of Cochin?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): There is no information apart from what Mr. Thanu Pillai has said.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvella III*): May I know the date of the report?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): 21st of March 1934.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether he is in the habit of receiving proposals from Assistant Excise Commissioners?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Sometimes, if any of the Assistant Excise Commissioners feel the necessity for bringing any matter to the notice of the Excise Commissioner, they send up reports thereon.

*Bus fare charged by the North Travancore Motor Union.*

180. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the rate per mile allowed by the Government for the North Travancore Motor Union to be collected by them in the Alwaye-Parur line;

(b) whether the rate allowed to them is the same as that allowed to other Unions ; and

(c) if not, whether any special concession is given to them to levy a higher rate ?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) :

(a) No rate has been fixed.

(b) & (c). Do not arise.

**MR T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*) : May I know whether the rate is fixed for any other Unions ?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : Not that I am aware of.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Is there any provision under which either the Department or the Government can fix any rate ?

**RAO RAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : I doubt if there is any provision I think they can only fix the maximum rate.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know who is responsible for fixing the maximum rates ? Is it the Police Department or the Traffic Superintendent of Police or the Government ?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : I cannot say off-hand whether it is the Traffic Superintendent or other person. Certainly it is the duty of the Police.

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*) : May I know from the member whether the State cars are exempted from the operation of the Motor Vehicles Regulation ?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) They are not altogether exempt from the provisions of the Regulation. They are exempt only from certain portions of the Regulation.

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*) : May I know from the member whether a separate speed limit is fixed for the State cars ?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): No.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) ; May I know from the member whether he is aware that there is great disparity in the rates per mile adopted by different owners of cars ?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : I am aware.

*Opening of a dispensary at Mannuparambu.*

181. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation was made to open a dispensary at Mannuparambu in the Kunnatnad taluk ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The petitioners were told that, since Mannuparrmbu is only 7 miles from Perumbavur and 5 from Muvattupuzha, where there are well-equipped departmental medical institutions, Government did not consider it necessary to open a new dispensary at the place.

*Promotions of clerks in the Excise Department as Sub-Inspectors.*

182. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*); Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the names of those clerks in the Excise Department who were declared unfit to hold Sub-Inspectors' posts by Mr. Van Ross while he was the Excise Commissioner :

(*b*) whether any of them was promoted to the post of Sub-Inspector since the present Commissioner took charge ;

(*c*) if so, their names and the grade to which they were promoted ; and

(*d*) whether Government sanction had been obtained before doing so ?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) :

(*a*) 1. A. Thanu Aiyar
2. M. Velayudha Panickar
3. E. Gomez.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) N. Velayudha Panickar was promoted as acting 3rd Grade Sub-Inspector.

(*d*) Government sanction is not necessary.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know what is the principle involved in promoting an officer who has been declared incompetent by a former Head of the Department ?

**PRESIDENT** : You cannot question the discretion of the officer who promotes.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*); May I know from the member whether there are any departmental rules in regard to the principle of recruitment as well as promotions in the Excise Department ?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : There is no particular principle for the Excise Department alone. It is common for all the public service.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know under what circumstances the gentlemen, whose names the Excise Commissioner just now gave, were declared as inefficient for recruitment as Inspectors by Mr. Van Ross ?

**PRESIDENT** : We connot enter into the details of disqualification which one officer might have remarked about a subordinate. It does not improve the position in any case nor does it add to the knowledge

of the House. For some reason A considers a gentleman as unfit, and for some other reason B considers him fit. You cannot enter into an absolute analysis of the reason for all these.

*Appointment of Excise peons and Petty Officers.*

153. *MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the applicants for the posts of peons and petty officers in the Excise Department, who have passed the departmental tests for the same, have been provided for :

(b) if the answer to part (a) is in the negative, the names of such applicants as have not yet been appointed, with the dates of their passing the departmental test examination ; and

(c) whether applicants, who have not passed the above tests, have been apponited from 1-1-1108 to 1-3-1109, and, if so, the names of the persons so appointed, with the reasons for preferring them to qualified applicants coming under part (b) ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*) : (a) Yes.

(b) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (a) above.

(c) Yes. A *statement showing the applicants so appointed is placed on the table. It may be seen from the answer to part (a) above that these persons were not appointed in preference to qualified applicants who have passed the departmental tests.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ടെസ്റ്റ് പാസ്സായിട്ടുള്ള അധഃകൃതർ ആരെങ്കിലും അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): പെററിആഫീസർ ജോലിക്ക് ഒരാൾ അധഃകൃതരിൽനിന്നും അപേക്ഷകനായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ആ ആളിന് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കാതെ പരീക്ഷ പാസ്സായിട്ടുള്ള വേറെ ആർക്കെങ്കിലും ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): അടുത്ത കാലത്താണു ആ അപേക്ഷ വന്നു ചേർന്നതു്. വേറെ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യത ഒന്നും ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് എക്സെംപ്ഷന് ഗവൺമെൻറിലേക്ക് എഴുതി അയച്ചു് അനുവാദം വരുത്തിവച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇനി ഒഴിവു വരുന്ന സമയം ആ അപേക്ഷകൻെറ കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

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* *Vide* Appendix

*Appointment of peons by the Excise Commissioner.*

184. *MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) how many peons the present Excise Commissioner has appointed since he became the Commissioner:

(b) how many of them are Ezhavas and how many others: and

(c) whether they are aware that the appointments of peons under the Assistant Excise Commissioners are being made by the Commissioner?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*):

(a) 128.

(b) 20 Ezhavas.
108 others.

(c) Yes.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member who all come under '108 others'?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): All the other communities. That was what the member wanted?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether any of the peons that were at Bhaktivilas have been sent over to the Excise Commissioner so that they may be absorbed in the Excise Commissioner's office?

PRESIDENT: How does it arise from this question whether a particular individual appointed in a particular place was sent to the Excise Department as a peon or in some other capacity? How does it arise at all out of the total number of men employed in Bhaktivilas? I wish the House again to understand that the privilege of asking supplementary questions ought not to be abused. I have been somewhat patient in allowing such questions; but when I see that privilege is being abused, I think I have to call the members more often to order.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I wish to explain, Sir. The number of the peons was reduced at Bhaktivilas and some of them were sent out and they sought admission as peons in the Excise Commissioner's office. I understand that some of these peons, who were in service and who were sent out of Bhaktivilas, were not taken as peons in the Excise Department for the reason that they were dwarfs. At the same time I understand that men who were dwarfs greater than they have been recruited in that department as peons.

PRESIDENT: I am still of the opinion that these small details in regard to the internal arrangement between the departments should not be brought on the floor of the House for discussion.

*Ponmudi Sanatorium.*

185. *MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any accommodation in Ponmudi Sanatorium for the public to resort to?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Yes. Upper and Lower Sanatorium Bungalows can be occupied with the special sanction of Government. There is also the camp-shed at Merchiston which can be used on payment of the usual fees.

*Opening of new roads in Nedumangad taluk.*

186. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether any provision has been made in the P. W. D. budget for the next year (1110) for the opening of new roads in the Nedumangad taluk?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): No.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the Chief Engineer inspected the Kallara-Aruvipuram trace and promised to convert it into a cartable road?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Sir, I do not think that arises out of the question.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member how many traces there are in the Nedumangad taluk that can be converted into cartable roads?

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): On a point of order, Sir. That question does not arise.

**PRESIDENT**: I am glad that members are now coming to my rescue.

*Abolition of the P. W. D. toll-gate at Nedumangad.*

187. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of a resolution passed in the old Legislative Council that the Nedumangad P. W. D. toll-gate shall be abolished; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, why the said resolution was not respected by the Government?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The resolution will be considered along with the general question of the abolition of toll-gates in the state.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will that question of abolition of toll gates be considered?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): The resolution will be considered along with the general question of abolition of the toll-gates in the State.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether, after the resolution referred to was passed in the Legislative Council, any additional toll-gates were opened in the Nedumangad taluk?

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): I rise to a point of order, Sir. The member had already put the question and he did not put any supplementary question. Except, therefore, with the special permission of the Chair, he cannot ask supplementary questions.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, before, I could put supplementary questions, another member intervened and began to put questions?

**PRESIDENT**: Well, I allow you.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether, subsequent to the resolution referred to that was passed in the old Legislative Council, any new toll-gate was opened in the Nedumangad taluk?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I do not think, Sir.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether it was after that resolution that a branch of the Aipara toll-gate was opened at the 17th mile stone in the Nedumangad taluk?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): This is a subsidiary gate.

**MR S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the branch of the Aipara toll-gate put up at the 17th mile stone and the Nedumangad toll-gate are at a distance of 9 miles?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I believe that is a fact.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether vehicles in the Nedumangad taluk have to pay 2 separate P. W. D. tolls on the same day?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): That question was answered when the previous resolution was considered. The two toll-gates are situated in different roads, one on the Trivandrum-Shencotta Road and the other in the Main Central Road.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether separate tolls have to be paid twice at a distance of 9 miles?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether such a policy is against the principle of putting toll-gates, as admitted by Government?

**PRESIDENT**: I would invite the attention of the member to the manner in which the question should be asked. It should be, whether there is any principle under which such toll-gate is opened.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, in a former Session the Chief Engineer has informed us that there is a principle in opening toll-gates; and that, if I remember correctly, is that there should be a distance of 15 miles between two toll-gates?

**PRESIDENT**: Then you can ask if there is any such principle.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): There is, Sir,

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): As a matter of fact, I do not think there is any principle like that referred to by Mr. Nair. The Chief Engineer replying to interpellations on a former occasion, stated that as far as possible that would be the principle. The

reasons for putting these two toll-gates are also stated there. These two toll-gates are on different roads; one being on the main road to Shencotta and the other on the M. C. Road.

**PRESIDENT:** They are not on the same road?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): No.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether vehicles are exempted from payment of more than one toll-gate fee in the Nedumangad taluk?

**PRESIDENT:** In a year?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Daily, Sir. The drivers of vehicles have to pay within 24 hours a toll fee of Rs. 5 for one vehicle.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): There are two sub-gates.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether, excluding the sub-gate, there is any additional gate where we will have to pay separate toll fee within a distance of 9 miles?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Yes, if you travel along the two main roads I referred to.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the existence of two separate toll-gates at a distance of nine miles is not against the policy of the Government with regard to the opening of toll-gates?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): We shifted one toll-gate but I am sorry we could not shift the other toll-gate.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there were very many petitions and complaints with regard to the need of shifting the branch of the toll-gate at the 17th mile to a place beyond the 21st mile stone?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*); We had several petitions and prayers from Mr. S. J. Nair himself.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether that prayer on behalf of the public was considered?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chif Engineer*): We considered one prayer and Mr. Nair knows all about it, because we wrote to him.

**PRESIDENT:** When I gave special permission to you, I never knew you had so many questions to put. I would not have given you permission.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): It is a very serious difficulty Sir, that we people of Nedumangad are experiencing. At a distance of 9 miles, we have to pay 2 separate tolls.

**PRESIDENT:** I think you have sufficiently emphasised that.

**MR. S. J NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, it is a very great grievance to us. Within a radius of 2 furlongs we have to pay more than two tolls.

**PRESIDENT**: You are not arguing a case now.

**MR. S J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the Chief Engineer the average distance of the toll-gates that are put up in the Nedumangad taluk?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I have not measured them.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there is any other town where so many toll-gates have been put up anywhere?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I claim notice.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the Chief Engineer has inspected the Nedumangad town.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I have been there.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether he has noticed the existence of 3 toll-gates in the Nedumangad town?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): In the town, no.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether he has seen the presence of toll gates in all the roads that go within the town?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): To what roads does he refer?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the Chief Engineer has seen the presence of toll-gates in all the branch roads that go out of the town?

**PRESIDENT**: You mean all arcund the city?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Yes, Sir.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I must have seen them, if I travelled on those roads.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether it is not a hardship to the people in the town that there are three toll-gates?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I have no information on that.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): With reference to the two toll-gates on different roads that the Chief Engineer mentioned, may I know whether there are many vehicles passing through both these gates on the same date?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I do not think there is, as a matter of fact.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): In that case, will the Chief Engineer consider the desirability of taking away the liability of paying toll in both the gates, in case the same vehicle passes through both the same day?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I am afraid it is too late to consider that this year because the toll-gates have already been auctioned.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether any definite policy is adopted by the Department in introducing new toll-gates or reviving toll-gates that were once abolished?

**PRESIDENT**: What is the policy adopted by Government in introducing new toll-gates and abolishing existing toll-gates? That is what the member wants to know.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): The policy adopted by the Department in the introduction of toll-gates is to make those using the roads to contribute to the cost of up-keep.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether, in the case of ordinary roads where no bridge or any other convenience beyond the ordinary metalling exists, Government have introduced toll-gates?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I think this again is far beyond the original question.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know whether the member is aware that recently the Dewan Sahib expressed that the institution of toll-gates is not only a nuisance but ill-suited to the civilized world?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I would request the member to refer to the Dewan Sahib.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know whether the member is aware that the Dewan Sahib expressed it publicly?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I was not there and so did not hear the speech of the Dewan Sahib.

*Supply of Bombay Salt.*

188. ***MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the Firm that supply Bombay salt for the year 1109;

(*b*) their rate:

(*c*) the rates of the other tenderers;

(*d*) the period for which the contract for the supply of Bombay salt is given to them;

(*e*) whether there have been complaints that the quality of salt supplied was inferior;

(*f*) whether a deputation represented to the Excise Commissioner about the inferior quality of the salt stored at the Munambam Depot;

(*g*) whether the Excise Commissioner enquired into it; and

(*h*) what action he took?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): (*a*) Messrs Khan Bahadur H. M. D. H. Bhiwandiwala & Co., Bombay.

(*b*) Bh. Rs. 65 per 100 maunds.

(*c*) Bh. Rs. 67-4-0, Bh. Rs. 71-8-0 and Bh. Rs. 70 per 100 maunds.

(*d*) Two years.

(*e*) Yes,

[Mr. C. O. Madhavan.]

(*f*) Yes.

(*g*) Yes.

(*h*) He inspected the salt and found that the salt supplied and taken delivery of was equal to the sample approved of. But 45 bags of salt in one consignment and 48 bags in another were found to be inferior to the approved sample and action has been taken to destroy the same and to realise the duty from the contractors

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : With regard to the answer to part (*a*), may I know whether there was any other tenderer?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : There was one tenderer, Mr. Latiff Gafur Kazi of Palton Road, Bombay.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the tender was for one year or two years?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : Tender was at first invited for supply of salt for one year.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : What is the action taken by the Excise Commissioner against the supply of bad salt?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : According to the terms of the agreement, bad salt is to be destroyed with the sanction of Government. As regards the first consignment of 45 bags, orders have been received and the salt destroyed. As regards the second consignment, Government orders are awaited.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : With regard to the supply of inferior salt, the only punishment is the destruction of the salt. Is that so?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : The duty will also be realised.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether that is all the punishment for the supply of inferior salt contemplated in the agreement?

**PRESIDENT** : Destruction of the stocks supplied and payment of duty as well.

**MR K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether, on occasions prior to this, complaints of a similar nature against the same contractor came to the notice of Government?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : Not during the current year. They had contract for the supply of Bombay salt during 1108. Then also some salt was found to be inferior and the same was destroyed.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*) : May I know how many times the Excise Commissioner has inspected the stock?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : Last year's rejected stock was also inspected by me, though it is enough if the salt is inspected by the Assistant Excise Commissioner. This year also the

contractor wrote to me that I must inspect the salt before it is destroyed. So I myself went and I found that the salt was not equal to the approved sample.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know who inspected the salt at first?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): The Inspector in charge of the depot.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): May I know the percentage of inferior salt supplied?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Only a very small percentage. This year, out of 1,10,000 maunds of salt supplied, the quantity rejected was only 93 bags.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): May I know whether the same firm was supplying the salt in 1107?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): No, it was not that firm.

*Supply of Bombay Salt.*

189. ***MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the date on which the tenders for the supply of Bombay salt for the year 1109 were first invited;

(*b*) who are the tenderers who had put in their tenders then;

(*c*) whether the Excise Commissioner cancelled those tenders;

(*d*) if so, the reasons for doing so;

(*e*) whether after this the Excise Commissioner invited tenders for two years; and

(*f*) whether, at any time before this, tenders for the supply of Bombay salt were invited for the period of two years at a time?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): (*a*) As per notice dated the 24th June 1933, published in the Gazette dated the 27th June 1933.

(*b*) (1) Messrs Khan Bahadur H. M. D. H. Bhiwandiwala & Co., Bombay; and (2) Mr. Latif Gafur Kazi, Palton Road, Bombay.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Excise Commissioner did not cancel any of the tenders. The tenders received were not accepted as the rates quoted by the tenderers were very high as compared with the rates for the previous year.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) No.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know, Sir, whether the tender submitted by Messrs Khan Bahadur H. M. D. H. Bhiwandiwala & Co., Bombay, stipulated rate for a period of two years?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Though tenders were invited for one year, they quoted alternative rates for 2 years also.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether, when the first tender was rejected or accepted, notices were given to the other contractors?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes, not only to the other contractor but to all the other firms which had submitted tenders in previous years; and instead of two tenders which we received first, as many as five tenders were received at the second notice.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether there was any complaint that they did not receive such tender notices?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): No such complaint was received.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the deposit of the contractor was not returned?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): As far as I know, it was returned.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the deposit by Mr. Latif Gafur Kazi was returned?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): It was returned as required by his agent.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether, when the tender was found unsuccessful, Mr. Latif Gafur Kazi demanded his deposit?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Am I to take it that, when the first tender was not accepted, Government did not sanction the refund of Mr. Latif Gafur Kazi's deposit?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): When I got the first tender, I wrote to Government requesting permission for inviting another tender. During that time not only the deposit but the deposits of others were also not given.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether, when the first tender was not accepted, the Government were not in a position to issue instructions that all the deposits including that of Mr. Latif Gafur Kazi should be returned?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): It was only after the second tender that orders were passed by the Government.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Both the deposits?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Only one.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether Mr. Latif Gafur Kazi had any deposit?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know why his deposit was not returned to him?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): It can be done only if he had asked for the return.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether there was any complaint that the deposit of Messrs. Khan Bahadur H. M. D. H. Bhiwandiwala & Co., was given away while that of Mr. Latif Gafur Kazi was retained?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): No such complaint, as far as I am aware, was received. The deposit would have been given, if only he had asked for it.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether there was any reason for deviating from the practice of calling for tenders for one year to two years?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Sir, I have already said that I wrote to Government explaining the position and requesting permission to invite tenders for two years,

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): I want the special reason with regard to this matter.

**PRESIDENT**: The Commissioner says that he wrote for the sanction of Government and got it.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know why he thought of asking permission of Government for extending the period to two years?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Because the rate quoted for one year was too high.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, I cannot understand the member.

**PRESIDENT**: On account of unfavourable rates; that is the answer.

*The Butler of the Trivandrum Travellers' Bungalow.*

190. * **MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether there have been complaints to the effect that the butler of the Travellers' Bungalow, Trivandrum, is suffering from some contagious disease?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): No.

*Bridge at the Alwaye ferry.*

191. * **MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there were representations from 1085 onwards for the construction of a bridge at the Alwaye ferry;

(*b*) whether an estimate for it has been sanctioned; and

(*c*) if not, when this work will be undertaken?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) As soon as the necessary estimate is sanctioned and funds are allotted.

**MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): May I know from the member whether it is a minor or a major item of work?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): It is a major work.

**MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): May I know whether, in view of the growing commercial importance of the place, Government feel the necessity of constructing the bridge?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): From what I can see, at least Rs 5 or 6 lakhs is necessary for the construction of the bridge.

*Road to Veliyathunad Kara.*

192. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is any representation from the people of the Veliyathunad and Aduvathuruthi *karas* in the Airoor *pakuthi* to open a road to Veliyathunad *kara* proper from the Alwaye-Parur road;

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken in the matter, and

(*c*) whether there is any village road passing through these places?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Sub-Division Officer, Alwaye, has been asked to report on this.

(*c*) Yes.

**MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): May I know whether that report has been submitted to Government?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Sir, I could not hear the question.

**PRESIDENT**: "Whether the report has been received." Is it the question?

**MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Yes, Sir.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I have not received the report as yet.

*Mahomedan Holidays.*

193. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the special Mahomedan holiday and the public holiday in connection with the last Ramzan were given to all public offices and educational institutions of the State;

(*b*) whether His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women in Trivandrum and the St. Mary's English High School at Alwaye, were working on the 5th of Makaram 1109; and

(*c*) if these institutions were working on that day, why they did not give the holiday sanctioned by the Government on that day in connection with the Ramzan?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Yes, with a few exceptions.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Mainly because there were no Mahomedan pupils or teachers in those institutions.

**MR. K. MAHOMED** *(Alwaye)*: May I know whether any other educational institution or public office had work on the 5th of Makaram 1109?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** *(Director of Public Instruction)*: Yes, a few had. I think I should explain the position. The Colleges, for example, have their own holidays. They do not have the same holidays as the other educational institutions. The aided institutions also have their own holidays. They make the list of their own holidays and they are approved by the Department from time to time. Therefore, the holidays enjoyed by the Colleges, the aided institutions and the Departmental institutions cannot coincide.

**MR. K. MAHOMED** *(Alwaye)*: May I know whether any educational institution or public office in the State works either on Christmas or Onam holidays?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** *(Director of Public Instruction)*: I do not think that on Christmas day any school works. But during part of the Onam holidays, some schools work.

**MR. K. MAHOMED** *(Alwaye)*: May I know whether the member is aware that Ramzan is as important to Muslims as Christmas and Onam to the Christians and Hindus respectively?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** *(Director of Public Instruction)*: Yes, I am.

**MR. K. MAHOMED** *(Alwaye)*: May I know the total number of Muslim holidays sanctioned by Government?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** *(Director of Public Instruction)*: I think it is two.

**PRESIDENT**: That question does not arise.

**MR. K. MAHOMED** *(Alwaye)*: Will the Government be pleased to take the necessary action to enforce the observance of at least these two Mahomedan holidays?

**MR R. M. STATHAM** *(Director of Public Instruction)*: Sir, am I to understand that in schools in which there are no Mahomedan pupils or teachers this rule should be forced to be observed?

*War Service men in the Public Works Department.*

194. ***MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** *(Karunagapalli)*: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are giving any special consideration to War Service men when promotions are recommended; and

(*b*) if so, whether War Service men in the Public Works Department do receive such a favour?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** *(Chief Secretary to Government)*: (*a*) No. But they enjoy the benefit of the concessions granted to them in the matter of counting their periods of service on foreign duty for promotion, leave, increment, etc.

(*b*) Does not arise.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know from the member whether there is any special consideration shown to War Service men in the matter of appointments?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Except the concessions I have mentioned, there is none whatever.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know whether instructions have been issued by Government to the Land Revenue Commissioner to appoint one Mr. V. R. Parameswaran Nair?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information at present I claim notice.

*Cocoanut Industries in Travancore.*

195. ***MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state.

(*a*) whether the Industrial Chemist was deputed to Ceylon to attend the Cocoanut Exhibition at Colombo;

(*b*) if so, whether he was asked to submit a report suggesting improvements adaptable to the cocoanut industries in Travancore;

(*c*) whether he has submitted a report;

(*d*) if so, what action the Government are taking on the report; and

(*e*) whether the report will be published for public information?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The report is under consideration.

(*e*) This will be considered after Government have dealt with the report.

*Board of Industries.*

196. ***MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state why the creation of the Board of Industries, as contemplated by Section 3 of the State-Aid to Industries Regulation, is being delayed?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): The matter is engaging the attention of Government.

*Appointment of Sirkar Vakils.*

197. ***MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they adopt any principle in the appointment of Sirkar Vakils?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know the number of Sirkar Vakils appointed this year?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think 3 Sirkar Vakils have been appointed this year.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know whether these 3 Sirkar Vakils are in service now?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Two of them, I think, are in service.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know the names of these two persons who are in service now?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know what is the principle observed?

**PRESIDENT**: The question is whether they adopted any principle in the appointment of Sirkar Vakils and the answer is, yes.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The principle generally is efficiency, qualification, standing at the Bar and sometimes communal considerations also.

*Attingal Municipal Council.*

198. ***MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state how long the President of the Attingal Municipal Council has been an official?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) Since 22-3-1927.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know the reason why an official President has been appointed?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Because Government consider that the Municipal Council is not yet in a fit condition to have a non-official President.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know whether a non-official President has been appointed before that?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, and Government found that the working of the Municipal Council was not satisfactory under a non-official President and so they had to appoint an official President.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know from the member whether things have not come to a normal stage now?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government think that things have not yet come to the normal stage.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): What is the date of the latest report received by Government in regard to the working of this Municipality?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The order on the latest report was issued on 24th April 1934.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Is it the position of the member that the affairs of the Municipality do not improve under a non-official President?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Quite so.

**MR. E V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know whether Government have considered the question as to why it does not show any improvement in spite of its existence from the year 1927?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government have looked into the whole question and thought that, with the appointment of an official President, the affairs of the Council would improve. But the time has not yet come when the Municipality, in their opinion, could be entrusted to a non-official President.

**MR E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know whether the affairs of the Municipality have improved on account of the fact that an official President is appointed?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Under the official President, it is certainly showing improvement.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know from the member how the Government were in a position to come to the conclusion that under a non-official President it will not show any sign of improvement?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is what the Government think. That is a matter of opinion. Government think that the time has not yet come when the Council could be entrusted to a non-official President.

**PRESIDENT**: The standard of administration has not yet reached that level of efficiency when it could safely be handed over to a non-official President.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): It has been answered by the Government member that, since 1927, it has been functioning under an official President. Are we to take it that, in spite of the official President, things have not improved?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have already stated that the Municipality has considerably improved under the official President. But Government think that even now it could not be safely entrusted to a non-official President.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know the nature of the lack of efficiency which necessitates an official President?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is a big volume of correspondence on that matter.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know from the member whether the unsatisfactory working of the Municipality under the non-official President was due to the fact that he happened to be a non-official or of the personal short-comings of the individual?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government found that, under the non-official President, the Council did not function properly and so an official was appointed President of the Council.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): My question, Sir, is whether the Government have got positive proof that the trouble was due to his being a non-official and not because of his personal short-comings.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government have enquired into the matter and have come to the conclusion that the affairs of the Municipality under a non-official President got into confusion and Government therefore thought that it would be better to have an official President.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Do the Government think that there is no non-official there who is fit to be President of the Municipality?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government think at present that it is not advisable to entrust the Municipality to a non-official President. As to whether there are competent non-official gentlemen in the locality, Government have not enquired about every one of the inhabitants of the locality: but they think that it would be safer to have an official President for some time to come.

**PRESIDENT**: I suppose Government will think of choosing a proper non-official when they decide upon a non-official President.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Is it because Government would be able to exercise more control over an official President than over a non-official President that Government continues the official President?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Certainly Government have got greater control over an official President than over a non-official President. But so far as the municipal administration is concerned, Government do not exercise any control, other than that laid down in the Regulation.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Are we to understand that, during these seven years, the official President has not been able to restore order?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): To some extent, Sir, things have improved. But they have not come to that stage of efficiency when we can safely hand over the Municipality to a non-official President.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know whether the Government propose to dissolve the old Council and to order a new one?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*): Does not the work of the present officer suffer because he is the First Class Magistrate, Tahsildar and also President?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government do not think so.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I ask whether encouragement of local government is still the policy of Government?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

*Damage to paddy fields in Nadayara.*

199. *MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received representations from the inhabitants of Venkulam, in the Chirayinkil taluk, regarding some hundred *paras* of paddy fields at Nadayara being damaged every year by floods and their inability to cultivate those fields;

(*b*) if so, the date of the earliest representation; and

(*c*) the action taken in the matter?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Mithunom 1108.

(*c*) The matter is being investigated by the Chief Engineer.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know whether there was any flood damage last year?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): No.

*The Avanavancherry-Ayalom road.*

200. *MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): With regard to the Avanavancherry-Ayalom road in the Chirayinkil taluk, will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) when the sanction for construction was granted;

(*b*) the extent of work executed since the sanction; and

(*c*) the reason for non-completion of the work?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) No sanction has been given.

(*b*) & (*c*) These do not arise in view of the answer to (*a*).

*The Changanacherry T. B.*

201. *MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): With reference to the answer given by the Chief Engineer to my question No. 79 on 22-11-1933 about the Changanachery T. B., will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) in which year's budget an allotment was made for the construction of the new T. B.:

(*b*) the sum allotted:

(*c*) whether it was spent;

(*d*) why it was not spent;

(*e*) when the new site was acquired;

(*f*) what sum, if any, has been spent by Government in acquiring it: and

(*g*) how the various Government officers camping at Changanachery accommodate themselves now?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : (*a*) Nŏ allotment was made in any year's budget.

(*b*) *to* (*d*) These do not arise in view of the answer to (*a*).

(*e*) 1105.

(*f*) Rs. 621-0-0.

(*g*) Either at Tiruvalla or at Kottayam according to their convenience.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*) : May I know whether the member has referred to the answer I have quoted in my question?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : Yes, I have.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*) : May I ask whether the last acting Chief Engineer did not say that the allotment was made for the T. B?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : As a matter of fact, I would like to explain the position. No allotment was actually made. Land was purchased at a cost of Rs. 621 from the diversion of savings effected in other items. The statement that allotment has been made is not really correct.

*Jurisdiction of the Kayankulam and Kartikapalli Magistrates' Courts.*

202. ***MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of cases that were filed respectively in the Kayankulam and Kartikapalli Magistrates' Courts during 1108;

(*b*) the nearest distances from the *pakuthies* of Cheppad and Mutukulam to the Magistrates' Courts of Kayankulam and Kartikapalli;

(*c*) which of the said courts is nearer to the Arattupuzha *pakuthi* and by how much; and

(*d*) whether they are aware that parties and witnesses from the Arattupuzha *pakuthi* have to come to the Kartikapalli Magistrate's Court through the *pakuthies* of Mutukulam and Cheppad, which are under the jurisdiction of the Kayankulam Court?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) 712 and 312 cases respectively.

(*b*) From Cheppad *pakuthi* 4 and 3½ miles, respectively, and from the Mutukulam *pakuthi* 3 and 4½ miles respectively.

(*c*) The Kartikapalli Court by 2 miles.

(*d*) The parties and witnesses from Arattupuzha *pakuthi* have to go the Kartikapalli Magistrate's Court through the Mutukulam *pakuthi* but not through the Cheppad *pakuthi*.

**MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*) : May I know whether the proximity of the said *pakuthies* was considered when the allocation of jurisdictions was made?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The question must have been considered at that time.

*The Pulikkeel bridge and the Kartikapalli-Trikunnapuzha road.*

203. ***MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any estimate for the construction of the Pulikkeel bridge on the Kartikapalli-Trikkunnapuzha road was prepared at any time;

(*b*) if so, the estimated cost of construction of the bridge; and

(*c*) whether any ferry is being maintained by the department to ford the Pulikkeel river?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of answer to part (*a*).

(*c*) Yes.

*Foot bridge across Dhanapadi-Kartikapalli canal.*

204. ***MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there was any representation in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly for the construction of a foot-bridge across the Dhanapadi-Kartikapalli canal near the Kartikapalli street;

(*b*) if so, whether they have taken any action on the represent ation; and

(*c*) whether any ferry is being maintained by the Department to cross the canal during floods?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise.

(*c*) No.

**MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): May I know whether there is any provision for the crossing of the canal during floods when the canal is full?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Government have not provided a ferry.

*Encroachment of the sea at Neendakara.*

205. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*). Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to the fact of the systematic encroachment by see at the Neendakara bar to the north of the Neendakara bridge at Quilon; and

(*b*) what steps, if any, have been taken by the P. W. D. to prevent the contingency of the road to the north of the Neendakara bridge being washed away by the sea?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Temporary works have already been carried out at the very outset. Permanent protective works are being attended to for a

length of 400 feet and further temporary works for an additional length of 900 feet have been ordered to be executed.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether the Chief Engineer personally inspected the spot?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): When did he inspect last?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Last Sunday.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Have the preventive measures adopted been successful?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) I take it they are.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): May I know, Sir, how much money has been spent on this work since the road was opened?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I cannot say that offhand.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): May I know whether Government think that such temporary work would be sufficient to prevent erosion by the sea water?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): If the member would refer to my answer, he will find that permanant protection is intended.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): May I know whether there was dislocation of traffic due to this?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I do not think so.

*Medical examination for State Life Insurance.*

206. ***MR. K. SANKARHN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Government insist that the medical examination of policy-holders under the State Life Insurance Scheme should be conducted by doctors in the service of the State;

(*b*) whether any remuneration is given to those doctors for such medical examination, and, if so, what the rate is; and

(*c*) whether Medical Officers in the service of the State are permitted to receive any remuneration from persons going to them in the hospital to get their bodies examined?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No remuneration need be given for insurance in the State Life Insurance (*Official Branch*). But for insurance in the Public Branch, a small fee is paid for medical examination as below:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For proposals of Rs. 500 and below | ... | Rs. 2 |
| For proposals above Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 | ... | Rs. 4 |
| For proposals exceeding Rs. 3,000 | ... | Rs. 7 |

(*c*) The question is vague. "To get one's body examined by a doctor" may be for different purposes. No fees are levied from the in- or out-patients of a Government Hospital.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Why is this distinction made between the officers and non-officers ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Government consider that their officers should get this concession.

*Opening of a Grant-in-aid Vaidyasala at Karuvatta.*

207. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have received representations from the people Karuvatta and Kumarapuram in the Kartikapalli taluk, praying for the establishment of a grant-in-aid *Vaidyasala* in that locality . and

(*b*) the action taken by Government in regard to such representations ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) They are under the consideration of Government.

*Offences under the Motor Vehicles Regulation.*

208. ***MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of cases filed by the Police under the Motor Vehicles Regulation in 1105 and 1108, respectively ;

(*b*) the amount realised from the examination of buses in 1105 and 1108, respectively ; and

(*c*) the expenditure incurred by the Government in 1108 on account of the Traffic Department ?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) :

| | 1105 | 1108 |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) | 2,485 | 1,725 |
| (*b*) | Rs. 30,850 | Rs. 29,515-10-0 |
| (*c*) | Rs. 53,648-14-5 | |

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : With reference to the answers to parts (*a*) and (*b*), may I know whether the Government intend to abolish the Traffic Section of the Department ?

**PRESIDENT** : That does not arise.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Has the member come across any instance in which the Traffic Superintendent has overridden and anticipated the decision of Government ?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : No such thing has been brought to my notice.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Patanamtitta*): I would invite the attention of the member to the notification published by the Traffic Superintendent in November 1932 fixing a rate of Rs. 20 whereas it was only on 14th January 1933, about a year afterwards, that Government have published a notification over the signature of the Chief Secretary, that the Government were considering the question. It is seen from these two notifications that the Traffic Superintendent has gone beyond his power and anticipated the Government order. It was only in 1933 that the question has been considered by Government and the views of the public were invited by means of a notification.

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): If the member would kindly put it to me in an official communication, I shall investigate and whoever has been the delinquent will suffer for it.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Patanamtitta*): Will the member take the information from me?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Can information be supplied by means of a question?

**PRESIDENT**: Questions are generally asked to elicit information, not to supply information. That is what Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai is doing, I suppose.

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyatinkara II*): May I ask, Sir, whether the decrease in the number of cases detected by the Traffi Department does not show the decrease in efficiency?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Not necessarily at all.

## Appendix.

***Vide* Question No. 183.**

Statement showing the persons who have not passed the deparmental tests, but appointed in the Excise Department from 1-1-1108 to 1-3-1109.

| Serial No. | Names. | Serial No. | Names. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | C. O. Varghese | 36 | S. Govinda Pillai |
| 2 | K. Narayana Pillai | 37 | S. Rama Aiyar |
| 3 | K. N. Vasu Pillai | 38 | V. Narayanan |
| 4 | P. G. Simon | 39 | G. Karuthudayan |
| 5 | C. G. Krishnan Nair | 40 | M. D. Oommen |
| 6 | T. C John | 41 | Ayyan Solomon |
| 7 | K. Narayana Pillai | 42 | Abel |
| 8 | David Thomas | 43 | K. Bhaskara Pillai |
| 9 | P. K. Raman Pillai | 44 | M. Narayana Pillai |
| 10 | Muthiah | 45 | Devaprakasom |
| 11 | K. Varghese | 46 | Syed Abbu Baker |
| 12 | Krishnan Kunjuraman | 47 | Velappen Nair |
| 13 | Kochu Pillai Krishnan | 48 | Pathrose Manual |
| 14 | Narayana Pillai Pappu | 49 | A. P. Raman Pillai |
| 15 | M. C. Alexander | 50 | V. Kumaran Nair |
| 16 | M. Atchutha Puduval | 51 | K. Parameswaran Pillai |
| 17 | G. Krishnan Nair | 52 | P. M. Parameswara Panicker |
| 18 | P. Krishna Pillai | 53 | K. Narayana Pillai |
| 19 | Chacko | 54 | A. Mytheensa |
| 20 | Rama Panicker | 55 | V. Divakaran Pillai |
| 21 | N. Padmanabha Pillai | 56 | R. Gopala Pillai |
| 22 | R. Govinda Pillai | 57 | N. Kutten Pillai |
| 23 | N. Ganapathi Aiyar | 58 | P. Rama Panicker |
| 24 | Hydrose Abdul Rahiman Kunju | 59 | Govindan Sanku |
| 25 | T. V. Govindan | 60 | M. Sivasankaran |
| 26 | K. N. Parameswaran Pillai | 61 | Kunjyyan Madan Kunju Pillai |
| 27 | K. Gopala Pillai | | |
| 28 | M. Kesava Panickar | 62 | R. Chellappen Pillai |
| 29 | T. C. Mathew | 63 | K. P. Raman Pillai |
| 30 | A. T. Kochu Kunju | 64 | N. Chellappen |
| 31 | P. K. Chothy | 65 | M. Govindan |
| 32 | C. Ramanathan Pillai | 66 | R. Chellappen |
| 33 | Sathianesan Nadar | 67 | T. Daniel |
| 34 | V. Narayana Pillai | 68 | Ramaswamy Sambavar |
| 35 | T. K. Kesava Pillai | 69 | Sankara Pandiyan Asari |

## Appendix—(contd.)

| Serial No. | Names. | Serial No. | Names. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | T. Vasudevan Pillai | 109 | Raman Nair |
| 71 | K. Oommini Pillai | 110 | Sheik Pareed |
| 72 | V. Thankappen | 111 | P. K. Sankaran |
| 73 | G. Ramakrishna Iyer | 112 | M. K. Govindan |
| 74 | S. Raman Pillai | 113 | A. K. Padmanabhan |
| 75 | P. K. Kesavan Nair | 114 | Koya Meera Kunju |
| 76 | C. Thomas | 115 | Govinda Menon |
| 77 | N. Krishna Pillai | 116 | S. Madhavan |
| 78 | K. N. Madhavan Pillai | 117 | Kumara Pillai |
| 79 | Joseph Varghese | 118 | T. K. Gopalan |
| 80 | S. Ramaswamy Iyer | 119 | Atchuthan |
| 81 | K. Raman Pillai | 120 | Neelacantan |
| 82 | K. I. Varghese | 121 | Aysukhan Pareed Rowther |
| 83 | K. Raman Pillai | 122 | Assan Rowther |
| 84 | G. Atchutha Menon | 123 | Narayana Pillai |
| 85 | K. Sankara Panicker | 124 | P. Muthiah |
| 86 | K. N. Atchutha Kurup | 125 | A. Chellappen Pillai |
| 87 | K. Raghavan Pillai | 126 | K. Madhavan Pillai |
| 88 | Cheria Varkey | 127 | K. Govinda Pillai |
| 89 | V. A. Sanku | 128 | M. Nallaperumal |
| 90 | Sankaran Sankunni | 129 | Parameswaran Pillai |
| 91 | C. P. Govinda Pillai | 130 | P. Chellappen Pillai |
| 92 | Sivarama Pillai | 131 | C. Skandaya |
| 93 | K. K. Kuruvila | 132 | A. Dhanavardana Raj |
| 94 | Thomman Ouseph | 133 | S. Aiyya Pillai |
| 95 | R. Krishna Pillai | 134 | T. G. Madhavan Pillai |
| 96 | K. P. Punnose | 135 | Gopalan Nair |
| 97 | C. Gopala Pillai | 136 | Padmanabhan Nair |
| 98 | Kunjunni Nair | 137 | P. Sundaram |
| 99 | Varkey Kurien | 138 | K. Chalia |
| 100 | Kunjumai Moosa | 139 | K. Geevamony |
| 101 | Gopala Panicker | 140 | A. P. Samuel |
| 102 | Raman Madhavan | 141 | Marimuthu |
| 103 | M. Narayana Pillai | 142 | Balan Perumal |
| 104 | N. Gangadharan Nair | 143 | Manikom |
| 105 | Parameswaran Pillai | 144 | T. S. Raji |
| 106 | K Parameswaran | 145 | Masilamony |
| 107 | S. Neelacantan | 146 | P. Kumara Pillai |
| 108 | Pylee Chacko | 147 | P. Joseph |

## Appendix—(*contd.*)

| Serial No. | Names. | Serial No. | Names. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 148 | Chinnathampi | 181 | K. Bhaskaran |
| 149 | Barnavas | 182 | P. S. Velayudhan Nair |
| 150 | Gnanaya | 183 | N. M. Abraham |
| 151 | A. Thanu Pillai | 184 | Varkey Ipe |
| 152 | E. Madhavan Pillai | 185 | R. Parameswaran Pillai |
| 153 | Thandavan | 186 | K. Ramakrishnan |
| 154 | Balakrishnan | 187 | Sankaran |
| 155 | P. Samuel | 188 | Chellappen Pillai |
| 156 | Dharmakkan | 189 | P. Bhaskaran Pillai |
| 157 | Mokshakan | 190 | K. Krishna Pillai |
| 158 | Vedamanikom | 191 | E. Velayudhan Pillai |
| 159 | Adam Dasan | 192 | E. Parameswaran Pillai |
| 160 | Arulappen David | 193 | N. Gopala Pillai |
| 161 | L. Ramiah Nadar | 194 | Raghava Raju |
| 162 | E. Thanu Pillai | 195 | T. K. Meera Sahib |
| 163 | Muthuswami Asari | 196 | Krishnan Kumaran |
| 164 | T. David | 197 | Abdul Rahiman Moideen Naina |
| 165 | M. Govinda Pillai | | |
| 166 | Subbiah Konar | 198 | P. N. Sankara Pillai |
| 167 | N. Ramiah Nadar | 199 | Padmanabhan Nair |
| 168 | R. Velu Pillai | 200 | K. C. Narayanan |
| 169 | P Parameswara Panicker | 201 | Sankaran Kunjan |
| 170 | G. P. Kumara Pillai | 202 | V. Kutten Nair |
| 171 | M. N. Ramakrishnan Nair | 203 | Karunakaran Pillai |
| 172 | Raghavan | 204 | Raghavan Pillai |
| 173 | T. K. Kesava Pillai | 205 | P. Parameswaran Pillai |
| 174 | K. Parameswaran Pillai | 206 | S. Kunchu Panicker |
| 175 | S. Rama Iyer | 207 | K. Krishnan Nair |
| 176 | G. Parameswaran Pillai | 208 | A. P. Raman Pillai |
| 177 | T. G. Madhavan Pillai | 209 | V. Narayanan |
| 178 | N. Kutten Pillai | 210 | R. Madhavan |
| 179 | Kochaman Aundi | | |
| 180 | Kesava Kartha | | |

## VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

### DEMAND VIII—EXCISE DEPARTMENT—(*contd.*)

**Motion No. 487.**

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : My motion is to reduce the allotment of 4,535 for Supplies and Services and Contingencies by Re. 1 to point out the necessity for removing the restriction to purchase any salt, foreign or local, at the option of the consumer.

**PRESIDENT** : I have again to impress upon the House that every motion which is made under a particular grant ought to bear some sort of relevancy or relationship to that particular grant. In this case, the Honourable member wishes to move for the reduction of one rupee from an allotment of Rs. 4,535 for supplies and services and contingencies for the purpose of raising a very important question, *viz.*, to point out the necessity for removing the restriction to purchase any salt, foreign or local, at the option of the consumer. It is therefore, inevitably, to discuss the policy of Government and to make his own comments thereon and offer his own suggestions. That is a very wide field, and I think a cut motion like that is not germane to the sub-head under which it has been fixed. It would come under the total grant. So, the Honorable member will have to hold his patience until the total grant comes and then make his speech.

The motion was not therefore moved.

**Motion No. 488.**

The following motion was not made :—

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

488. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,751 for Salt Factories by Re. 1.

**Motion No. 489.**

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*) : Sir, I beg to make the following motion.

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,751 for Salt Factories by Re. 1.*

**PRESIDENT** : A bit louder, please.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*) : Sir, the object of my motion is to point out the immediate necessity of paying more attention to the Salt Factories of the State. Travancore is a State which has got an extensive seacoast. Salt manufacture can be carried on in a large scale and we have great scope and facilities for the same. But we are importing salt from outside to a large extent. If extensive and intensive cultivation is carried on in our salt factories, we can be self-sufficient ; and more than that, we will be able to export salt to the neighbouring States also. Sir, when the Inspectors in charge of the Salt Factories could evince some more interest and co operation with the licensees, we know that the factories produce more salt. It is due to the want of co-operation between the Inspectors in charge of the Salt Factories and the people of the locality that we have to complain about low production of salt here.

[Mr. A. Easwara Pillai]

I wish to make a few observations, Sir, with regard to the Rajakkamangalam *Allom* and the Colachel *Allom* in South Travancore. Sir, South Travancore is specially suited for salt manufacture, and these two *Alloms* are situated in an advantageous position. Before the Kodayar Irrigation Project came into existence, these two factories were able to produce much more salt than they are able to manufacture now.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*) : May I know from the member whether the output of salt in the Colachel *Allom* can be improved by intensive cultivation ?

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*) : That is what I mean. In the course of my speech, I shall point out———

**PRESIDENT** : Wait a bit and see what he is going to say. He is not insolvent in ideas.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*) : Sir, the main defect in these two *Alloms* is freshwater percolation. That has been pointed out to the attention of the authorties and the present Excise Commissioner has said that, with the co-operation of the Chief Engineer (which he seems to fear he is not getting properly), the working of these *Alloms* could be improved much.

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : This subject was touched upon by some members yesterday. I never said that I did not get the co operation of the Chief Engineer.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*) : Sir, I know that the Excise Commissioner has pointed out that the Public Works Department did not care to divert the two streams by the side of these two *Alloms* to supply brine or to prevent fresh water percolation.

The Administration Report of 1107 suggests the diversion of these streams, and it is now two years : yet that work was not attended to. Sir, my attempt is to impress upon the Excise Commissioner the necessity of making Travancore self-sufficient in the matter of salt manufacture. Sir, it is a necessity to us. It is as though air, water and light to us. It was pointed out that the consumption per head is 18·57 lbs. per year. It is the doctor's opinion that a person should consume at least 20 lbs. of salt.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know the name of the doctor?

**PRESIDENT** : Let him remain unnamed.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*) : Medical opinion is that every person must consume 20 lbs. of salt.

**PRESIDENT** : In a month or in a year ?

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*) : In a year, of course.

**MR. S. CHATTAHATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): I rise to support the motion. Sir, it cannot be denied that it is the policy of the Government to make the State self-sufficient with regard to her requirements of salt. I find from the Administration Reports for the previous years that the Department has been keeping this policy in view. Sir, the out-turn of salt from the local factories has been steadily rising year after year, from the year 1104 onwards. But in the year 1108, Sir, there was a sudden fall. I can say, from my own experience, that it has been brought about not on account of the policy of the Excise Department, but it was due to extremely unfavourable weather conditions. If therefore we leave the year 1108 out of account, we find a steady increase in the out-put of salt.

I wish to make a few observations with regard to the improvement of the condition of our salt factories. One of the most important suggestions I want to make is that fragmentation of salt factories should be stopped. It is a feature that has to be studied by the Departmental Head and guarded against. Sir, fragmentation was referred to by some members, in connection with agricultural holdings as a harmful practice. But fragmentation of salt factories is much more serious. Wherever fragmentation has taken place, there has been a steady deterioration in the condition of the factory with resultant fall in the out-turn of salt. For instance, common works that are calculated to improve the condition of the pans such as maintenance of the reservoir, improvement of channels, etc. have been neglected—and badly neglected—in factories where fragmentation has taken place. We have to take a long view of the matter. Unless this question is taken into consideration seriously and steps are taken to guard against fragmentation taking place, I fear disastrous results will follow during the years to come. I suggest that legislation should be undertaken at a very early date to prevent fragmentation of factories. This is a very important suggestion I have to make.

Another important question that I would like to refer to is about the payment of *Kudivila.* There is no definite system now with regard to this. The system, so far as I can understand, is that Government or rather the Excise Department do not exercise their option, of taking over the salt, at any particular period. The licensees are asked to store the salt on platforms and the Government take delivery of it after allowing it to remain there for an indefinite period of time, with the risk of being washed away by the rains to the detriment of the licensees. So long as the salt is there, the Department will claim it as theirs and will not allow the licensee to lay his hand on it. If the salt is destroyed, it becomes the licensee's salt and he must bear the loss. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I hope this unsatisfactory state of affairs will be immediately remedied.

The third point which I want to bring to the notice of the Excise Commissioner and the Government relates to the question of giving credit facilities to the licensees. I do not suggest that the Government should give them credit facilities. My suggestion is that they should

[Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

be enabled to have credit facilities on the security of their stock of salt. In British India, there is a practice by which a licensee is at liberty to transfer certain heaps of his salt to his bankers who would advance him money on the security of the salt. No such system prevails here. If such a system is introduced here, it will enable licensees to obtain credit facilities and give great relief to such as are in need. I am afraid I have not got any more time. With these observations, I support the motion.

**PRESIDENT:** I hope, the Honourable member who has just sat down realises the fact that he has spoken in support of a cut motion which aims to reduce only one rupee from a total grant of Rs. 10,751, whereas it is seen that *his* cut motion specifies a reduction of Rs. 5. Is he prepared to amend his motion accordingly?

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*). I do not wish to speak upon my own motion, after having supported this one.

**PRESIDENT:** Are you supporting the one rupee cut or the five rupees cut?

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): One rupee cut.

**PRESIDENT:** So, you amend "five rupees" into "one rupee"?

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): Yes.

**MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Urban*): Sir, the difficulties in the manufacture of salt in Travancore are in a great measure due to the legacy of the Interportal Convention. For, under the terms of that Convention, Travancore is entitled to get sufficient quantities of salt though they pledged themselves not to realise more revenue than was done in British India. At that time, another difficulty arose. There were considerable quantities of salt manufactured in places like Kayankulam. But it was black salt. The salt which was used in Tinnevelly and other places was also black salt. Steps were therefore taken to prevent smuggling of Travancore salt into the British territories. There may be other reasons, besides; but this was the prominent one. In the course of a few years, the Kayankulam salt pans ceased to exist. Then I believe, it was in the time of Dewan Mr. Sankarasubbier or a little before that, an officer was appointed styled the Salt Peishkar and asked to supervise the manufacture of salt. I am sorry, Sir, that that arrangement was done away with subsequently. The Excise Commissioner is one of the most important officers of the State. I have got sufficient acquaintance with the Excise Commissioner which enables me to say that the present Commissioner is a very hard-worked officer. He has to regulate various things, amongst which, there is the difficult question of customs taxation and the equally difficult question of salt manufacture. The Excise Commissioner, whoever he be, will not be able to devote that amount of attention to the manufacturing of salt

which the subject really deserves; and the Assistant Excise Commissioner, whoever he be, in charge of *alloms* in South Travancore, is generally a man without experience in salt manufacture. Some time ago, I know, when my friend Mr. G. Nilakantan was in South Travancore, some training was given to one of the officers in the Excise Department in salt manufacture. But the exigencies of the Excise Department prevent these officers being retained in the *alloms*, so much so, in the general transfers, we find, a gentleman who has dealings with smuggling cases in Piravom frontier is suddenly transferred to Tamaracolam *allom* to do work which he does not know. I would therefore emphasise the necessity for taking steps to give sufficient training to at least one Assistant Excise Commissioner in the Department and to see that he thinks about his work, that he lives and moves in that kind of work, so that he may be able to formulate proposals to the Excise Commissioner, who in turn has to submit proposals to the Government. I also emphasise the necessity of opening more *alloms*. Engineering has developed in these days to an enormous extent. I remember having read in the newspapers that an underground way was made in England 3 miles long and that His Majesty the King opened it. It is open for Travancore Engineers to do such things, though on a smaller scale. In Northern India, water is being diverted from the Indus and Ganges rivers through underground ways for irrigation purposes. I am absolutely certain that there are good Engineers in the department. Our Engineers also can find some means to supply brine. I wish Government will enquire into this matter and see that the total out-put is increased.

At this stage the President left the House and the Deputy President occupied the Chair.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I support the motion. The policy of the department in the matter of salt manufacture in the State is most suicidal. The work of the department is most unsatisfactory. From the report of the administration of the Excise Department for the year 1108, it can be seen that the State produced, in the year 1107, 11,06,344 lakhs maunds of salt, but when it came to 1108, it was reduced to 3,43,857 maunds of salt. Sir, this figure that I have just placed before you would convince any one that the policy pursued by the department in the matter of salt manufacture in the State is unprogressive and unpatriotic. There is a cry in Travancore that Travancore must be made self-supporting in everything. Now we are importing, and unnecessarily importing, and we are compelled to import unnecessarily and to our disadvantage salt from outside. There was a time when Travancore was self-supporting and self-sufficient in the matter of manufacture of salt, tobacco, etc. Not only that; there was a time when Travancore had the privilege of exporting Travancore-made salt to Tinnevelly and other out-side places.

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Where is it stated that it was self-sufficient in the matter of salt?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): In the ancient history of Travancore and its commerce it would be found that Travancore was self-supporting not only for salt, for all products, for rice, for anything and everything, Sir.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): What was the population at that time?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I know, Sir, and anticipated the question from the official side, that it was as a result of the increase of population in the State we are not able to manufacture as much quantity of salt as is required for meeting the demands of the people in the State. As our Deputy President has just pointed out in this House, there was a salt pan at Kayankulam from where we used to export salt to British India. Where is that pan? Do we see those pans? We do not, Sir, believe that this increase of population has affected the manufacture of salt. I would say that the salt manufacture is not at all satisfactory. As a result of the increase of population, if only proper encouragement was given, salt, which is a necessity for man, would also have increased; in proportion to the demand, supply also would have increased. This is the law of nature. This is the accepted canon of supply and demand. This, the department, due to its short-sighted policy and absence of imagination, has failed to take note of; and consequently, the country is suffering in this direction.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know from the member whether there are facilities for salt manufacture at Nedumangad?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): No facilities for salt manufacture, in Nedumangad, excepting the manufacture of "rock-salt"; but there are facilities even for gold manufacture in Nedumangad. (*Laughter*). So, as my friend, our Deputy President, has just pointed out, I would submit that this department must be placed under a separate officer. He suggested that it may be placed under one of the Assistant Excise Commissioners. I would even suggest that this department must be placed under an expert so far as salt manufacture is concerned and not under an ordinary Assistant Excise Commissioner as we have got it to-day. The Salt Department must be placed directly under a special officer; and it must be manned and managed by an expert, and thus Travancore must be made self-supporting, self-contained and self-contented in the matter of salt.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*): I wish to make one or two observations about the quantity and the quality of salt manufactured. As regards the inability of the department to manufacture the full quantity of salt the country wants I would say it is due to the want of a definite policy on the part of Government. Sir, the low out-turn of salt is attributed by the Excise Commissioner as due to the absence of favourable weather conditions. What I say is you must be able to manufacture all the salt we want, whether there is the favourable condition or not.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I cannot hear what the member says.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*) : Sir, there is a certain number of months in a year during which salt can be manufactured. During these months, of which there are at least 4 or 5, you must be able to manufacture the full quantity. Whether conditions are satisfactory or not, the principal factor that influences manufacture, as may be seen from the comparative study of the out-turn of salt in the Srimulakrishnamony *allom* and the old *allom* in the same year, is the supply of good brine. The former with a smaller area has produced in 1108 three times as much salt as the latter that has a much larger extent. The difference is due to the quality of brine used. Now, Sir, Excise Commissioner, Mr. Gomathinayagam Pillai, and, I believe, the present Excise Commissioner too, had asked for a loan of a lakh of rupees from the Government for the purpose of obtaining brine from the sea. The question of brine supply has been engaging the attention of Government for the last 15 years, but nothing has been done yet.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member whether the factories at Rajakamangalam and Colachel are capable of being improved ?

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*) : I have already stated that Government has been wasting money on these factories for many years.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know from the member whether these factories have to be closed for re-opening at a later date or have to be closed for ever ?

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*): So far as Government are concerned, they ought to abolish them for ever.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*). May I know from the member whether it is an expert opinion ?

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*) : It is the opinion formed as a result of the experience of many years.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Modesty may prevent a gentleman from calling himself an expert. He says that he is experienced.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether there is any possibility of opening salt factories in Central Travancore ?

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*) : No, there is no possibility, because the weather does not permit it and the physical conditions as those of the bars have changed considerably.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : Has the member experience of those parts ?

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*); Yes. I have seen those parts and I have been an Inspector there for a few years. There were some factories in Central Travancore; but they had to be given up as soil and weather conditions did not render them economical. As regards the manufacture of black salt, it was due to faulty method of manufacture. The present method of manufacture is of recent origin.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether it is as a result of the method of salt manufacture in recent times that salt cannot be manufactured at Kayankulam where people used to manufacture in olden days?

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*): I am speaking of the conditions to be fulfilled before salt pans can be established in a given locality.

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Sir, the mover of the motion, Mr. Easwara Pillai, Member for Kalkulam, wanted to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity for making Travancore self-sufficient in the matter of salt supply. I pointed out yesterday that we have got salt factories enough to yield what Travancore wants and more The yield at present, it must be admitted, is not enough for our purposes. The yield can be increased in one or other of two ways, by intensive cultivation or by extending the area under cultivation.

So far as the extent of the area under cultivation is concerned, the opinion now held is that we cannot indefinitely extend the area suitable for salt manufacture in Travancore. In the first place, in places on this side of Colachel, the rainfall is very heavy and there will be rain almost every month throughout the year. So, we have to look for suitable lands from Colachel southward and in that area, lands suitable for salt manufacture are very limited. Every bit of land that is available for the purpose is being given away for opening new factories. This year, as I mentioned yesterday, a plot of land has been leased to Mr. Karayalar for opening a new factory.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*). Are there additional lands for registry at Tamaracolam?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): At Tamaracolam, the factories have been opened by assigning lands from the bed of the Manakudi lake.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): I am asking whether there are additional lands to be assigned there.

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Already the assignment from the bed of the lake has affected the supply of brine to the existing factories and no more land can be assigned, without affecting the supply further. It is only in other places that land can be assigned. What I want to impress on the attention of the House is that all possible steps towards opening new factories are being taken by Government. It is the policy of Government to encourage manufacture of salt as far as possible and make Travancore self-sufficient in the matter of salt supply.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): May I know from the member where expert training can be had in the manufacture of salt?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Manufacture of salt is carried on in an extensive scale in Bombay and other places and

in Tuticorin. I understand that some of our officers had been sent to those places. Mr. Nilakantan himself was one.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): May I know from the member whether there is at present in the Excise Department any officer who has had such expert training?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): I am not aware of any.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether after all expert knowledge is necessary for manufacture of salt in Travancore? Are there not—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You cannot combine two questions.

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Our factories can work satisfactorily if the rules are followed and not much of expert training or knowledge is required for it.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You do not think that any expert will be able to do anything with regard to this manufacture of salt?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): No, Sir. There are certain ways in which the manufacture of salt can be improved.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether it is his opinion that the Rajakkamangalam and Colachel *alloms* cannot be improved?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): They can be improved and we are taking steps for improving those *alloms*. I shall deal with the difficulties at Rajakkamangalam and Colachel in the course of my speech.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Is anything done to reduce the percentage of magnesium salt in common salt?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): The services of the Industrial Chemist have been utilised for the purpose and funds have been provided for him to perform his experiments. He is doing work at the Tamaracolam old factory where the salt manufactured is considered to be most inferior. As the result of his experiments, I hope that we will be able to improve the quality of our salt.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Has he been long there?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): He began his work only a few months back.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): What is the total approximate cost that will have to be incurred by Government in the event of the improvement of the salt factories at Rajakkamangalam and Colachel?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): No estimate in that direction has been obtained. The dffficulties at Rajakkamangalam and Colachel are two-fold. In the first place, there is percolation of fresh water and then there is the difficulty in getting sufficient quantity of brine.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Is the member aware that the cost will be prohibitive?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That is supplying information.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): May I know from the member whether Government are bound to make this improvement at their cost or should the licensees bear it?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): So far as the Rajakkamangalm and Colachel *alloms* are concerned, Government have to do it at their cost because the factories there are worked under the monopoly system. In the other factories which are worked under the modified system, the licensees themselves have to do the work.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): May I know whether the Government has any objection to the modfied excise system being introduced in these two factories?

**MR C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): No. The only thing is that the licensees must join together and approach the Government for changing the system. In respect of the Tamaracolam old *allom*, which was worked under the old monopoly system the modified system was introduced only two years back.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): Will the introduction of the modified system relieve the department to some extent?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Certainly.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*): May I know from the member why there is difficulty in getting good brine in the Rajakkamangalam and Colachel factories?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): In the Rajakkamangalam factory, brine is taken through a bar near the factory. Just at the mouth of the bar there is what is called the Alankal, a fresh water channel which opens into the sea with the result that the brine in the channel becomes diluted. Work is being carried out—perhaps it will be completed soon—with a view to divert the Alankal from this bar so that it may flow into the sea at some distance from the bar. When that is done, it is expected that the Rajakkamangalam factory will be able to get a very good supply of brine. So far as Colachel *allom* is concerned, there were two different schemes for the supply of brine. Lately what is called the combined foot-bridge and aqueduct was completed for the supply of brine. In actual working that has not been found to be very successful. There is the old scheme, partly abandoned, for taking brine from a rock in the sea and bringing it along a channel. That obviously appears to have been abandoned some time back. I visited the factory last year with the Executive Engineer Mr. Arunachalam Aiyar. We had a talk about the matter: and I may say that Mr. Arunachalam Aiyar and myself were inclined to think that the old abandoned channel from the rock would be more useful in bringing brine to the Colachel factory.

**MR. PACODE A NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): After hearing the learned Excise Commissioner, I am tempted to offer one or two remarks on the question of the manufacture of salt which looms so large in our discussions year after year on the floor of this House. On this question, there is one point which is, I am sorry to say, left out of consideration by the members. The position of Government in regard to this question has got to be realised. It has got a dual capacity. Salt is a Government monopoly and it is one of the most important items of Government revenue. Secondly, Government have, of course, to view the question of salt as a national asset. In regard to the first point, namely getting sufficient revenue out of the salt required for consumption in this State, the position of Government is only that of a business-man. It is nothing more, nothing less. I would just refer to page 20 of the Administration Report of the Excise Department, where the duty realised by the Government on the various items of salt consumed in the country is given. Sir, it will be seen that whether all the salt that is required for consumption in Travancore is manufactured in Travancore or whether the whole quantity is imported from outside, say either from Bombay or from Tuticorin, it does not affect the interests of Government as a business-man, because we find that in any case the Government is entitled to get the duty.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): Is it by virtue of the provisions of the Interportal Trade Convention?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): I do not know, Sir. That is the practice followed by the Government. In the matter of importation of foreign salt, the Government's position is much better than it would be if all the salt required for our consumption were produced in Travancore because the duty realised from salt manufactured in our salt factory is Rs. 2-3 as. per maund whereas the duty realised by Government from salt imported from Bombay is Rs. 2 as. 9 p. 6 per maund.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): Is it the duty or the issue price?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): That is the issue price. Of course, we have to deduct proportionately the duty also. The proportion of duty will also be the same.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): Is not the duty on Home salt and Bombay salt the same?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): For imported salt and Home salt, the duty is the same. So the Government is not a loser either by importing salt or by manufacturing salt.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know the amount of duty?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): It is now Re. 1 as. 9 p. 6, after the recent changes introduced by the Government of India; our Government had also to make this alteration. So, Sir, the

[Mr. Pacode A. Narayana Pillai.]

position is very clear. It is only a business concern. It is not the interest of Government to encourage salt culture in Travancore, because as a revenue-paying concern, it is all the same whether all the salt is manufactured here or imported from outside. Then as regards the other capacity of Government, it is the bounden duty of all patriotic Governments to see that their main concern is the betterment of the material condition of the people and to encourage the manufacture of Home salt. The question is whether our Government have been bestowing that attention as a Government on the encouragement of the manufacture of Home salt. I am sorry to say that the policy of our Government in this matter, as in several other matters, has been one of a policy of drift.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*): Why should Government encourage salt industry at all?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): I did not hear the question.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, we heard neither the question nor the answer.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: In which case both may be effaced from memory.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Am I to answer?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Have you heard the question?

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): The question was not audible.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*): May I know whether there is any necessity for Government to encourage salt manufacture so far as revenue is concerned?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): As it is, it is the duty of all Governments to encourage the manufacture of Home salt.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You have explained that matter sufficiently before it was put, so you can go to other points.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): So, Sir, as a Government, our Government have not been bestowing that amount of attention on the manufacture of Home salt as in the case of foreign salt. Sir, I have heard old people saying that the Rajakkamangalam *allom* has been once producing large quantities of salt for the whole State. There are old people even now living who have seen this salt factory working very satisfactorily.

**MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE** (*Muvattupuzha II*): Sir, I move that the question be put.

**MR. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*): Sir, I press the motion; and in doing so, I must state that I am not quite satisfied with the reply of the Excise Commissioner because he said that intensive and extensive cultivation is possible and the scope for Travancore to be self-sufficient

is good and yet it would not give us plenty of salt. That means lack of encouragement in that branch of the Excise Department. So I press the motion.

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): So far as the quantity manufactured is concerned, Mr. Easwara Pillai must admit that the encouragement and sympathy of the Department must be deemed more or less the same in 1107 as well as in 1108. Nobody can say that the Department or the Government were lacking in sympathy or co-operation in 1108 as compared to the year 1107, and yet we find a difference of 4 lakhs of maunds of salt in the yield in the two years. The cause of the great fall is nothing but the very unfavourable weather conditions that prevailed in 1108.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether there is any authoritative report from the P. W. D.?

**MR C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Sir, I wish to complete my speech without interruption.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The official member says that he wishes to complete his speech before questions are put and that is the reason why I put Mr. Nilakantan to put his questions later on.

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): So the fall in the yield of 1108 and 1109 was wholly due to unfavourable weather conditions and not due to any change in the attitude of the Government or the Department towards the licensees. There are one or two other points to which reference was made. Mr. Karayalar referred to the fragmentation of the factories as very injurious to the manufacture of salt. I fully agree with Mr. Karayalar in thinking that the fragmentation of salt factories is very harmful; but as the Regulation now stands, Government cannot help it. If the licensees alienate their pans, the Government are bound to ratify the alienation.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Has the Regulation to be amended for the prevention of fragmentation?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): If fragmentation is to be prevented, the Regulation should be amended.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the Excise Commissioner has done anything in that direction?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): I have not brought that fact to the notice of Government.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Nilakantan, you have not forfeited the right of questioning.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*): May I know whether steps will be taken to bring in brine from the sea in the Tamaracolam factory?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): There are different proposals for that and the Government are considering the same.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): May I know whether there is a demand for this from the licensees?

**MR. C O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): There is no demand from all. Some licensees have got sufficient brine in their own pans in the factories. Some others feel the difficulty. But Government's view is that effective methods should be adopted in Tamaracolam and they are taking steps.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know whether there is any statement in the report from the P. W. D. as to the nature of the necessity and the practicability of the engineering works required for the supply of brine and for giving other facilities to the salt manufacturers?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): So far as supply of brine is concerned, I may inform the House that there are reports submitted by the P. W. D. to the Government.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether there is a proposal for getting an engine for pumping brine?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): There was such a proposal. There were other proposals also. Opinions have differed with different Chief Engineers. That is the cause of the delay in the execution of the work.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, I wish to know whether anything really has been done. We have been discussing this matter year after year and I wish to know whether anything has been done in the matter.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: May I say the member has no right to make a speech now?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): The proposals are before the Government and they are considering them.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know how long Government have been considering the question of supplying brine?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*); That question has been engaging the attention of Government for some time and they are taking action in that direction.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Velamanjad*): Sir, I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

AYES—23.

1 Mr. T. K. Alexander
2 „ P. Chidambaram Pillai
3 „ A. S. Damodaran Asan
4 „ A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)
5 „ A Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)
6 „ K. R. Elenkath.
7 „ S. J. Nair
8 „ K. P. Krishna Menon
9 „ Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
10 „ Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
11 „ T. Krishna Pillai
12 Mr. K Kunjukrishna Pillai.
13 „ M. K. Madhavan Pillai
14 „ M. N. Nair
15 „ K. A. Narayana Pillai
16 „ Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
17 „ S. Nilakanta Pillai.
18 „ Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
19 „ Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
20 „ V. Ramakrishna Panickar
21 „ A. Thanu Pillai
22 „ N. E. Varughese
23 „ T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

NOES—30.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 „ K. C. Abraham
3 „ V. T. Chacko
4 „ S. Chattanatha Karayalar
5 „ R. Dhanukoti Pillai
6 „ Antony George
7 „ K. George
8 „ M. Mahomed Haneef
9 „ T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri
10 „ N. John Joseph
11 „ J. M. Joseph
12 „ T. C. Joseph
13 „ T. T. Kesavan Sastri
14 „ K. M. Krishnan
15 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
16 Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman
17 Mr. E. K. Kunjuraman
18 „ K. M. Kuriakose
19 „ C. O. Madhavan
20 „ P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad
21 „ R. Nilakanta Pillai
22 Rao Sahib S Paramesvara Aiyar
23 Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
24 Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
25 Mr. K. Sankaran
26 „ M. Sivatanu Pillai
27 „ R. M. Statham
28 „ P. K. Thomas
29 „ T. C. Thommen
30 „ G. B. E. Truscott

NEUTRALS—6.

1 Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony
2 Mr. K. Mahomed
3 Srimati T. Narayani Amma
4 Mr. G. Nilakantan
5 „ K. Padmanabhan
6 „ S. Thiraviam Nadar

The motion was declared lost

**Motions Nos. 490 to 547.**

The following motions lapsed on account of time limit :—

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR :

490. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,751 for Salt Factories by Rs. 5.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :

491. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,823 for Salt Business by Re. 1

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

492. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,823 for Salt Business by Rs 5.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR :

493. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,26,487 for Salt by Rs. 5.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

494. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,900 for Assistant Excise Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

495. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,900 for Assistant Excise Commissioner.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

496. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,526 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

497. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,526 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN :

498. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,461 for Head Clerk, Head Accountant. Clerks etc., by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

499. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,461 for Head Clerk, Head Accountant, Clerks' etc, by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

500. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 780 for temporary clerks by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

501. To reduce the allotment of Rs 780 for temporary clerks by Re 1.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF :

502. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,241 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

503. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,241 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR :

504. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Rs. 5.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

505. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON :

506. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

507. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

508. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

509. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,000 for equipment and clothing by Re. 1.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER :

510. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,146 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR :

511. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,146 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

512. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,146 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :
513. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,146 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :
514. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,146 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :
515. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,146 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :
516. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,146 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. K. MAHOMED :
517. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,146 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :
518. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,146 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :
519. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,146 for Commissioner by Re. 10.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :
520. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,346 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :
521. To reduce the allotment of Rs 47,346 for Commissioner by Rs. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :
522. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,346 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M PADMANABHA PILLAI :
523. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,346 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :
524. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,346 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :
525. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :
526. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 300 for secret service by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON :
527. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 61,827 for Division Offices by Re. 1.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER :
528. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 61,827 for Division Offices by Rs. 4,800

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :
529. To reduce the allotment of Rs, 42,980 for Range Inspectors by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :
530. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 43,588 for Salaries by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :
531. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,208 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :
532. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,467 for local allowances by Re. 1,

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :
533. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,82,063 for Excise by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :
534. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,82,063 for Excise by Rs. 5.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

535. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,82,063 for Excise by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

536. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,233 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

537. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for temporary clerks by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

538. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,883 for Customs by Re. 1.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN :

539. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,883 for Customs by Re. 1

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN ;

540. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,883 for Customs by Re. 1.

MR K. C. KARUNAKARAN:

541. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,883 for Customs by Re. 1.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN :

542. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,883 for Customs by Re 1.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :

543. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 88,100 for Customs by Re. 1.

MR A. THANU PILLAI :

544. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 88,100 for Customs by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

545. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 88,300 for Customs by Re. 1

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI :

546. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,96,650 under Demand VIII by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :

547. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 5,96,650 under Demand VIII by Re. 1.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand VIII—Excise-for Rs. 5,96,650 to the vote of the House.

The Demand was passed and the grant made.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 o'clock and re-assembled at 2 P. M. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

## DEMAND IX—FOREST.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forest*) : Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 7,97,938 under Demand IX—Forest.

**Motion No 548**

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, I move *to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,80,000 for royal trees by Re. 1* to discuss the need for the disafforestation of lands that lie on both sides of Trivandrum-Shencotta road to a width of 200 ft, beyond the 24th mile in T. S. road, and also for the purpose of discussing the need that the wet lands that lie inside the reserve forests in Nedumangad taluk be disafforested and given in registry. The word "uplands" found in the printed agenda placed before us is a clerical mistake. It is a printer's devil. It should be changed to 'wet land'.

Sir, the Trivandrum-Shencotta road is a very important road in the State. This is frequented by people as well as heavy traffic.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Just one word. With regard to the word 'wet lands' I wish to tell the House that I have looked into the original records and I find the word is 'wet-lands'.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): So, is the House to understand that the member wrote it originally as 'wet lands'?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Certainly. It means that the member wrote 'wet lands'.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Thank you, Sir, for the correct information.

But, as matters stand now, it is not easy for passengers as well as traffic to go through Trivandrum-Shencotta road beyond the 24th mile due to the difficulty that is experienced on account of the inroads and attacks of wild animals such as elephants and other animals. There are several instances in which wild elephants have brought havoc on costly human lives and also destroyed vehicles while they were passing beyond the 24th mile. Further, that road leads to important places such as Courtallum and other places beyond Travancore.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Under what head does this motion come? The member wants to reduce Re. 1 from Rs. 1,80,000 and he is talking of elephants and all that.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, lands to a width of 200 ft. that lie on both sides of the Trivandrum-Shencotta road beyond the 24th mile should be disafforested and given in registry, so that the road be cleared of the invasion of wild animals, and people and traffic may pass peacefully.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : My difficulty is what connection it has with the allotment of sums for royal trees. Probably the member means, if trees from these places are cut, less royal trees will have to be cut from other places. That is the way in which it is relevant.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, am I in order in explaining my position while you are on your legs?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You are certainly out of order in putting questions when I am on my legs. I want to make it clear that it is not very intimately connected with that demand. I was just trying to give the member the benefit of an explanation as to how his motion is relevant.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*). There are very few royal trees on both sides of the Trivandrum-Shencotta road beyond the 24th mile and hence it will not be difficult for Government granting the registry of the lands beyond the 24th milestone of that road. It will cause very great difficulty to the passengers to go from one part of the country to the other, I mean, from Trivandrum to Shencotta and other places through this road as it lies at present. This is a question which the people of Nedumangad taluk, in the interest of travelling public, have

[Mr. S. J. Nair.]

been demanding for the last so many years. The poor agriculturits cannot pass through the road without the assistance of guns and other articles in order to safeguard their life, person and property.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I entertain great difficulty as to how it comes under this head. What do you say Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I think that it is not relevant to the motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The only way in which the member can put it is to say that, if some royal trees are cut from this land, less should be spent in cutting other royal trees. The member does not say that and therefore I rule that this motion is out of order.

**Motion No. 549.**

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Sir, I beg to move :—

*"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,66,500 for timber and other produce removed from forest by Government agency by Re. 1"*

The object of the motion is to point out that more profit could be made out of the forest produce with better administration. Sir, in Travancore we have got 2,400 square miles as reserve forest. It is just below one third of the whole area of the State. The forests, if properly administered, will be a source of huge income to the State. But we find, on a perusal of the Budgets of the previous years, that the income from the forest has been going down while the expenditure has been running up. In 1101, the income form the Forest Department was Rs. 14½ lakhs, the expenditure during that year Rs. 7·8 lakhs and the net profit was Rs. 6·6 lakhs. In the Administration Report of 1101, this is what is stated about the income relating to Forests. :—

> "Taking the net receipts for the year, the State realised from her forests an average income of a little over 6 annas per acre or three times the average income derived at present from the British Indian Forests. This is low and is capable of substantial increase. This will be possible only if the growing stock is improved, if new uses, markets and demands are developed, if extraction and exploitation are conducted on improved methods, and if greater attention is paid to minor forest products".

While in the year 1101 the income from the minor produce alone is more than Rs. 60,000, this year the amount anticipated from that item is only about Rs. 2,000 for the next year. The income from the minor forest produce for the next year is only Rs. 2,000. That is the same as the amount of 1108, and under the revised estimate the income in 1109 for minor forest produce is Rs. 2,500. It could be found that the expenditure under the item of minor forest produce was only Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 before, while they have estimated an expenditure of Rs. 800 for the next year. Similarly we would find that the income has gone down and the expenditure has gone up for all the other items in the year 1101. This question of the increase in the expenditure was brought to the notice of the Government so early as 1098 or 1099 in the old

Legislative Council. What the Conservator of Forests then said was that, owing to the revision of salary and increase in the staff, the expenditure has been going up and that he would see that better yield is obtained from the forests of the State. If the Conservator's plea is that the price of timber has gone down unconscionably owing to the economic depression and so the income has also gone down, what I would suggest is that he is not entitled to spend a much larger amount than in the year in which the income was very high.

Another thing which I want to bring to the notice of the House is that, if the timber cut down from the forest and sold fetches only a very small price, the Department should not cut down timber and sell them in these days. It is not an easily perishable article. We can very well wait for some time more when better prices could be obtained. It appears that the Forest Department is very anxious to justify the heavy expenditure by selling the timber at the fag end of the year to companies. I would suggest that by a more efficient administration of the Forest Department it could be made a source of huge income to the country. Though the amount that we get now is very small, it can be increased to very considerable extent. With these words, I move this motion for the consideration of the House.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : സർ, മി: ആശാൻ ഈ സഭയുടെ സ്വീകരണത്തിനായി സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. എനിക്കു കൂടുതലായി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനുള്ള ചില സംഗതികൾ മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നുള്ളു. ൧൧൦൮ മേടമാസം ൮൫-ാനു Dis. No. ൮൭൫-ാം നമ്പരായി ൧൧൦൯ ഇടവം ൧൯-ാനു-യിലെ ഗവമ്മെൻറ് ഗസററിൻെറ ൯൩൦-ാം വശത്ത് പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സ്നുസരിച്ചു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ രാജകീയ വൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ മൂന്നുബ്ളാക്കുകളായി തിരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒന്നാമത്തെ ബ്ളാക്കിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട രാജകീയവൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ ൧൧൦൮ അവസാനത്തിനു മുൻപും, രണ്ടാമത്തെ ബ്ളാക്കിൽഉൾപ്പെട്ട വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ ൧൧൧൩-ാമാണ്ടു അവസാനത്തിനു മുൻപും, മൂന്നാമത്തെ ബ്ളാക്കിൽഉൾപ്പെട്ടവ ൧൧൧൭-ാം മാണ്ടിനുമുൻപും, ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും മുറിച്ചുമാററണമെന്നും, അല്ലാത്ത പക്ഷം ഈ വകവൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ അതാതുസ്ഥലത്തിൻെറ ഉടമസ്ഥൎക്കു തന്നെ സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നും പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ ഉദ്ദേശസാദ്ധ്യത്തിന് ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും നിയുക്തരായ ഏജൻറന്മാർ പലവിധപ്രലോഭനങ്ങൾക്കും വശംവദരായി ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കും നാശകരമായ പലപ്രവൃത്തികളും ദിവസംപ്രതി ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൻെറദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം. ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും രാജകീയവൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ മുറിച്ചുമാററുന്നതിനു കൺട്രാക്റ്റ് എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകൾ കുടിയാനവന്മാരുടെ കയ്യിൽ

[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai]
നിന്നും കൈക്കൂലിവാങ്ങിക്കുകയും അങ്ങിനെകൊടുക്കാത്ത ആളുകളുടെ ഭൂമിയിൽനിൽക്കുന്ന വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ എത്രചെറുതായാലും ദുഷ്ടവിചാരത്തോടു കൂടി മുറിച്ചുമാററുകയും എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രതിഫലംകൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ വസ്തുക്കളിൽനിൽക്കുന്ന വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ എത്രമാത്രം വണ്ണമുള്ളതായിരുന്നാലും വെട്ടിമാററാതെയിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുവരുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*) : ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും മുദ്ര അടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വൃക്ഷങ്ങളല്ലേ മുറിച്ചുമാററുന്നത്?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : മുദ്ര അടിക്കുന്നരീതിയെപ്പററി പറയാൻ തുടങ്ങുകയാണ്.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനുവേണ്ടി ആരാണ് മുദ്രഅടിക്കുന്നത്?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : മനഃസാക്ഷിയില്ലാത്ത ചിലതാഴ്ന്നതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണ്. അവരെ സ്വാധീനപ്പെടുത്താൻ യാതൊരു വിഷമവും ഇല്ല. ഇതുനിമിത്തം പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള കേസുകളും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ വെട്ടിമാററുന്ന രീതികൊണ്ടുതന്നെ കുടികൾക്ക് ദിവസംപ്രതിയും നഷ്ടം ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ൧൧൧൦-ലോ ൧൧൧൧-ലോ മുറിച്ചുമാറേറണ്ടതായ പത്തു വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ ഒരു വസ്തുവിൽ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ വൃക്ഷം വീതം ഓരോ ആണ്ടിലും മുറിച്ചെടുക്കുന്നു. ഈ വിഷമതകൾക്കു ഒരു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കാനായി ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഓരോ പുരയിടങ്ങളിലും നിൽപ്പുള്ള വൃക്ഷങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു സെൻസസ്സ് എടുത്ത് അവ ഒരു നിശ്ചിത കാലത്തിനകം വെട്ടിമാററണമെന്നു ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഒരേവസ്തുവിൽ നിൽക്കുന്ന പത്തുവൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ പത്തുവർഷംകൊണ്ട് മുറിച്ചുമാററിയാലും അത് ശിക്ഷാർഹമായിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ മുറിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അവിടെയുള്ള ദേഹണ്ഡങ്ങളെനശിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് നിമിത്തം വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥക്ക് വളരെ നഷ്ടംവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇപ്രകാരം ഒരേവസ്തുവിൽനിന്നും മുറിച്ചു മാറേറണ്ട രാജകീയവൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം ഒരേ അവസരത്തിൽതന്നെ മുറിച്ചുമാററണമെന്നു നിബന്ധനയുള്ളപക്ഷം തന്മൂലം വസ്തുഉടമസ്ഥന്റെ ആവർത്തിച്ചുനഷ്ടം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ലാ. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു നിശ്ചിതകാലത്തിനകത്ത് ഒരു വസ്തുവിലുള്ള വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ മുറിച്ചുമാററണമെന്നുക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തിയിരുന്നാൽ ഈ വിധത്തിലുള്ള സങ്കടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ല.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You are more concerned with the profit of the Department then the suffering of the people?

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഫാറസ്റ്റ് പ്രാഡക്ട്സ് എന്നുള്ള വിവരണത്തിൽ തടികൾകൂടി ഉൾപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻ അതിനെപ്പററി പറയുന്നത്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You do not catch my point. You are more concerned with the wording of the motion which says:

"To point out that more profit could be made out of the forest produce with better administration."

You may just mention that the people also will be well benefited.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും രാജകീയവൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ മുറിച്ചുമാററുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു വ്യവസ്ഥിതമായ ഒരു നയം സ്വീകരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കാത്തതുനിമിത്തമുണ്ടാകുന്ന സങ്കടം പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടേയും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറയും ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാനായി ഈ സഭയിൽതന്നെ ൧൧൦൯ മിഥുനമാസം ൧൦-ാംനു-യും അതിനുമുമ്പും ഞാൻ രണ്ടു പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ അയച്ചിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ അഞ്ചുമാസമായിട്ടും എൻെറ പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾക്കു മറുപടികിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ചുമതലകളെപ്പററി ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ അയക്കുന്ന പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾക്കു സമാധാനം കിട്ടുന്നതിന് പ്രായേണ സാധ്യമല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നു. ലഭിക്കുന്നവിവരങ്ങൾ അപൂർണ്ണമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ അയയ്ക്കുന്നചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു യഥാകാലം മറുപടികിട്ടിയിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടം ശരിയായി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കാമായിരുന്നു.

ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്ക് ലഭിച്ചുവരുന്ന ആദായം വർഷംതോറും വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നു. ഈ കുറവ് എത്രയാണെന്ന് ൧൧൦൯-ലെ സ്റ്റാററിസ്റ്റിക്സിൻെറ ൭൩-ാം ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. അതനുസരിച്ച് ൧൧൦൭-ൽ ൧൩,൭൭,൨൩൯ രൂപാ ആകെ വരവു ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതു്, ൧൧൦൯-ൽ ൧൨,൦൩,൩൭൩ രൂപായായി കുറഞ്ഞു. ൧൧൦൭-ൽ ചിലവുകഴിച്ച് ൯,൪൨,൯൬൨ രൂപാ മിച്ചമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ൧൧൦൯-ൽ അതു ൪,൦൪,൯൦൭ രൂപായായി കുറഞ്ഞു. ഇതിൽനിന്നും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഭരണം ഒരിക്കലും തൃപ്തികരമല്ലെന്നും സ്ഥിരമായ ഒരു ഭരണനയം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നും വ്യക്തമാകുന്നുണ്ട്.

ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ സിൽബന്തികളുടെ അശ്രദ്ധയും ഔദാസീന്യവുംകൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്ക് വലുതായ നഷ്ടംവന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഉദ്ദേശം ൨,൦൦൦ രൂപാ വിലവരുന്ന ഒരു ആനയെ റാന്നിഅതൃത്തിയിൽപെട്ട ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുവച്ച് ന്യായരഹിതമായി വെടിവയ്ക്കുകയുണ്ടാ

[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai]

യി. ഈ പ്രവൃത്തി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴ്സിൽബന്തികൾ ചെയ്തതാണെന്നു അവിടത്തെ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ അറിയിച്ചു.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Does the word "produce" comprise elephants also ?

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) ; It does.

ആന വനവിഭവങ്ങളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ വെടിവച്ചതു് അവിടെയുള്ള സിൽബന്തികൾ ആണെന്നു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ അറിവുകൊടുത്തപ്പോൾ അതിനെ മറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനോ എന്നു തോന്നുമാറു് അവിടത്തെ റയിഞ്ചാഫീസറും മററു സിൽബന്തികളുംകൂടി കേവലം നിർദ്ദോഷികളായ ചില സാധുക്കളുടെമേൽ കൃത്രിമമായി കേസുനിർമ്മിക്കുകയും ഒടുവിൽ പത്തനംതിട്ട മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോർട്ടിൽ കേസ്സു വിചാരണ ഉണ്ടാവുകയുംചെയ്തു.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : കാട്ടാനയെ ആണോ നാട്ടാനയെ ആണോ വെടിവച്ചതു്?

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : നാട്ടാനയെ ആയിരുന്നു വെടിവച്ചതെങ്കിൽ അതിൻെറ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ അതിനെപററി നോക്കികൊള്ളുമായിരുന്നു. കാട്ടാനയെആണ് വെടിവച്ചതു്. തന്നിമിത്തം വ്യാജസൃഷ്ടിക്കുംകാരണമായി. അവസാനത്തിൽ കേസ് തെളിവില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ തള്ളി. ഇങ്ങിനെ പലവിധത്തിലും ജനങ്ങളെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്നുണ്ട്.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*) : പത്തനംതിട്ട മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോർട്ടിൽ കൊട്ടത്തിരുന്നകേസ്സിലെജഡ്ജ്മെൻറിൽ ഫാറസ്ററുകാർ തന്നെയാണു വെടിവെച്ചതെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : അങ്ങിനെ ജഡ്ജിമെൻറു എഴുതീട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Of course what the member said could be heard. If the member said so, Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar could have heard. I want to know whether there is any observation in the judgment.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): I want to know whether it was found by the court that the elephant was killed by the forest officers; the member observed that this elephant was killed by the forest officers.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : ആ കേസ്സിൽകോടതിയുടെ ആലോചനക്കു് വിഷയമായിരുന്നതു് ആ പ്രതി കുററംചെയ്തോ എന്നുള്ളതായിരുന്നു. അതിലേക്കു് തെളിവില്ലാത്തതിനാൽകേസ് തള്ളി.

ഇങ്ങനെ തുടന്നുപറയുന്നപക്ഷം ഫാറസ്ററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നടക്കുന്ന അഴിമതികളും തോന്ന്യാസങ്ങളും അവർണ്ണനീയങ്ങളാണ്. ഈ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കൺസർവേററർ അർഹി

ക്കുന്നതു ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമൂലം സാധുജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചുവരുന്ന സങ്കടങ്ങൾ പരിഹരിക്കത്തക്കവിധം വേണ്ട എല്ലാശ്രമങ്ങളും കാലവിളംബമെന്യെ ചെയ്തു രാജ്യത്തെ രക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertalu I*) : Sir, I support the motion of Mr. Asan. My submission is, there are very many defects in the working of the Forest Department. Regarding the orthodox ways of managing the Dedartment and regarding the routine, there is not perhaps very much for dissatisfaction but if we are to judge the efficiency of the Department by modern standards, then it must be confessed that the working of our Forest Department is far from satisfactory. The forest produce and the possibilities of the reserve forest are considered to be of immense future possibilities. The principle of the up-to-date up-keep of Forest Department has now attracted the attention of various advanced countries. My submission is that there is no serious effort as yet made by the Conservator of Forests to avail himself of the latest developments in this direction. From the last Administration Report we see that regarding working of the coupes, regarding the disposal of *kudivila* claims and in the detection of forest offences, the efficiency of the Forest Department leaves much to be desired. The question of royalties is rather peculiar to Travancore. It does not obtain either in the sister State of Cochin or in British India and on this there was much heart-burning in the country. As a result of public agitation, that is abolished by the Government. But in the actual working of the Government circular, the Conservator does not seem to give effect to the spirit of the proclamation or the rules thereon. I mean the indiscriminate and rather wanton destruction of small trees standing on registered holdings throughout the State. This must be characterised as a 'mischief' on the part of the Forest Conservator. Representations come from the people that the trees may be allowed to stand on their holdings and they are willing to give the share of the value to the Government. Even that legitimate and modest representation of the people is not paid attention to. In Travancore, there are not very many people well versed in this technical subject of Forestry and it must be said.—

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Is there any officer well versed in forestry in Travancore?

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*) : Regarding that and many other subjects, I am afraid the official Bench is not blessed sufficiently.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I certainly object to that kind of statement because the efficiency of the Government Benches does not arise in discussing this motion. There may be other occasions when it may have to be considered.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): I regret having made that statement, Sir. All the same I claim there is not one officer in the department who can put forward any modest pretensions to having any decent knowledge of forestry.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Are there not officers trained from European Universities?

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): They may have academic knowledge, but not practical sagacity and wisdom and knowledge of local conditions. Judged from the results of the working of the department, I am sorry that there is disappointment.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*): Is the member aware that the British officers have expressed their opinion that the administration of the Forest Department in Travancore is an ideal one to follow?

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): I am not concerned with the opinions expressed by the British officers.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: All that is irrelevant. Your opinion of British officers does not count in this matter. But you may say whether you are aware of it or not.

**MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*): Sir, on a point of order, I wish to know whether it is irrelevant that a British officer expressed a particular opinion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: It appears to be irrelevant.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): On a point of order. I wish to know whether it is furnishing information or whether the member is not eliciting information.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Yes, I consider it a plain case of eliciting information. Since he wants to know whether Mr. Padmanabha Menon is aware of a certain opinion.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): Well, Sir, I confess that I have not conducted a personal investigation as to whether any British officer has expressed any such opinion.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): On what basis did the member say that the officers of the department had no knowledge of rules or of forestry?

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON** (*Shertala I*): The member will have the patience and courtesy to wait and the wisdom will dawn on him (*Laughter.*)

Sir, regarding the abolition of royalty, Travancore State has been divided into three portions and the whole scheme is to work itself out in the course of 10 years. Now what I am concerned with is that, if a generous interpretation had been put upon that proclamation so much complaint would not have arisen in the actual working of that. Because of the policy of the present Conservator, there is much heart-burning.

Then, one another aspect to which I wish to draw the attention of the House is the anxiety to show substantial increase in the annual income from the forest department. The present Conservator shows feverish haste to sell away all trees in the Government depots at the fag end of the year, to the permanent detriment to the Government.

The practice on the part of the forest officials to dispose all these timbers to show a surplus, leads after all to the ultimate loss to the State. My submission, Sir, is that this harmful practice must be discontinued.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : I wish to add a few words in support of the motion. The object of the motion is merely to point out that more profit could be made out of the forest produce with better administration. The object connot be stated in a more moderate manner.

People who care to understand even the superficial features of forest administration will see that the department lacks in driving force and in initiative. One instance I would point out from the Administration Report of the Forest Department for 1108. On page 17 of the same book there occurs a significant paragraph which will show that the administration of the department is gradually deteriorating and this is a matter that will affect the revenue of the State.

Another point which has been suggested is the foolish policy adopted by the department by selling timber for the purpose of increasing the revenue and thereby showing to the public a good ground for justifying the very existence and expenditure on the department. We find that great havoc is done to the permanent wealth of the country by the anxiety of the department to show some revenue. I understand that the prime duty of the department is the conservation of the forest. The Conservator of Forests himself has stated on many an occasion that the prime duty of his department is the conservation of the forest and not revenue. Ultimately for safeguarding the revenue, can it be justified that the permanent wealth of the State should be destroyed ? The price of timber has gone down unconscionably low and why is the hurry on the part of the department to show this revenue by positively destroying the wealth of the land ? It is against the declared policy of the department. And it is against the intentions of the constitution of the department. Moreover we find there exists an absolute lethargy with regard to the activities of the head of the administration. It may be due to the fact that a man loses his interest for work when he is in a particular place for a very long time.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I would appeal to the members' good sense to avoid such observations.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Indirectly it may be. I do not think that anything can be said without touching personalities even indirectly.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Whose personality is involved here ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : The Chair thinks that Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai's remarks verge on personalities.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : Because the whole thing has come to a stand-still owing to the lack of driving force and initiative on the part of the head of the department, I made those remarks. We find from reports from year to year that the department has no new lines of work chalked out. During the days of the old Council, the late Mr. K. P. Raman Pillai, who was a member and who knew the Forest Department through and through placed before that Council many valuable suggestions which would have improved the revenue and also the administration of the forest considerably. I heard on those occasions the same Conservator making assurances that this will engage the attention of the Departmental Head or the department. Not an inch of progress has been made and whatever has been done was of a retrograde character. No step forward has been taken. But the forest Department has only succeeded in going back. Sir, let us not quarrel over that. And this policy of cutting down trees was adopted at the time of this economic depression. And to sell them in a haphazard fashion shows the utter indifference of the department. If no improvement can be effected, let them not destroy the prospective wealth of our land. I hope the Conservator will at least attend to this.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know from the Honourable member whether he will be satisfied merely with the receipts under the department?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : Receipts are not at all the prime concern of the department. It is the conservation of the wealth of the forests which is the prime object with which the department was constituted. And the head of the department has declared it a hundred times. I agree with my friend Mr. Asan in thinking that the Government are following a foolish policy in cutting down timber at this time and selling it at whatever price it would fetch. Trees are being cut and sold only to show some receipts by the department. I would make this modest request to the Conservator of Forests and to the Government, "Please do not destroy the prospective wealth of our land even if you are not prepared to improve the wealth".

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നയം തുടൎന്നുകൊണ്ടുപോകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ കൺസർവേറററുടെ പിൻഗാമിയുടെ കാലത്തു് എന്തെങ്കിലും ഇനങ്ങളും കാണാൻസാധിക്കുമൊ?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : That is exactly my point.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I am very sorry to say that Mr. Velayudhan Pillai's question is not in order and no attempt should be made by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai to answer that. I disallow that question.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know from the member whether, by following the present policy, there is any possibility of getting any revenue a few years hence?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): The answer is obvious. I make this request to the Conservator and to the Government, with all the force that I can command, to desist from this foolish practice of cutting down trees and selling them at low prices.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know whether indiscriminate cutting of trees should be permitted to continue after a definite period?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Trees should be cut only if we could get a fair price.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether, if the trees are not cut at the proper time, they will go to waste?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Yes, there is a limit.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I think in one place Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai said that the Conservator of Forests pursued a foolish policy and towards the close of his speech he has said the Government is pursuing a foolish policy.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I meant that the Conservator as the representative of Government pursued a foolish policy.

**MR. K. P. KRISHNAN MENON** (*Parur*): May I know from the member whether this indiscriminate cutting of trees by the department is not due to the proposal to abolish the royalty?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I am not concerned with the motives of Government.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): സർ, മി. ആശാൻ ഹാജരാക്കീട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ എന്റെ മുൻഗാമികളായ പ്രാസംഗികന്മാർ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാത്ത ചില സംഗതികൾ പറയണമെന്നേ ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ നിന്നു കിട്ടുന്ന വനവിഭവങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ വിലകിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം അവകൾ ലേലം ചെയ്തു വിൽക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പരസ്യം പത്രങ്ങളിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്യണം. ഞാൻ രണ്ടുമൂന്നുദിവസത്തിനുമുൻപായി ഇവിടെ ഒരു ചോദ്യം ചോദിച്ചതിനു മറുപടിയായി പത്രത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു വിഭവങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ വില കിട്ടുന്നതിനു സൌകര്യമാണെന്നും, ആ പതിവു ഇതിനുമുൻപു ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നുമാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ആ പതിവു നിറുത്തിയതു് ഒട്ടും ആശാസ്യമല്ല. ഇതിനു മുൻപു പ്രജാസഭയിൽ പലതവണയും ആക്ഷേപം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടാണ് അങ്ങിനെ പത്രങ്ങളിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന

[Mr. M. K. Madhavan Pillai.]
രീതി ഗവൺമെന്റു സ്വീകരിച്ചിരുന്നതു്. തടികൾ ലേലം ചെയ്തുവിൽക്കുന്നതിനും, കൂടുതൽ വിലകിട്ടുന്നതിനും പത്രത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഈ സംഗതികൾ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടാണു് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇത്രയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് എന്റെ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) Sir, I have more than once given out in this Assembly that the Forest Department is not a goose that lays golden eggs. There is a limit to its resources.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*). Is it a goose?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Expressions in the English language are to be understood in the way they are to be understood. The use of the word goose by the speaker is quite intelligible; and I do not permit Mr. Asan to put any such question.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Does the department lay any egg, let alone golden eggs?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That, I must say, is puerile. (*Hear, hear.*)

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I protest against that word from the Chair.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I want the member to submit to the ruling from the Chair.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I submit, Sir, but with a protest.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That is not submission; I want him to submit without a protest.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I submit to the ruling of the Chair, Sir.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I am very glad.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): There is a limit even for the resources from the forest. You cannot expect the forests to produce revenue indefinitely. Moreover the present prevalence of the economic depression stands in the way. Even the price of paddy has abnormally fallen. But in spite of it, our forests are being developed according to a definite plan of action prepared and approved by Government.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know from the member why, if it is not lucrative to manage the forests as the Conservator does, he should go about cutting down trees?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): As I told you, the forests are being managed under working plans and according to that, a certain number of trees has to be cut down every year not only for the sake of revenue but also for the improvement of the forest. This working plan has been sanctioned by Government. If Government would only say that the forests need not be cut down and that no revenue is required out of it, certainly a deviation can be effected and not otherwise.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): May I know from the member whether he has brought it to the notice of the Government that cutting down trees at this time will not be lucrative?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): It is not necessary. According to the working plans, a certain number of trees has to be cut down every year and removed for sale.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABNA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*); May I know whether he has brought to the notice of the Government that it is selling at a loss?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): Certain proposals have been submitted to Government.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad*) *II*): Does not Government also plant with teak in the places wherefrom timber is removed? I refer to *taungya* cultivation.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): Yes in some places where areas have been specially selected, we remove the timber growth and replant them.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*); Has the member had to sell larger quantities in 1108 than in 1107.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forest*) Probably the quantity of royal trees sold in 1108 may be a little larger than in 1107.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): My question is whether he was dealing with the timber under his disposal in a way which is not profitable ultimately to the Government.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): It is not the question of profit or otherwise. We have to sell timber because stock would be accumulating otherwise. If there is a little excess in 1103, it is due to the working down of some more quantity.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know from the member whether there is a foreign market for Travancore timber?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): Our market extends only up to Tanjore and Negapatam. We have no foreign markets and timber bought from our forests will go only up to Negapatam, because railway freight is too high.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): If the Conservator has allowed the trees to grow further without reducing them to timber now, at any rate, he could have reserved these trees to be cut down on a future occasion when prices improve.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): In that case, the provisions of the working plan already sanctioned by the Government have to be modified.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): But the Conservator should recommend that with a view to reserve these for a future occasion and to sell them at a better price.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): No, it is not usually done. But in cases where the working plan operates to the disadvantage of Government, such recommendations are made. In no place such wholesale stoppage of felling is brought into effect.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether we have planted timber suitable to the manufacture of camp cots? (*Laughter.*)

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You need not answer that question.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) May I know whether there is not a demand for that timber in the country?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): There is no extensive demand for timber in our country. The local demand will be about 20 per cent. of our total sale. We have to find sales only in outside markets

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): What is the average quantity of timber sold?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): 20 or 25 per cent. of the sales.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The average quantity?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): I have no information.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know whether, in the matter of royal trees, any census is taken?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): No census has been taken; but we know more or less the area and the approximate quantity available. On the other hand, if we are to go about enumerating all the trees, it will consume a lot of money which it will not be advisable for Government to spend. After all, these are trees which have to be cut down in the course of a few years and any money spent upon this census will not be justifiable.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I wish questions may be reserved till the Conservator makes his remarks.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): Mr. Velayudhan Pillai has been condemning the department for removing timber from private lands below a certain growth. But he said that there was a practice going on, by which, if the private owner of the land bribes the contractor, his trees escape being felled. This is a piece of information which I get for the first time. I have seen Mr. Velayudhan Pillai once or twice. If he wanted really to tell me this, he could have told me then.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): I have sent two interpellations, one on 19-7-1109.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The Conservator did not refer to interpellations.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): I wish to know whether the Government are aware that such a question has to be answered?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Has not that question been answered by Government ?

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): Not yet.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** · Then it is not the Conservator's fault.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): This is the best time to bring it to his notice.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I must say that when the Government has not replied, all these questions cannot be fixed upon the Conservator.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) The question has been admitted.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : I do not know exactly how and in what way the contractor can help a private man by not felling his timber. These timbers are marked by our men and the contractors have to account for all marked trees.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : A little louder, please. He is not speaking sufficiently loud.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Mr. Thanu Pillai enquires if you will speak louder.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) . I think I am speaking sufficiently loud.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : That he is not.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : It is for the first time that I come to know that our contractors are unscrupulous people and that they can help trees standing in private compounds from being felled.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Does the member assure—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : He has sat down.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : When we were about to ask questions, he said we may be—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : In that case, I am prepared to revise my ruling.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Does the member assure the House that he would not remove any timber from the forests in respect of which there is no working plan ?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : Yes, everywhere it is so except in one place for which there is no working plan.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : And in the case of that forest for which there is no working plan, the Conservator can remove timber ?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : There is a preliminary working plan, approved by Government.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : Is there no definite programme or other scheme for the collection of royal trees in addition to the general rules under the Forest Regulation ?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): We go by *pakuthies*, for we have to go over a bigger area and contracts are given *pakuthi*-war.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): Who does it, the Conservator, the Forester, or the Ranger.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): The Conservator of Forests has not gone to these places. The proposal is received from the Divisional Forest Officer.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I think sufficient time has been allowed for putting questions. No more time can be allowed.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): I wish to make only one observation. Some of the members on this side of the House, who spoke in support of the motion tried to base an argument upon the fact that the number of cases in which acquittals were recorded in forest cases increased in 1108 as compared to the number in 1107. I for one fail to see the logic of the argument that an increase in the number of acquittals in 1108 indicated that forest administration had deteriorated.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quion I*): May I know who was in charge of these cases. Is it the Conservator or anybody else?

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): I am not concerned with that. I am only trying to make out that it is not a safe and sound test by which the efficiency of the administration of the department can be determined. Suppose, for instance, the number of acquittals in 1109 fell considerably as compared with the number in 1108, can we rush to the conclusion that the efficiency of the department has fallen in 1109? It is not a safe and sound argument. The number of acquittals in cases charged depends upon various circumstances and not upon the administration. It is quite possible that in 1110 the number of acquittals may go down and next year it may go up. We cannot come to the conclusion that the efficiency of the administration is determined by the fall or rise in the number of acquittals in the cases charged.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): By increase in the number of acquittals, is it not presumed that a larger number of false cases is launched by the forest subordinates?

**MR S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): What I suggest is that the number of acquittals depends upon a variety of circumstances, over which the department has no control, and no argument can be built on the figures representing acquittals.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I support the motion. Some of my friends, after having dealt with the commissions on the part of the Forest Department, have shown how Government are about to sustain a serious loss in the matter of revenue from the Forest Department. Sir, I am going to deal with some of the omissions, with which the Forest Department or the officers therein have failed to attempt to realise more and more revenue from the forest produce. If only the Forest Department co-operated with Ayurveda Department in the State and collected forest produce of medical value and supplied to the Ayurveda Department, the department would have derived a very good

income. There is one more suggestion, Sir. If only the Forest Department co-operated with the Industrial Department in Travancore and supplied them excellent timbers that would be most useful for the manufacture of camp cots and other articles of furniture (*cheers and laughter*). Yes, our forest is full of good and excellent timber for manufacturing excellent camp cots, chairs, etc, that would vie with the camp-cots that are imported in Travancore from outside markets. Sir, Government would have derived a good income. I know as a matter of fact that our forests are full of good timber, useful timber, beautiful timber, timber best fitted for the manufacture of excellent furniture such as camp cots, camp chairs, camp tables etc. The Government would have derived a good income. Sir, in this direction, I know, as a matter of fact that, our forest is full of excellent timber, best fitted for the manufacture of camp cots. Sir. I have seen the famous proprietor Mr. Krishna Menon of the Kallayi factory in Malabar, manufacturing camp cots out of timber that is available in plenty in our forests. There are ever so many timbers that are found in our forests, that would be most useful for the manufacture of camp cots and other articles.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I wish to know from Mr S. J. Nair whether there is any provision in the budget for the making of camp cots.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, the motion before the House is to point out which of the forest produce—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Order, order. The member may reasonably expect that I have seen the wording of the motion and the Budget. So, when I put the question whether there is any provision of funds for the manufacture of camp cots, Mr. S. J. Nair could have been courteous enough to give a direct answer to that question. I do not want to take up the time of the House by saying more than this, *viz.*, Mr. S J. Nair has adverted to the manufacture of camp cots at sufficient length and that nothing more need be said about that.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): My submission is that, if only the officers of the department studied the question seriously and very well and took more pains to collect the forest produce available in our forests and to supply it to the Industries Department as well as to the Ayurveda Department in the State, we are sure to derive better income and greater profit.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*); Sir, I feel I am somewhat in agreement with the gentlemen who supported the motion before the House. I do not however see the use of such vehement language as some of them have used. Certain aspects of the administration of forests require some satisfactory explanation so that the Conservator may steer clear of all criticism.

In the first place, the hurry with which the cutting of timber, I mean the royal trees, from private lands is being carried on seems to be an indiscriminate activity in proceeding with the business of the department. It is true that the department has a time-limit within

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

which it has to remove royal trees from private holdings. In the anxiety of keeping within the time-limit I understand, Sir, that an amount of indiscriminate cutting of unserviceable timber is being resorted to by the subordinates and contractors of the department. That is unwise. The department, or, say, the State, would not be deriving any perceptible advantage from such cutting. On the other hand, the land-holder on whose land these royal trees stand will be seriously damnified and ultimately the wealth of the State would be seriously reduced. If the Conservator of Forests is prepared to give up red-tapism and, to meet the holders of the properties, where these royal trees stand on amicable terms, he can by an adjustment of the claims of the Government and the land-holders transfer the immature trees and saplings to the holders of the lands, receiving the share of the value of such trees as may be found due to the Government and allowing the holders in course of time to utilise the timber on their properties. I have come acrosss certain instances in which the present Conservator or his predecessor has been too stiff with the land-holders on whose private holdings royal trees stand. They were quite prepared to pay the share due upon the royal trees to the Government, on condition that the trees might be allowed to be removed by them for various purposes. But by a stern adherence to red tape, the department refused to yield, with the result that litigation ensued. Though ultimately the High Court said that under the law as it stands, the Government's position was legally correct, the situation was deemed deplorable inasmuch as the holder of the land to whom some sort of right is conceded in the Regulation to purchase the trees on payment of the share due to Government, was really incapacitated from exercising such right owing to the adherence of the department to technicalities. I think such an application of technicalities by the department in such matters is rather unwholesome.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): May I know from the member when it was?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): It took place say during the last three or four years. The dispute might have originated a few years before. But the matter crystallised into a case before the High Court three or four years ago. So, I am submitting, Sir, that, if there is an offer from the people themselves on whose holdings the royal trees stand that they are prepared to purchase then on payment of what is due to the Government, the department will suffer no harm by agreeing to such an amicable offer. Therefore, the Conservator will do well to consider this aspect of the question instead of going about doing havoc to unserviceable timber.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**. If the law is too severe, you want the law to be changed?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*); Yes. The High Court deplored the rigidity of the law in that respect. They found that it was not possible so long as the law stands as it is, to do adequate justice to the parties baffled by the statute.

Another matter that may be considered is this. The proceedings of the old Legislative Council were referred to by one of the previous speakers and I have been put in mind of what the present Conservator said on one occasion in the old Legislative Council. He said that the State need not expect to make any profit from the forests. If that were the case, to what purpose are the forests maintained ? That is a very legitimate question. This pronouncement was made by the Conservator of Forests years ago. It must have been after 1097 and before 1103, for, that was the period during which I was in the Council. Since such a pronouncement was made by the Conservator so early as that, has the attention of Government been drawn to that opinion of the Conservator and has anything been done to modify the view of the Conservator or the control of the department ? I fear nothing has been done. The routine is being kept up. There is the Conservator and there are certain officers under him who go on as of old without considering the benefit to accrue from the administration of the forests. Certain suggestions have been made by my enthusiastic friend Mr. S. J. Nair that there are various possibilities in the forests. Have the Government considered these aspects ? No, evidently not. He was dealing not only with camp cots but with various medicinal plants available in our forests I myself would like to draw attention to wild animals, specimens of which would enrich our public zoo, by their addition. With the profits from forests dwindling, it is simply surprising to see that the Conservator of Forests finds it difficult even to protect game in the forests so much so another Protector of game had to be appointed. All these aspects of the case require consideration. I am sorry that no satisfactory explanation has been forthcoming from the Conservator of Forests.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*) ; Sir, I have to make just one or two observations about the percentage of failure in the total number of cases brought by the Forest Department. Mr. Karayalar referred to it. The results cannot be otherwise expected when we take into consideration the pendency of the cases. We find that many of the cases were pending for a very long time and unless the criminal cases are disposed of promptly and expeditiously, whether charged by the Forest Department or any other department, the results cannot be very satisfactory. Mr. Karayalar was asked as to how he could explain the large percentage of acquittals. I have given a suggestion.

About the other suggestion made by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, I am in entire agreement with it. The department is now felling royal trees from private compounds. What the department does is to fell those trees, to remove them to the nearest depot and then have them sold. It is after the sale proceeds are obtained that *kudivila* is given to the *kudiyan*.

**MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*) : May I know from the member whether he is aware that the system has been changed ?

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*) : I am glad to hear that the system has been changed. If the rules could be so amended or, if as Mr. Krishna Menon wanted to suggest or did suggest, the rules have been changed in a better manner, I shall be really satisfied. That will be a great relief to the *kudiyans* who are affected. As I understand, the system is to remove the royal trees to the nearest depot, have them sold there and then pay the *kudivila* to the land-holder. My submission is that the *kudiyan* should be given the right of buying over the Sirkar's right on payment not of the tariff value but of the price for which the timber of like variety was sold in the nearest depot during the preceding month. If such a thing is done, it will really be useful to the *kudiyans*.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : Sir, the Conservator of Forests has not answered any of the points raised by me. My case was that a large amount is spent for removing the timber from the forests and that the department is not making any profit, or, if at all, it is making only a very small profit on account of the sale of timber.

I would just point out to the attention of the House one fact, to convince the House of the correctness of the statements made by me. In 1108, the amount spent for removing timber by Government generally under timber is Rs.7·10 lakhs and the amount obtained by sale of timber is Rs. 10·40 lakhs. So, about Rs. 3,00,000 was realised by sale of timber by Government agency from the forests. That was the profit made and the quantity sold was about 12·57 lakhs of c. ft. By selling 12.57 lakhs of c. ft. of timber, Government got Rs. 3,00,000. That is what I find from the Administration Report and from the Budget. The Conservator has not answered that point in his reply speech.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Before the member is allowed to continue, I would like to have an explanation from the member, because it is a very serious revelation made by the member.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : All that the member can do is to put a question.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : The budget provides the explanation to the member. If he would refer to pages 15 and 55 of the Budget, he can understand.

The Conservator was saying that they are working the forests under a plan prepared some time back and the Government have not sanctioned any alteration in the working plan. I would like to know the object with which the working plan was prepared. Is it to conserve the forests or is it to derive as much revenue as is possible from the forest ? If these are the objects, I think both the objects are now defeated by the present arrangement. The Conservator is destroying the forests by removing as much as possible. He is selling at a very low rate. He says there is no market for timber. He says, Bombay is not a good market and there are few places in Travancore where timber can be sold. Then I ask what is the object with which the

timber is removed. If the working plan is not profitable, it is his duty to see that the plan is altered. He says nothing has been done in that direction.

Another point is, he says that it is owing to economic depression that there is so much fall in the receipts from Forest Department. But, Sir, the cost of working has not been reduced. Not only the establishment charges but even the cost of removing timber through Government agency has not gone down. In 1101, as I pointed out, the total expenditure for the department was only Rs. 7·8 lakhs, while the income was about 15 lakhs of rupees. This year, the expenditure is more than Rs. 8 lakhs and the income is just above Rs. 12 lakhs. So the income is gone down by 1/5 and expenditure has gone up to some extent. On this ground, I think that it is a very serious matter and the House will consider these aspects and unanimously support this motion.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : Sir, with regard to the figures Mr. Asan gave, I am not in a position to know exactly what he has meant.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*). In the figures I gave relating to receipts, there is some slight alteration.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Mr Asan has conceded there is some mistake. So you can proceed

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : I pass on to the next point.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know what is the difference in the amount, please. According to the correct calculation, may I know how much was spent on transportation of timber ?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) ; Very probably, Mr. Asan is under the impression that all the timber transported has been sold. It is not so. There is a huge stock left behind and that will be carried on to the next year. So the calculation he has made cannot be accurate.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : The House wants information from the member .........

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Please say you want the information and not the House.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : The member wants information from the Conservator as to how much amount was spent in 1108 for transportation of timber and the quantity of timber removed with that amount.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*) : The member is now studying the papers. Has not the member studied the statistics of figures ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Mr. Krishna Pillai raised an objection to the effect that the member has no right to study his papers here. I take a different view altogether. Rather than giving problematic answers

[Deputy President]

conceived without reference to the records, I would congratulate the Government member in making an honest attempt to study the papers and the member has not taken any inconceivably long time. Questions which are not anticipated are often put. In the interest of proper discussion, reasonable time may be allowed and only reasonable time has been taken by the member. The member is in order.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): Mr. E.V. Krishna Pillai asked me the quantity of timber for which expenditure was incurred. But the quantity of timber will not be found in the Budget estimate.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*) May I know the receipts of the sale of timber and the amount spent ?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : Rs. 10 lakhs. Expenditure on that is Rs. 5,39,000

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know the average income that is now derived from one candy of timber ?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : It varies from Division to Division.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : What is it in the Central Division ?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) ; Which species is meant ?

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : Teak.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : It will be about 11 to 12 annas per c. ft. on the average.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : 11 to 12 annas per c. ft. It includes first, second and third class.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : The average net price will be 12 annas.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : Is it inclusive or exclusive of the cost ?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : It is inclusive of the *kudivila* and exclusive of the cost.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : May I know whether Government are prepared to sell these trees to the respective landowners on payment of the price at this rate ?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : This rate is only a rough average. It may vary according to the locality. In the Koni Division, the average may be 12 annas. But in case of land where no *kudivila* is to be paid, it may be more.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : Is the member in a position to state whether, in the case of land in which no *kudivila* is due, Government are prepared to accept this rate?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : I cannot commit Government to any statement. As for this suggestion, this matter was gone into by the Committee appointed and they were not in favour of it.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): തടികൾക്ക് വച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന താരിപ്പുവില കാലദേശാവസ്ഥകൾ അനുസരിച്ചാണോ?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : താരിപ്പുവില കൂടിപ്പോയതായി വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. തടികൾ ലേലംചെയ്തു വില്ക്കുന്നതു അവയുടെ മാർക്കററുവിലയെ അനുസരിച്ചിരിക്കും.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : ഡിപ്പോകളിൽനിന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ അധികമായി തടികൾ വാങ്ങിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു് താരിപ്പുവില അധികമായിപ്പോയതുകൊണ്ടാണോ?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : അതെ.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : സാധാരണ തടികൾ ലേലം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ താരിപ്പിന്റെ എന്തംശത്തിനാണ് ലേലംചെയ്യുന്നതു്?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : ഓരോ ഡിവിഷനിലും ഓരോ മാതിരിവരും.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : പൊതുവെ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ എത്രയാണു ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന് ആദായംകിട്ടുന്നതു്?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : താരിപ്പുവിലയുടെ ൭൦ മുതൽ ൧൫൦ ശതമാനംവരെ ആയിരിക്കും.

With regard to one or two points brought forward by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, I have to say that there is no attempt made by the Department to hurry up with the extraction of royalties. In fact there is a certain quantity beyond which markets will not consume and this is the quantity that has been the basis of our extraction. He also mentioned indiscriminate cutting of trees. That matter was also brought before Government and I made enquiries and I have issued strict circulars that no tree below 30 inches should be cut.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzhal*) : How many years before this was the circular issued ?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : Some four years ago a circular was issued that under no circumstance a tree below 30 inches should be allowed to be cut. So far as my information goes, no tree under 30 inches is cut at present.

He made another proposal as to why they are not engaging private owners. He referred to a case, I do not know exactly when the case arose. So far as my knowledge goes, there has not been any case.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : If the member would permit me, I would give better information.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Does Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai want to give a personal explanation ?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): The case that I referred to is one which arose between Parayathu Menon on one side and the Dewan of Travancore on the other side. The matter was litigated for many years and ultimately disposed of by a Full Bench of the High Court, one of the learned judges dissenting from the views of his colleagues.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: It is the date of the decision that the Conservator wants.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): The final decision was in Meenam or after Meenam 1108. There were a number of remands and all that.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The Conservator was desirous of finding out when the dispute was started.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): As to that, I am not in a position to say now.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Generally what is the average? Will it be 15 years since it was started.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): It will be, I think, above 12 years since the inception of the case.

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forest*): Now that Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai has said what it is, I know something of the case. In that case, the owner of the land prevented the Forest Department from removing trees in the hope that those trees, if left behind, would lapse to him when the report of the Royalty Committee is sanctioned by the Government.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Asan, do you press the motion?

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Yes, Sir.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I demand a poll.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Can an official member demand a poll?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Every member has got that right, whether official or non-official.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

AYES - 31.

1 Mr. T. K. Alexander
2 ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan
3 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)
4 ,, K. R Elenkath
5 ,, S. J. Nair
6 ,, T. S. Jayantan Namputiri
7 ,, T. C. Joseph
8 Mr. K. M. Krishnan
9 ,, K. P. Krishna Menon
10 ,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
11 ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai
12 ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai
13 ,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai

AYES 31.—(*contd.*)

14 Mr. T. Krishna Pillai
15 „ K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
16 „ M. K. Madhavan Pillai
17 „ K. Mahomed
18 „ M. N. Nair
19 „ C. P. Narayanan Bhattatiripad
20 „ Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
21 „ S. Nilakanta Pillai
22 „ Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
23 Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
24 „ Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
25 „ V. Ramakrishna Panickar
26 „ R. Raman Pillai
27 „ K. Sankaran
28 „ A. Thanu Pillai
29 „ N. E. Varughese
30 „ V. K. Velappan Nair
31 „ T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

NOES—27.

1 Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
2 „ R. Dhanukoti Pillai
3 „ A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)
4 „ Antony George
5 „ K. George
6 Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony
7 Mr. M. Mahomed Haneef
8 „ N. John Joseph
9 „ K. C. Karunakaran
10 „ T. T. Kesavan Sastri
11 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
12 Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman
13 „ E. K. Kunjuraman
14 „ C. O. Madhavan
15 Mr. K. Madhavan
16 Srimathi T. Narayani Amma
17 Mr. G. Nilakantan
18 „ R. Nilakanta Pillai
19 „ K. Padmanabhan
20 „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
21 Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
22 Mr. R. Sambasiva Aiyar
23 „ M. Sivatanu Pillai
24 „ R. M. Statham
25 „ S. Thiraviam Nadar
26 „ T. C. Thommen
27 „ G. B. E. Truscott

NEUTRALS—10.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 „ K. C. Abraham
3 „ V. T. Chacko
4 „ M. K. Janardana Kamath
5 „ J. M. Joseph
6 „ K. M. Kuriakose
7 Mr. K. A. Narayana Pillai
8 „ P. K. Narayana Pillai
9 Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar
10 Mr. P. K. Thomas

The motion was declared carried.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The discussion of this Demand will stop for the present. The House will proceed to the adjournment motion. The half-an-hour still available for this Demand will be granted after the discussion on the adjournment motion is over.

## ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Sir, I move the adjournment of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance *viz.*, the serious situation arising out of the sanction given by the Governor and Secretary of State for Colombo to the new protective tariff affecting eggs, vegetables, animal and vegetable ghee, ginger, fish-oil, edible oil (except cod liver oil) and betel leaves.

Sir, the present question with regard to the protective.........

**MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. We have not received a copy of the motion.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, are we not entitled to a copy of the motion?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: It was read out by the President. I am prepared to read it again. The adjournment of the business of the Assembly is sought to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, *viz.*, the serious situation arising out of the sanction given by the Governor and Secretary of State for Colombo to the new protective tariff affecting eggs, vegetables, animal and vegetable ghee, ginger, fish oil, edible oil (except cod liver oil) and betel leaves.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Is it the Secrettary of State for India or the Secretary of State for Colombo?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I adopted the words as it was published by the Associated Press of India. But that is not the most important point.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether it is the Secretary of State of Ceylon Government or the Secretary of State for Colonies?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: It must be the Secretary of State for Colonies because Ceylon is a Crown Colony.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, I understood the member to say Secretary of State. Of course, I do not cast any reflection on the member. He was not quite audible.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon*): I myself felt some doubt about it. I merely adopted the wording of the Associated Press of India. I think it must be the Secretary of State for Colonies.

Anyhow the matter that I want to bring to the notice of the House is the serious situation arising out of the prohibitive tariff duties imposed on some of the articles mentioned in my motion by the Ceylon Government, the effect of which has begun to be felt by the exporters of these articles. It is a matter which affects the whole of India and Travancore particularly. The article in which there is considerable export from Travancore, in my opinion, is eggs. But I searched to find out the approximate quantity of eggs exported from Travancore, in the Statistical Volume of 1108 M. E. in the list of non-dutiable articles, I find that there is absolutely no mention of such an

article as eggs being exported from Travancore. I searched in the Statistical Volumes for the years 1107, 1106 and 1105 but I could not find, in the list of non-dutiable articles, eggs. But I do not think that, because there is no mention of it in the Statistical Volume the contention will be put forward that no eggs are exported from Travancore. I do not think that such a contention will be put forward. It was once answered that Government are not aware of the export of gold from Travancore. But, as a matter of fact, all of us know that vast quantitites of gold are being exported from Travancore. I took some pains to collect statistics of the quantity of eggs exported from Quilon and I shall furnish to the House the approximate figures regarding it. Within five months in 1109, we have sent nearly 23,48,000 eggs to Ceylon at a rate of Rs. 20 per thousand.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): May I know whether it is from the whole of Travancore ?

**MR. K. KUNJUKISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): No, from Quilon and Kottarakara alone.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know the amount in rupees ?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): About Rs. 1,12,320. On further enquiry from the merchants, I find that before the year 1932, not only eggs but poultry of different kinds were exported from Travancore to the extent of about 4 lakhs of rupees.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know where these figures are from ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not think Mr. Thanu Pillai is entitled to ask that question, because, I presume, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai takes the responsibility for the figures.

**MR A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): But can we not know the source from which he obtained those figures ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai has been explaining for some minutes that the figures are not found in any Government record but that he collected the figures carefully and that he was placing that in the form of a statement.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Without knowing the source from which the member obtained the information ,can we place reliance upon it ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The credibility on these figures is a matter for every individual member of this House to take and Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai has assumed the responsibility for saying that the figures are correct so far as he is aware. The matter ends there.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) Sir, I had been to some of the chief exporters and they have given me the figures as can be gathered from their accounts. The total of the figures, I presume, must be much higher than this. Even these figures are sufficient to prove the case that I want to present for the acceptance of the House.

The first point that I wish to make out is that the department that is responsible for keeping correct statistics of these things is not

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

keeping it. Unless we have got correct statistical information on these things, we cannot make ourselves felt. This House has been crying hoarse that the Statistical Department and the Customs Department are thoroughly inefficient in this matter and that a separation of these Departments is absolutely necessary for the efficient conduct of the Customs branch of the Excise Department and also for looking after the commerce of the country. Sir, on all those occasions, the officer in charge of that Department has been saying that he is able to do all the work and that he has got sufficient time. Oh, yes, he will have sufficient time even if some more departments are added on to his responsibility and provided that this sort of administration is allowed to go on.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You are going far from the point.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : I wanted to point out the importance of the figures and as an instance I am saying this. I wish to draw the attention of the Government how serious and vital it is to have correct statistics in regard to customs and imports. We do not know how many articles are omitted. We cannot possibly know our real trade balance. I want to bring to the serious attention of this House the unsatisfactory condition and nature of the work and the consequent result.

Sir, we have to realise the enormous disadvantage to the exporters of these articles on account of these prohibitive duties. Sir, I understand that according to the recent protective tariff duty of Ceylon, Rs. 3 has to be paid for 100 eggs. Already, Sir, there was only a duty of Rs.15 for Rs. 100 worth of eggs. But now the duty works up to Rs. 115 on Rs. 100 worth of eggs. The present one is a prohibitive duty, and, I think, at this rate, no egg will be exported from Travancore. Owing to the rural reconstruction work done at Marthandom, poultry-farming has become very popular and it is being conducted on scientific lines. There is every possibility of this industry becoming one of the most widespread and common cottage industries in the whole of Travancore. From Marthandam alone I understand that about 86,000 eggs of first quality are being shipped every year. The total quantity of eggs exported from Travancore, if my figures are correct, is very considerable. I have got definite information from the wholesale exporters of eggs that they were sending consignments of eggs to Ceylon once in three days. Now that has been stopped. They have received telegraphic communication from the Ceylon merchants prohibiting further shipments till arrangements are made in consequence of these duties. The agents of these people, in Ceylon, who have taken contracts for the supply of eggs to hospitals, to hotels and to other institutions in Ceylon, find themselves in very difficult circumstances. Sir, this is a matter which affects not only Travancore but British India also on account of the other articles in the list. But in regard to eggs, we are the most important exporters. With regard to the other articles, the whole of India will be suffering on account of this duty. It is a blow directed against the Indian people on the whole.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether there is not agitation on the part of the Ceylon against the existing tariff duties?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) I am glad that the member has put this question. There is a big clamour there against the tariff duty: that is what I have read from the papers. When this Bill was discussed in the Council, there were very vehement protests against it. Members pointed out to the Financial Secretary, or rather to the Finance Member there, that it will be unwise to put up this tariff wall against these articles because it will affect countries which are the primary importers of Jaffna tobacco, and will be against the spirit of the Ottawa agreement. All these points have been vehemently brought to their notice.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): How can we make our decision felt upon Ceylon?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I will come to that.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): May I take it that these duties were introduced by an ordinance?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): No, Sir, It was not like that. A Bill was passed in the Legislature in the usual course by a majority of 23.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The clamour you referred to was perhaps for the repeal of that Bill?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): No, Sir. I was referring to the clamour among consumers outside the Legislature, and their representatives in the legislature at the time the Bill was being pushed through. I would now come to the question, raised by Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai, how we will make ourselves felt.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I want to tell you that you have already taken 16 minutes. I shall however allow you some more time.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): This is a matter in which, more than we, the British Government will be affected. This is an occasion in which we can point out to the Government of India that Ceylon is not acting in the spirit in which the Ottawa agreement was entered into, and that therefore there was absolutely no reason why the Government of India should give any preference to Ceylon as against us. We will point out that, because of the reduction of the import duty on copra, we have been reduced to penury.

Sir, the tax on the total textile fabrics produced in India amounts to Rs. 15 crores. We consume more than the proportion warranted by our population. We consume more because we are more advanced. Out of this 15 crores of rupees 9, crores are utilized for subsidising the industry and given as bounties, and out of that we do not get a cash. We have to point out these facts to the Government of India. We have got a very good case. We have got a very great case. We must fight hard.

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

The Travancore Government can take action at once, and the apprehensions forecasted by the members in the Ceylon Council will be justified if we will put up the duty on Jaffna tobacco to Rs. 900. Government must show how we feel on this matter. They must raise the duty on tobacco, and begin in right earnest the cultivation of tobacco, with a view to make Travancore, self-sufficient. The Travancore Government on a former occasion raised the duty on Jaffna tobacco to Rs. 900, and then the Ceylon Government had to come and beg of us to reduce the duty. Through the intervention of the British Government and recognising the spirit that should actuate the units of the Empire, in their dealings with each other, we lowered the duty and this is how we are treated by Ceylon!

We must express our resentment and the best way of doing it is to raise the duty on Jaffna tobacco to Rs. 900 without any further delay. That is within our power and that is the first thing that we can do.

Then we can go to the Government of India and represent matters. We do contribute substantially to the coffers of the British Government by way of the indirect and uncovenanted contributions on articles produced in British India and consumed by us, or on articles imported in British India, as it were paying tourist charges, and consumed by us. We do not get any share of it. It is in the interests of British India itself that we must be protected. Unless some strong and effective action is taken, we will be strangled economically. We must act promptly. Time is the essence of the remedy.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara*): I support the motion. My constituency is hit very hard by the protective tariff raised by Ceylon Government against the importation of eggs. I cannot accept the figures, given by Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai in regard to the quantity of eggs exported and the amount of money received. My information is that Kottarakara alone exports more than Rs. 2 lakhs worth of eggs every year. Very many persons are engaged in this trade and they are sending eggs to the merchants of Ceylon on credit. This action of the Ceylon Government has paralysed their trade and they find it difficult to realise the amount invested with the Ceylon merchants. The selfish policy of economic nationalisation by the Ceylon Government is very injurious to our country. Either we must follow a policy of retaliation or we must also adopt the homeopathic method of economic nationalism. It is better to adopt the policy of retaliation by boycotting Jaffna tobacco from our country. There is yet another method of teaching these selfish people, by cultivating tobacco in our country. Ceylon Government, on account of the adoption of the policy of raising protective duty on our articles has thrown a challenge upon the people.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT :** Is it a protective duty or a fiscal duty ?

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara*): Sir, it is a protective duty.

It is better that the Ceylon Government is informed that we are going to adopt a policy of retaliation. Then I think the Ceylon Government will change the pernicious policy of self-aggrandisement. Another thing our Government ought to do is to request the Government of India to see that preference should not be given to the Ceylon Government in the matter of cocoanut trade I request that these things may be taken in hand at once and effective measures may be adopted in this matter. I support the motion.

**MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*) I rise to support the motion before the House. I know that in regard to the articles of export mentioned here, egg is the most important one. And there are a good many Muslim merchants in Quilon mainly trade in this commodity. It is pointed out by the mover that there is ample scope for the development and improvement of poultry industry in Travancore and before long Travancore will be in a position to produce eggs in as much quantity as would be required by the State and also for export. We are importing Jaffna tobacco for our consumption and it is seen that it is on the increase. It is quite clear that such being the case it is a wonder to see how Ceylon Government has imposed high tariff walls for our export articles. It is only in the fitness of things that we must take measures to make our voice heard by the Ceylon Government and to redress the grievances of the merchants who are engaged in the export of these commodities from Travancore. The sooner a way is found for this the better would be the result. With these few words, I support the motion.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, the subject to which this motion relates is one in respect of which I am sorry to say I am not sufficiently well informed. I have to depend more or less on the facts supplied to the House by the mover, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, and the other speakers. But I know that the poultry breeding industry is developing in some parts of the State and large quantities of eggs are being exported from Travancore. I thought, Sir, that the Excise Commissioner would take an early opportunity to speak on this motion. My idea was to make my observations after he had spoken, because I hoped that I would be in possession of the relevant facts in case he spoke before me. But the Chair was pleased to ask me whether I would speak and I wish to make a few observations.

I wish to say a word in this connection as to the manner in which our trade interests are taken care of by the Government. Where are we to look for official and authoritative statistics relating to our trade ? Figures are not available and statistics are not supplied to us for our

information. In regard to the motion before the House, we do not know with sufficient definiteness the extent of our export trade in eggs and the extent to which the present decision of the Ceylon Government will affect us. It would have been possible for an ordinary man to find out the above facts if proper statistics were made available by the Government. There is nothing of the kind here. I must also join my friends in emphasising the necessity for making better arrangements for taking care of our trade interests. Now the Customs Department is having a commercial section, if I may call it so, not at all well staffed and well equipped. I am afraid there is not a single officer in the State service who is well equipped in respect of this branch of the administration, I mean, who is well up in trade matters. There must be some one who is at least conversant with the necessary details relating to trade. Our statistics are incomplete and most unsatisfactory. My friend Mr. K. C. Karunakaran gave notice of a motion to be brought in this House.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : It does not come under this motion.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Anyhow I am glad that he has given notice of a motion for the appointment of an officer who is to be designated as Vigilance Officer, to be on the watch to safeguard our trade interests. I feel it is essential. The non-official member, who brought to the notice of Government our helplessness in this matter, has pleaded for effective steps being taken by our State to ensure our trade interests in countries outside, and I fully agree with him. I notice that Government contemplate sending a man to Calcutta for statistical training at a cost of Rs. 260 for two months.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Mr. Thanu Pillai, the discussion should be confined wholly and solely to the result of the action taken by the Ceylon Government so far as the trade interests of Travancore are concerned.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : What I was referring to was that no useful purpose would be served by sending a man who has no experience in this line to study the compilation of statistics for two months at a cost of Rs. 260. The officer to be deputed for this purpose should be one with sufficient experience and knowledge of affairs. It is not a suitable job for a clerk in the Secretariat. I hope Government will take notice of this fact and make proper arrangements to safeguard our trade interests.

Now, Sir, coming to the topic under discussion, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai said that eggs are being sent out from Quilon and Kottarakara. I know South Travancore also sends large quantities of eggs outside. We want the industries of our country to be developed. Agriculture is proving to be an unprofitable concern. But we should develop it. But another means of securing our country's economic prosperity is the development of minor industries. Poultry breeding has ample scope in our State.

Sir, it is the duty of the Government of India to safeguard our commercial interests. As at present circumstanced, we can achieve

nothing substantial in our relations with the outside world except through the Government of India. Our voice may be weak and powerless. It seems it is not strong enough to be heard at Delhi, the headquarters of the Government of India. As our Dewan-President on one occasion————

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: This House is concerned with the President or the Dewan and not with the Dewan-President.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Yes, Sir. I think it was in the course of his reply to the address presented to him by the Chamber of Commerce, Alleppey, that the Dewan said that our voice is not being sufficiently heard in Delhi. How can we make our voice heard? We can only make requests. And in regard to our interests, we must stand or fall with the British Indian Government. But we are only a powerless and weak partner; and if our prayers are unheeded, we do not know where we would be. Our cocoanut industry—the industry of the people—is going down and our trade relations with other countries are controlled by the British Indian Government. Can we take retaliatory measures against Ceylon? Even there we want the support of the British Indian Government. I ask how long are we going to pray to them for help and go without it.

While the Bill relating to the imposition of the duty on matches was being discussed, we were told by the Government members that we must face facts and act according to the wishes of the Government of India. I can understand the situation. But the Government of India in their turn should also be requested and persuaded not to fail in their duty to their weak partner. I request Government to send up those proceedings to the Government of India so that they may understand the position in which our foreign trade is placed; and let us hope that they will do everything necessary to safeguard our interest and thereby see that Travancore becomes quite worthy of being a valuable and useful partner in the great commonwealth of India.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, ഇതു ഒരു ഗൌരവമേറിയ ഒരു സംഗതിയെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഈ സഭയിൽ സങ്കല്പമാത്രമായ കണക്കുകളെ ആസ്പദമാക്കിമാത്രം വാദപ്രതിവാദംചെയ്യുന്നതു ഈ വസ്തുതു് ഏറ്റവും പരിതാപകരമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനിടയായതു് ഇക്കണോമിക് ഡവലപ്പുമെന്റുബോർഡും ആലപ്പുഴ ചെയിംബർ ഓഫ് കാമേഴ്സും ഏക്കണോമിക്ക ഡിപ്രഷൻ എൻക്വയറി കമ്മിററിയും ബാങ്കിങ്ങ് എൻക്വയറി കമ്മിററിയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളെ അനുസരിച്ചു ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നു പ്രവൎത്തിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണു്. ഇതു ഏറെ വ്യവസായവും അതിപ്രധാനവും ആയ സംഗതികളെക്കുറിച്ചു [illegible] കാം [illegible]

നം തക്കതായ ഏർപ്പാട്ട ഒന്നും ഇതേവരെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിന് ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടമെൻറൽ ഹെഡിനേയും കുററപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഇന്ന് അതിനു ചുമതലപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ തൻെറ മുൻഗാമി അനുവത്തിച്ചുവന്ന പന്ഥാവിൽക്കൂടിതന്നെ ആ കൃത്യങ്ങൾ നിർവഹിച്ചു പോരുന്നു എന്നേയുള്ളു. എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമേധാവിക്കു പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള ജോലികൾ ചെയ്യാനുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് കസ്റ്റംസിനേസംബന്ധിച്ചും കച്ചവടത്തേസംബന്ധിച്ചും ഉള്ള ജോലി അതർഹിക്കുന്നവിധത്തിലുള്ള ശ്രദ്ധയോടും നിഷ്കർഷയോടുംകൂടി അർഹിക്കുന്ന പ്രാധാന്യം കല്പിച്ച് പ്രവത്തിക്കാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു സൌകര്യം കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. ഇതിൻെറ പരിഹാരത്തിനു—അതായതു കസ്റ്റംസിനേയും കച്ചവടത്തിനേയും സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ അതാതവസരത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനേയും ജനങ്ങളേയും ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും യഥാവസരം അവശ്യം വേണ്ടതായ സംഗതികൾ പ്രവത്തിക്കുന്നതിനും—ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ പാണ്ഡിത്യവും സാമത്ഥ്യവുമുള്ള ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിയമിക്കേണ്ട കാലം അതിക്രമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരാളെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഫലം ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ല. അതിലേക്കു നിയുക്തനാകുന്ന ആളിനെ വിദേശങ്ങളിൽ അയച്ചു ഈ വിഷയത്തിലുള്ള അഭ്യസനം നടത്തിച്ചുവരുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇത്ര ഗൌരവമേറിയ ഒരു സംഗതിയേപ്പററി വിശദമായി അറിയുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്വയമായിതന്നെ പ്രവത്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നു കാണുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ അതിനേപ്പററി പ്രത്യേകം പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നത്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഇങ്ങനെ പ്രവത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു സാദ്ധ്യമാകാതെവന്നതു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വത്തോടും വേണ്ട ശ്രദ്ധയോടുംകൂടി ഈ കൃത്യം നിർവഹിക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രത്യേകമായ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. ഈ വിഷയങ്ങൾ പ്രത്യേകം പഠിക്കുന്നതിനു ആസക്തിയും ആരോഗ്യവും നല്ല മനഃസ്ഥിതിയുമുള്ള ആളെവേണം നിയമിക്കാൻ എന്നുള്ളതു പ്രത്യേകം ഓത്തിരിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I am not going to permit more of this.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : സഭയുടെ ആലോചനക്കു വിഷയീഭവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സംഗതി തിരുവിതാംകൂർ രാജ്യത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം സാമ്പത്തികമായി വളരെ പ്രാധാന്യം അർഹിക്കുന്നൊന്നാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ വേണ്ടതു ഉടനടി ചെയ്യുമെന്നു ഞാൻ പ്രത്യാശിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിലേക്കു

നിയുക്തനാകുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ പാണ്ഡിത്യവും സാമർത്ഥ്യവും സർവ്വോപരി പരമാർത്ഥതയും അനുസരിച്ചായിരിക്കും കച്ചവടഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെയും കസ്റ്റംസ് വകുപ്പിന്റെയും ഉൽക്കർഷം അനുഭവയോഗ്യമാകുന്നതു്. ഭാവിയിൽ നമ്മുടെരാജ്യത്തിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തികമായ സായൂജ്യം ഈ വിധത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ നിയമനത്തിലും അത്തരം പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളിലുമാണു നിശ്ചയമായും സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു്.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Sir, I strongly support the motion brought forward by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. The poultry farming indusıry, which is spreading steadily in South Travancore and other parts of the country, has come to stay, and within the next few years it will be one of the most important subsidiary industries of Travancore. That attempts are now being made by the Ceylon Government to strangle that industry by an import tariff, recently introduced there, is a matter for the gravest concern of the people of this State and the Government. Sir, we have a very strong case for communication to the Government of India in this matter. It is open to us to take retaliatory measures in respect of Jaffna tobacco. One thing I wish to remind the House in this connection and that is that the duty of Jaffna tobacco was raised some years ago from Rs. 90 per candy to Rs. 900 per candy. The tobacco chewers themselves then complained and prayed for the duty being brought back to Rs. 90. But their clamour was not heard anywhere. The Jaffna merchants in their turn complained to the Ceylon authorities and the Ceylon authorities corresponded with the Government of India. The Government of India then came forward with their remedy and arrived at some understanding with the Government of Travancore; and under that arrangement we now import a certain quantity of tobacco at the old tariff rate, *viz.*, 5,735 candies. If we now make a representation to the Government of India in this matter and if the tobacco-chewing peop'e of Travancore do not again complain as they did formerly, the problem can be satisfactorily solved.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): ജാപ്പാണംപുകയിലക്കു തീരുവ കൂട്ടിയാൽ ആ പുകയില ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാർക്കു് അതു കൂടുതൽ ഉപദ്രവത്തെ വരുത്തുകയില്ലയോ?

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): അതു വകവയ്ക്കാനില്ല. ദേശാഭിമാനമുള്ള ആളുകൾ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഗുണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ജാപ്പാണംപുകയില ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയില്ല എന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. അവർ വേറെ പുകയില ഉപയോഗിച്ചുകൊള്ളും. ഇ

[Mr. Changanachery N. Paramesvaran Pillai].

തു് നമ്മുടെ കാൎയ്യമാണെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു നാം പ്രവൎത്തിക്കണം. അങ്ങനെയാണെങ്കിൽമാത്രമേ നമുക്കു ഗുണം കിട്ടുകയുള്ളൂ. നമ്മുടെ ആളുകൾതന്നെയാണു് നമുക്കു വിരോധമായി നമ്മുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു വിപരീതമായി പ്രവൎത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : ഗാലി പുകയില കിട്ടുന്നതിനു സ്വല്പം പ്രയാസമുണ്ടെന്നുകണ്ടാൽ വടക്കൻപുകയിലകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങൾ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുകയില്ലാ എന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുവോ?

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*) : നമ്മുടെ കാൎയ്യം ശരിപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നതുവരെയെങ്കിലും ജനങ്ങൾ അങ്ങിനെ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടണമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

The Government of Travancore will have to take prompt steps in this matter with a view to addressing the Government of India.

In the matter of export of cocoanuts and copra, we have suffered and we have only the British Indian market now for these products. The Ceylon Government is encroaching upon our rights in several directions.

As regards statistics, I may say that the statistical information that we have now got is absolutely incorrect and it is on that account that we have mainly suffered on account of the allotment of rubber quota in the recent past. I may also mention that one of our officers was sent to Calcutta some years ago for statistical training; but when he came back, no opportunity was afforded to him for doing the work for which he was sent out.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): In which Department is he rotting?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The subject being not quite relevant, the question is necessarily irrelevant. I disallow it.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*) : I only submit that, whoever the officer may be who may be now deputed for training, he should be afforded sufficient opportunity for the State deriving profit by his training.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*) : Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the motion before the House. I must along with my other friends deplore the absence of reliable statistics on such vital points in the Government publications. I do not think that the appointment of a Statistical Officer in the Secretariat will remove the difficulties that we are now experiencing. Because the officer so appointed can merely compile the figures supplied to him by the officers, whereas for the primary figures

he has to depend upon the customs excise, and other officers, whose duty it is to register the quantity and price of articles imported and exported whether dutiable or not. Unless you can put proper pressure upon these people, you can never get correct figures. I do not wish to say anything more in regard to that matter. Now, Sir, in the absence of reliable statistics we are very much handicapped in the discussion of this subject. Various and different figures have been given by different members in regard to the quantity and value of the eggs and other goods that we export from Travancore to British India and other parts. But, Sir, so far as eggs are concerned, we know one thing and that is that it is the most widely spread of all cottage industries in the State. If the price of this article suffers, the suffer will not be the capitalist or the rich landholder, as in the case of most other industries, but the poor cottager. There is no cottage or poor man's house in Travancore where a few poultry are not reared. With regard to duck farming, I do not think there is any other country, as far as I know, which is more suited as certain parts of Travancore for this industry. And those who have travelled in my part of the country must have seen hundreds and hundreds of ducks swimming in the water-logged areas of Kuttanad, all reared by the poor people. This is a very important industry in that part of the country and it is affording a decent living to good many families. Those who have watched the Quilon and Kottarakara Railway Stations must have noticed that many baskets full of eggs are being transported from those stations to outside Travancore. That proves that this is a very important industry in the State. That is an industry which is carried on by the poor people and the import duty imposed on eggs by the Ceylon Government will therefore affect the income of many poor families in Travancore. Already the prices of eggs have gone down to a very considerable extent. A duty of Rs. 3 per 100 eggs upon this industry will destroy this industry altogether.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Why was the duty imposed there. Is it for protection of the home industries?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): I think so.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): If so, is it right that we should avoid?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): We have also a right to protect our home industries and therefore we must retaliate. We can cultivate tobacco and increase the duty on Jaffna tobacco. We must protect the copra industry by asking the British Government to impose a heavy duty upon Ceylon copra imported into British India. We have also the same right as the Ceylon Government have.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Is this the remedy that the member suggests against the present tariff policy of Ceylon?

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : Yes, as at present advised. If you are going to be more serious about it, other remedies may be suggested, but increasing duty on tobacco imported from Ceylon and raising the duty on copra, will be sufficient retaliatory measures in regard to this matter. Now, Sir, the same may be stated in regard to vegetables. I find from the Statistical Volume about Rs. 25,000 worth of vegetables have been exported through the Arukutty chowkey. How much has been exported through the Quilon Railway there is no statistical information available.

Similarly with regard to ginger. With regard to dry ginger, the price per candy, according to the latest quotation, is only Rs. 80, whereas the duty levied by the Ceylon Government is Rs. 55. The house will admit that it is a very heavy duty. I would therefore bring to the notice of the House the absolute necessity of taking serious measures to protect our cottage industries form being killed by the tariff walls built by other countries.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Sir, I am also in agreement with the motion brought forward by Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai. The paralysis on the cocoanut industry of the State continues with unabated vigour; and while it is in full swing we have to face another trouble from Ceylon. No doubt I agree with the previous speakers that we are arguing upon the basis of an imaginary picture supplied by the scanty statistics Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai has been able to gather. I deplore with my friends that we have nothing like reliable statistics to go upon in a matter so important as the present question. I would suggest, Sir, for the attention of the Government that it is time for the Customs Department to be entirely removed from the control of the Excise Commissioner, (Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai: *Hear, hear*) and developed in such a way as the customs revenues of the State deserve. Passing on, Sir, however, to the scrappy information Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai has been able to collect, we find that a growing industry in the State, *viz.*, the export of eggs etc., from the State is practically being throttled by the recent legislation of the Ceylon Government. I fully realise the difficulty that confronts us.

As has been pointed out by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai himself, the Legislative Council of Ceylon has passed the measure and it was said that the measure has received the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. If such sanction has been issued after consultation in the English Cabinet, there is every chance of the Secretary of State for India being an assenting party to it.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : What concerns the Ceylon Government and its doings with regard to the passing of the measure need not be adverted to. The discussion is allowed only as regards the effect of the measure on the Travancore Government.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Yes, Sir, I see the point. I am only submitting, Sir, that there is considerable trouble ahead so far as we are concerned, but we have got this consolation that

we do not stand alone in this difficulty. We have got an eminent partner like the Government of India to smart under this measure. That is a great consolation. So, I agree that the matter must be brought to the notice of the Government of India with all the force it deserves, especially the phase that this measure affects a very large section of the Travancore peasants.

It has been suggested as a retaliatory measure that the duty on Jaffna tobacco may be raised by our Government. Whatever be the merits of that idea, there is this fact to be taken into account that it would not directly suffice to relieve the trouble that now menaces our egg industry. For, we want a market for our eggs. That is the first question. If the Ceylon Government are prepared to raise the tariff wall so high as not to let in our eggs there, where is the market for our eggs? By indirect action in the shape of retaliation, I do not know how far we shall be successful in persuading the Ceylon Government to be on terms of friendly relations with us in the matter of our industry. If, as some of the learned gentlemen hope, a retaliatory duty upon Jaffna tobacco, or, for that matter, upon all imports from Ceylon like Colombo umbrella and other things would have the desired effect, well and good. Anyhow, I am suggesting, Sir, that this particular industry in eggs is a growing industry in the State and the latest view on the subject, as may be seen from the Economic Journal, is that in the case of growing industries it is the duty of the State to afford some protection up to a point at which the industry will be in a position to withstand foreign competition. Here is a sort of foreign competition forming the background of this particular measure. Therefore, it is our necessity to devise some sort of protection, be it by direct protection to the eggs themselves or by indirect action upon foreign products. Let not our eggs break on the impact of foreign competition. With these words, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Sir, there is no subject on which we can with an amount of assurance speak even in the absence of statistics relating thereto as in the present case. As one coming from the rural parts and as one representing one of the important centres of this industry, I can speak with authority on this subject and can throw all the statistics that have been given here to the winds and rely entirely on my information and my experience. On matters on which we have statistical information, we can certainly rely thereon. But on matters on which we have no statistical information, it is useless to say that there are no statistics and that therefore we are handicapped. Every member of this House, Sir, knows one thing, that three months back the eggs that each of them must have been taking in the morning must have cost him at least one chackram per egg. During the last one week or a fortnight, Sir, we have been getting eggs at the rate of two for a chackram. This must necessarily enable us

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to pause at least in the morning hours to think of what has happened to these eggs. Something phenomenal must have taken place and it must put both the officers of the Government and the public on to the enquiry as to what its cause is. If you would only bestow five minutes' thought upon this question, you would find that this is all on account of the present ordinance passed by the Ceylon Government. (Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai: *Legislation.*)

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): What about the consumer?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Yes, by legislation passed by the Ceylon Government. I am prepared to defend the eggs, Sir. Any questions may be put to me.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Does not the reduction in price benefit the consumer in Travancore?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): It might, Sir, tend this way. Those who consume eggs might probably grow fat, but those who produce eggs do so not for the sake of consumption but for sale at a profit. The producer will grow, lean but the consumer will grow fat. The consumer is a person who has got money, while the producer is a person who has not got any money. We are here concerned not with our health, not with vitamins prescribed by doctors for the building up of the physical body but with the vitamins that are necessary for building up the main trade of the peasantry. It is for this purpose, Sir, that this motion has been tabled here for discussion. Those who have been travelling in public conveyances such as trains and buses would have noticed the large number of baskets of eggs that are being transported. Those, Sir, who in their idle moments desire to jostle themselves in the crowds that assemble in our markets and the poor peasantry that come there for the purpose of selling their goods and purchasing the articles necessary for their daily needs would have noticed the mountains of eggs heaped up in the markets at closing time. Where would these eggs go? They are not being consumed by those who are in Travancore. They are not being purchased for the purpose of mere pleasure, but they are being collected for the purpose of selling and selling at a profit. Sir, since the working of the co-operative societies, thanks to the endeavours of the Director of Agriculture, since the very energetic manner in which he has been advocating the cause of poultry and poultry-farming in Travancore, Travancoreans have taken rather strongly to the working of poultry farms on economic basis. In my own village, there is not a single house that cannot boast of at least half a dozen Leghorns or Rhode Islands and I also find, Sir, that it was only last week or a week before that the natural law of forces, as I would put it, came to our rescue. The natural law of forces found that they were not supported by the real forces at the command of the Government, and the eggs were steadily going down in price. The people did not know why it was that these eggs were

going down in value, and they wanted to find out a natural remedy. They were certainly helped by the Police and the Excise in my own locality. It is a statement which finds a place in some of the newspapers. A rumour was spread that, owing to the rapid increase in the number of fowls in the country, Government had decided to order wholesale butchering of the fowls and if any person were to keep these fowls it was likely to be met with very disastrous consequences and that the Sanitary Department had begun to move in the matter. What happened was that fowls were sold very cheap. A fowl which would fetch one rupee in the open market was being sold for two chackrams and our fowl-eaters, supported as they are by our Police and Excise, made a good use of it. At the time I went there, there were so many fowls that I could not think of. I enquired what it was due to. When I was told the position, I immediately wrote to the *Malayala Rajyam* to put these things in their paper and to call upon the authorities to check them. I had to do a little bit of canvassing. It was the natural instinct of mankind to inflate the price of the articles that originally used to fetch high prices. If the fowls are killed, the number of eggs produced will be small and that will fetch a higher price. That is the way, in which the people are trying to increase the price of eggs. It is rather a matter for condemnation—I do not find a better expression —

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: It is perfectly parliamentary.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): —that our Government officers, those who are responsible for the preservation of the prosperity of the people, do net move even their little finger in this matter. Every officer, Sir, must have known that the price of eggs did fall. Every officer must have known that the high price of eggs was due to the large sales which they were having in the markets at Colombo and yet it is complained that the officers did not know anything, that they had no statistics. They must have been aware of these things; and yet they did not do anything

Another aspect of the question was considered by the public in one of the public meetings. They said that, if this is the way in which Colombo is going to behave towards us, we must as the people of this country take retaliatory measures. I was present at one of the meetings. I said 'no, nothing of that sort shall be done. We have been doing things of our own accord. We said that we did not want so much of liquor, we wanted temperance and Government interfered and said that the people have no right to agitate. We agitated against the selling of foreign cloth. At Alleppey we were assaulted and from Parur to Cape Comorin the whole movement was estinguished in a few hours.' I am pointing out to the House and to the Government the fact that we are not in a position to take retaliatory measures. It was suggested that some one of us must go out and agitate. I said that none of us should take to agitation, that we must rely on the resources of the Government and that we must ask the Government to come to our succour and do all that is possible. We are not in a position to do

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anything of our own accord. If, Sir, by this time we had started agitation from one end of Travancore to another, spending a few rupees out of our pocket, then Government would have become more vigilant, would have communicated with the British Government and the Ceylon Government that the situation here is very serious, that they cannot continue any longer without doing anything and that they should come to rescue them and then a remedy would have come. But we did not do that. We had the utmost confidence in the resources of the Government, helped, as it is, by various officers who have very great influence in British Indian circles and we thought that matters would be attended to in proper time and that the Government would do the right thing at the right time. It is fortunate, Sir, that this session came to our aid. Had it not been for this, Sir, it would have been only a cry in the wilderness. I would desire, Sir, that Government would accept this motion with all the seriousness that it demands and take prompt measures for the purpose of remedying the evil which has already threatened us.

What Government might do, Sir, in regard to the development of trade and industries in the State—though that may not be particularly relevant in this connection but it is one which can be said to be of the most paramount importance—is to see tnat the preservation and prosperity of the industries in the State is a matter that ought to have paramount consideration in the Governmental activities. A Trade Agent has no doubt been appointed in Bombay, but, he is a gentleman who does not know much about the local conditions, about the local industries that require protection and nourishment. I would suggest that at the very earliest possible opportunity, Government must send out one of our own men for training who with his knowledge of local conditions will have the prosperity of the country at heart and do the needful. With these words, I support the motion.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion now, under discussion in this House. Sir, the question of the imposition of protective duty on some of the goods by the Ceylon Government raises issues of the most far-reaching consequence, which would affect not only the finance of our Government but also the welfare of our teeming millions in the State. Sir, as an after-meath of the great war and also as a result of the economic blizzard, economic nationalism and a policy of protection have been resorted to by all the Governments in the world. Members of this House know that the American Republic, I mean, the United States of America, have adopted the various National Recovery Acts. We know that it was this spirit of nationalism in economics and finance that led to the formation of the Coalition Government known as the National Government in England. Then again, Sir, it is the same spirit of nationalism in economic and financial matters that brought

about the advent of the great statesman Hitler in Germany; then again, Sir, it is the same policy of economic nationalism that is guiding another equally great statesman in Europe, I mean, Mussolini.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): I raise a point of order. What has this discussion to do with the question under consideration?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The Political work of Mussolini is not relevant, but what he did for the economic salvation are relevant. So I allow him.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): I will try to show how the two things are connected.

Now, Sir, when we look at this, what we have to seriously consider is what is the position of Travancore. Have we got any independence in matters like this? Well, Sir, we should not forget the baneful effect of that agreement which was entered into by our Government with the British Indian Government so early as 1865, I mean the Interportal Convention.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Agreements between the Travancore Government and the Government of British India may not be discussed in any strong language or observations made with regard to their soundness.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Sir, I am not discussing the terms of the agreement; I am only referring to the effects on our finances of agreements that have been entered into between the two Governments.

Well, Sir, with regard to our industry, our finance and our other material resources, this agreement has been described correctly, I believe, as an incubus and we have been crying hoarse in this House on various occasions for the speedy revision of the terms of the convention for the economic regeneration of our State.

Well, Sir, there is a short press note in the Hindu dated July 28th. It is a very short note. It is this that has led to this serious consequence so far as we in Travancore are concerned. I am reading from the Hindu dated the 28th July 1934.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**; You may mention the points.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Yes, Sir.

"From midnight last night, the new protective tariff, affecting eggs, vegetables, animal and vegetable ghee, ginger, fish-oil, edible oil (except cod liver oil) and betel leaves came into force, having been sanctioned by the Governor and Secretary of State for Colombo. It is anticipated that India will be the country most affected by the new scale of duties."

It will be recalled that questions were asked earlier this week in the Indian Legislative Assembly in this connection.

The following schedule gives the articles and the revised duties on them:— Eggs per 100 Rupees 3, vegetables fresh or dried, Rupees 3

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per cwt., preferential duty Rupees 2, animal ghee Rs. 17 per cwt., vegetable ghee Rs. 10 per cwt., ginger, raw or dried, except preserved Rs. 5 per cwt, edible fish-oil, except cod liver oil and medical preparations therefrom, Rs. 20 per cwt., and betel leaves 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*"

This is the schedule, Sir; a glance over this schedule will show that all the articles which have been sought to be shut out from this colony by this protective duty are products of Travancore mainly and only secondarily a product of other portions of India. Well, Sir, take the first article, *viz.* eggs. I am coming from a constituency which can be described as the home of eggs and poultry farming and all the Honourable members of this House might have heard of the poultry farm at Marthandom that is conducted by the Y. M. C. A. there. This business is giving food to millions of poor families in the villages all-around. Similarly, Sir, taking another article *viz.* betel leaves, I know for instance, from my constituency alone betel leaves worth thousands of rupees are being sent to other countries especially to Ceylon. Then again a very vigorous trade is being conducted in fish and fish oil between the fishing villages of my constituency and Colombo. There are agents in many places in my constituency who are trade agents of big firms in Colombo. Similarly, Sir, ginger is also a product of Travancore mainly. The imposition of this duty will effect the producer to a very great extent. These are hard times. It may be that though you will be complaining, our voice is not strong enough or it has been feeble and it does not reach the heights of Simla.

Sir, it was Dewan Raja Kesava Das, an illustrious son of my constituency (*Laughter*) who was impelled by patriotic instinct to improve the commerce and trade of Travancore. It was he who laid the foundations of modern Alleppey and I know he even constructed a few ships for Travancore to carry on foreign trade. Well, Sir, these are times when we should have a statesman with the same patrotic impulse as Raja Kesava Das. Oh! for a Raja Kesava Das:

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir I support the motion. We are hopelessly reduced to a helpless condition in our trade and industry by the tariff wall that has been newly erected by the Ceylon Government against the interest of our Government and of our people. Sir, I do not find suitable words to express my condemnation against the action taken by Ceylon Government in this connection. We have been kind to them, we have been friendly to them, we have been brotherly to them in our dealings with them, and we permitted their cocoanuts to be imported into our State and the oil crushed out of their cocoanuts to be exported duty free.

We have been showing all these concessions to them; but the Ceylon Government in their turn have ignored all these and instead of gratitude towards us, we have been repaid by ingratitude in their

conduct by imposing the tariff duty against our interest. This is a worst form of ingratitude on the part of the Ceylon Government, Sir, for the help that we have rendered to them.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Are there eggs in Nedumangad?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I am coming to that, Sir. I am, Sir, coming from a constituency known as the home of the poor not only in Travancore but in the whole of South India

At the very outset, Sir, I said we are helpless. Had we the power in us, I know what we could do. Surely we could have retaliated the action of Ceylon Government, but unfortunately we are left hopelessly helpless today. But, fortunately, for us, we have got, Sir, two of the greatest statesmen in India today to save us from our difficulties. Sir, we have got the services of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar as well as our Dewan Sir Habibullah. So, what I request our Government to do is to approach the British Government through these two statesmen and get our grievances redressed as early as possible.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): Sir, I rise to support the adjournment motion brought forward by my friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. For the last over thirty years, Sir, the Ceylon Government was following a free trade policy in her commercial relationship with other nations. But only recently she has changed her policy and she is trying to follow the foot-steps of other countries which are trying to protect themselves economically by the creation of new tariff walls.

The recent decision of the Ceylonese Government to put protective tariff duties on vegetables, eggs, and animal and vegetable ghee, ginger edible fish oil and betel-nut are really affecting the southern portion of India. We are not affected very much by protective duties put upon the other articles except eggs. From the statistics I find that we have exported vegetables from Travancore for about a lakh of rupees to countries outside Travancore.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Does any portion of our ginger go to Ceylon?

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): Statistics do not supply or show the final destination of our exports.

**RAO SAHIB S PARAMESVARA AIYER** (*Nominated*): I am asking whether the member has any experience with regard to that.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): I am not quite sure.

With regard to edible fish, we export to countries outside Travancore to the value of Rs. 91,000 and about betel-nut about which my friend Mr. Narayana Pillai exaggerated very much, we have exported last year only to the value of Rs. 1,300.

Under provisions the eggs must have been included. But, according to me, the value of eggs exported during the last five months comes to over a lakh of rupees. My experience shows that figures collected by private institutions can be more relied upon than the statistics published

by Government. I do not think there is any reason to disbelieve the figures supplied by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. I cannot understand the manner in which they are collected by Government. I should like to say that it is one of the most important things which would enable us to understand where we stand in our economic activities. Sir, as the mover said, we are affected very much with regard to eggs, but looking into the future danger by this policy of Ceylon, I think the difficulty to which we are now placed is very small. We were exporting last year areacanuts to the value of Rs. 14 lakhs to outside Travancore the major portion of which, according to the Trade Commissioner of Ceylon, goes to Ceylon. Last year we exported fish worth to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs. A major portion of that also went to Ceylon. The protective duty now Ceylon imposes relates to the very primary articles which are used every day by the people there. These two articles, fish and arecnuts, are articles which are of very great use to the people of Ceylon. So, if Ceylen touches these two articles of our export, I must say that it will affect us very much.

**DEPUTY PRESIDET** : I am unable to hear the member.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*) : Sir, what I was telling was that last year we were exporting arecanuts to the value of Rs. 14 lakhs the major portion of which was used in Ceylon and fish to the value of Rs. 15 lakhs, a major portion of which also went to Ceylon.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know from the member the total value of exports from Travancore to Ceylon ?

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*) : I know it is about Rs. 2 lakhs.

What I was saying is that these statistics are not full. The total import to Ceylon from Travancore for the last year is Rs. 2 lakhs while the export is Rs. 12 lakhs. That is why I said that these figures are not at all reliable. What I say is that the Government should take care that the Government of Ceylon does not impose import duty on these two articles, fish and arecanut. I am afraid, these two articles are daily used by the people of Ceylon. This is the only point that I have to place before the House.

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : Sir, we have been listening to a good number of speeches on the motion of Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. On the merits of the motion, I may say, that the Government are at one with the people (*Cries of 'can't hear'.*)

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : The member, I think is speaking loud. I want that other members will make it possible to hear him.

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : On the merits of the question I may inform the House that the Government are perfectly at one with the non-official side. Ceylon has levied new protective tariffs on certain articles.

Excepting eggs, none of those articles are known to be exported in any considerable quantities from Travancore to Ceylon. From a financial point of view, it cannot therefore be said that the new tariffs would seriously affect Travancore. But the spirit underlying the new

tariffs does certainly demand our earnest attention. The new duties are levied on articles imported into Ceylon almost wholly from India That shows that when her own interests are involved, Ceylon would not be swayed much by considerations for the feelings of India, which like Ceylon is an integral part of the British Empire. Of late, Indaia has become the dumping ground for cocoanut products from Ceylon, which has driven the cocoanut cultivator in India almost to the verge of ruin. The present is therefore a suitable opportunity for pressing on the attention of the Government ol India the urgent necessity and importance of protecting the cocoanut industry in India by raising the import duty on cocoanut products from Ceylon. This aspect of the question has already been brought to the notice of the Government of India. In a recent meeting of the Legislative Assembly, the attention of the Government was drawn to the proposal to levy these new duties. Sir Joseph Bhore, replying on behalf of Government said, that he had no information other than what was published in the papers and that he would enquire into the matter.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): By whom was it brought to the notice of the Government of India?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissiomer*): By one of the members.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Is it a non-official member?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes. It was Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya.

All that Travancore can do in the matter is to draw the attention of the Government of India to the situation and the Government will certainly take appropriate action.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): Has the Government of Travancore made any representation to the Government of India?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): The Government are awaiting the decision of this House to take action.

**MR A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Have we got any official information about the action?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): We have got only newspaper reports.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The member makes the statement based on newspapers?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes, on the report contained in the "Hindu."

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: What is contained in a newspaper?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes, Sir.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know the extent of our trade in eggs with Ceylon?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*). Sir, some remarks were made by some of the speakers about the collection of statistics by this

Government. I may inform the House that our trade with Ceylon is not all directly with that country. The bulk of the trade passes through British India and Tinnevelly. It has therefore not been possible for the department to get accurate information as to the—

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : Is there anything in the Government publication to show that any eggs have been exported from Travancore to outside?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : Eggs are included under "provisions" in the statistical volumes. I may also inform the House that regarding non-dutiables we are in possession of accurate statistics only from the commencement of 1108. It is not possible to get full and correct information regarding non dutiables prior to the year 1108. Now that the importance of correct trade statistics has been recognised, arrangements have been made for the collection of full and detailed information regarding non-dutiables.

**MR. K. KUNJUKKISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : Is there any agency to know the accurate information?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : Yes, as to the place of origin, destination, and value, the officers in charge of the chowkeys used to take the information given by the exporters or importers as the case may be. But there was no possibility of getting correct information. All that could be done was to take what was given by the merchants. From 1108, we have been taking steps to collect accurate information.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : May I know what steps are taken to get correct statistics?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : Chowkey officers have been instructed to get full and correct information regarding non-dutibles. Registers for non-dutaibles have been newly opened with additional and appropriate columns ; and additional staff for statistical work has been sanctioned in all important chowkeys. I may also inform the House that action is being taken to get more accurate and fuller information on these points from the commencement of the next year.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) : Which all items come under the head of provisions?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : All minor articles of food are grouped under the head of provisions.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) Can the member give some idea? Is *Chala* included?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : *Chala* has been mentioned by Mr. Asan. Has that been included under provisions?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** ; If Mr. Asan wants an answer let him put the question. I do not know why Mr. Krishna Pillai should interfere.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): Are these figures correct?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): The figures are correct.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether Government will request the Legal and Constitutional Adviser to His Highness the Maha Raja to approach the Government of India and to do the needful in the matter?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The rules do not provide for asking such questions. Members are at liberty to ask whether the Government is prepared to do anything in the matter.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether the member will kindly enquire whether the Government are prepared to do anything in the matter?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes, the Government will do whatever they can in the matter.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): Has this Government power to do anything independently of the British Government in this matter?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: It is a question of constitutional law which the member may not be able to answer. He is in charge of the Excise Department.

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) Sir, two remedies have been suggested by members. One is the raising of duty on Jaffna tobacco and the other is raising the import duty on cocoanut products. So far as the latter is concerned we are not in a position... .....

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Can we not levy an excise duty on imported copra from Ceylon?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): There is the question of imposing duty on cocoanut. We are not free to raise it. But we are free to raise duty on tobacco.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Does it not require the sanction of the Government of India?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): No, it does not require. We have been doing it from time to time; even in 1107 we raised it to Rs. 135.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether he would raise the duty on tobacco further now?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): I cannot give any undertaking now. Jaffna tobacco is an article largely consumed here. We have to take into consideration both sides of the question. Many of our people cannot perhaps get on without Jaffna tobacco. How far the consumers would feel the raising of duty is a matter for serious consideration.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I ask the member whether tobacco is not a luxury and as such why he is not willing to raise the duty on it?

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know what the attitude of the Government will be in case a movement is started to boycott Jaffna tobacco?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : That question need not be answered.

**MR. M SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) : May I know what our Government can do in the matter except raising a loud cry?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : That question also need not be answered because the very fact that the adjournment has been allowed shows that our Government can do something.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തു ജാഫ്നാ പുകയിലയ്ക്കു ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള തീരുവ എന്താണ്?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*). കണ്ടിക്ക് ൧൦൦ രൂപയാണ്.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തു ജാഫ്നാ പുകയില ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നവർ ഇപ്പോഴും അതു ഇല്ലാഞ്ഞിട്ടും ജീവിക്കുന്നില്ലേ?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Exzise Commissioner*) : ജാഫ്നാ പുകയിലയില്ലാത്തവർക്കു ജീവിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല. ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ജാഫ്നാ പുകയില ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നവർക്കു അതിന്റെ തീരുവ കൂട്ടിയാൽ അവരെ വളരെ അധികം വിഷമിപ്പിക്കുമെന്നുംകൂടി ആലോചിക്കണമെന്നേ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നുള്ളൂ. അല്ലാതെ ജാഫ്നാ പുകയിലക്കു തീരുവ കൂട്ടരുത് എന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mav likara*) : May I know from the member what action the Government is going to take in the matter?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : I cannot say that Government have made up their mind already in the matter. They will consider the question in all earnestness. That is all I can say.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know from the member whether we can have any fresh markets for our eggs?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : It may be possible to find fresh markets for our eggs, within India outside Travancore.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Sir, I may say on behalf of Government that I have listened with very great interest to the discussion on this motion for the adjournment of the House. Government realise the feelings of the non-official members of the House and they are glad that the House got an opportunity to express its opinion on this very vital question. Government have not yet received any official communication from the Government of India, or from the Ceylon Government through the Government of India, on the imposition of protective duties on eggs and other products in Ceylon. It is seen from the newspapers that the duties have come into force from the 27th of July.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : May I know if it is the duty of the Ceylon Government to inform the Travancore Government of the duty ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No: but we may get official communications from the Government of India on such subjects.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether this Government subscribe for the Ceylon Gazette ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I believe so.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Has this duty appeared there ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It has not, so far as I am aware.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Is not the source of information a comparatively small matter in such big questions ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Sir, I only say that the Government have seen the news published in the newspapers and they take it that it is a fact. A great deal has been said about correct statistics not being available here. Government also deplore the state of affairs and hope to take early steps to set matters right.

From the figures given by the mover of the motion and by the Excise Commissioner, we see that our trade with Ceylon in eggs is, compared with other articles, small. But I know that the poultry farming is a thriving cottage industry in Travancore: and any action which will discourage that industry should certainly be protested against. Further, we must also avail ourselves of this opportunity to raise our protest once again against the concession granted for the import of Ceylon cocoanut products into India. Government have already protested to the Government of India against this concession and they can avail themselves of this opportunity to renew their protest. On behalf of Government, all that I wish to assure the House is that they will take the earliest opportunity to bring the facts to the notice of the Government of India and enter their emphatic protest against the present action of the Ceylon Government pointing out how it is going to affect the poor agriculturists of Travancore. In order to strengthen their position, Government will forward to the Government of India a copy of today's proceedings of this House on the very interesting discussion that has now taken place.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*) : May I know whether they will also communicate the suggestion about our resorting to retaliatory measures ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Procedings of the whole discussion will be sent to the Government of India. As the Excise Commissioner has pointed out, this question is already engaging the attention of the Government of India as well as of the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly. An Honourable member of that Assembly raised this question and the Honourable

Member for Commerce replied that the matter was being enquired into, so that, when we make our representation to the Government of India, it will only strengthen their hands in regard to the action they propose to take. I am sure that the Government of India will take up the matter with the Ceylon Government and see that some redress is obtained. This is a vital question affecting the poor peasantry not only of Travancore but of the whole of India, and we may therefore hope to secure some redress through the intervention of the Government of India.

I may assure the House that this Government will do everything in their power and make a strong representation to the Government of India, forwarding a copy of the proceedings of this House.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : Sir, I am very happy to find that the Government realise the seriousness of the situation; and I do hope that they will put all their energies to solve this very vexed question. I do not wish to add anything more.

I move that the House do now adjourn, under Rule 23 (1). (*Vide* para 50 page 22 of the Manual.)

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Government are neutral, Sir.

The motion was put to vote and carried unanimously by the non-official members.

The Assembly adjourned at 5-25 P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
*Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.*

PROCEEDINGS

OF

# THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

## FIRST ASSEMBLY.

## THIRD SESSION.

*Monday, the 6th August 1934/22nd Karkatakam 1109.*

The Assembly met again in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eeleven of the clock, the President presiding.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

*Complaints against Mr. P. N. Gopala Pillai, Headmaster, V. M. School, Erattupetta.*

209. ***MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have or the Director of Public Instruction has received complaints and representations from the people of Minachil regarding the conduct of Mr. P. N. Gopala Pillai, Headmaster in the V. M. School at Erattupetta, Minachil taluk; and

(*b*) what action has been taken thereon?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Yes, the Director of Public Instruction has.

(*b*) The matter is being looked into.

**MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*): When was the representation received?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): I think just under two months ago.

**MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF** (*Nominated*): May I know the nature of the allegations?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is a long series of allegations, that the Headmaster was illegally receiving fees from Mahomedan pupils, who sat for the Mahomedan Scholarship Examination, that he was using the usufruct of the compound without paying anything to Government, that he collected money for the use of the school but did not use it for the school etc.,

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know the date of the first complaint?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): I cannot give you that date, since the first complaint was made to the Assistant Inspector.

*Graduates in the waiting list of the Education Department.*

210. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of graduates in the waiting list of the Education Department

(*b*) whether appointments are made according to the seniority of rank in the list

(*c*) whether any memorial has been received stating that seniority was overlooked and

(*d*) if so, what action has been taken?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) 57 on the 6th July 1934.

(*b*) Yes, ordinarily.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) No action was considered necessary.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): I did not hear the answer to part (*b*).

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): The answer is 'Yes, ordinarily'.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know the reason for such memorials with regard to the overlooking of seniority?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Only one petition was received regarding one particular officer. Apparently, he considered that he had a grievance.

**MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF** (*Nominated*): May I know whether applications from members, of unrepresented communities, who may not find a place in the acting list, will be considered?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Pubic Instruction*): In regard to such communities, Government give special sanction for their appointment, although they do not find a place in the waiting list.

*Acting school teachers.*

211. ***MR. T. K. ALEKANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*) Will the Government be pleased to state.

(*a*) the number of teachers who have put in acting service for six years and more;

(*b*) the number of them at present in permanent vacancies but not confirmed;

(*c*) the reason for not confirming them yet;

(*d*) the number of teachers confirmed within the years 1104 to 1109; and

(*e*) the number of years of their acting service in the department?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) to (*e*) The member is referred to the answer given to his interpellation No 187, on the 10th Edavom 1109, wherein information is furnished about those who have put in acting service of *five* years and more (*vide* pages 675 and 676 of the Sri Mulam Assembly Proceedings, Vol. II, No. 9). Government do not consider it necessary to collect information *re*: acting teachers who have put in *six* years service and more.

*Resolutions passed at the conference of the Travancore Private School Teachers.*

212. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*KunnatnadI*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Director of Public Instruction has submitted any proposal on the resolution, No. 4 (*a*) *viz*: "that the same scale of salaries as those in Government schools be insited on in private schools also" passed at the First Conference of the Travancore Private School Teachers held at Mavelikara on the 28th December 1933;

(*b*) if so, what the proposals are;

(*c*) whether Government have passed any orders thereon, and, if so, what;

(*d*) whether Government have fixed any minimum salary for teachers in private schools as recommended by the Education Reforms Committee;

(*e*) if so, that minimum salary: and

(*f*) if the Director of Public Instruction has not submitted his proposals, the reason for such a delay?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) & (*c*) These do not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

(*d*) No.

(*e*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*d*).

(*f*) The matter is being considered by the Education Advisory Board.

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): May I know whether the Board considered Resolution No. 4 (*a*) referred to in part (*a*) of the question?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): That was on the agenda for the last meeting of the Advisory Board. That meeting had to be adjourned. So, it will be discussed at the next meeting of the Board.

*Platforms for Traffic Constables.*

213. ***MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether stationing traffic constables on wooden platforms at

[Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

some centres in Trivandrum causes inconvenience to motor traffic; and

(b) whether any motor accidents have resulted from such platforms being stationed on roads?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): (a) No.

(b) No.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): With reference to part (a), may I ask whether the platform does not considerably reduce the area of road available for traffic, in junctions?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Not, *considerably*, Sir,

*Newspapers in the Legislative Library.*

214. ***MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the newspapers that are laid on the table in the Legislative Library at present (*i. e.* on 25-11-1109);

(b) if the Malayala Rajyam and the Malayala Manorama are not included in the above list, the reason for the same;

(c) whether the Malayala Rajyam and the Malayala Manorama used to be laid on the table of the Legislative Library, and if so, the date from which they were so laid and the date on which that practice was discontinued?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (a), (b) and (c). The attention of the member is drawn to the Rules for the Legislative Library published on page 122 of the Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly Manual. There is no rule that any newspaper should be placed in the Legislative Library, though, purely as an informal arrangement, some papers are being placed there.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): My question is whether the Government will be pleased to give the names of the newspapers laid on the table of the Library. Will the member kindly give me the names of the newspapers?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Under the Rules, no paper need be laid on the table. Sometimes, some spare copies of some newspapers might have been placed on the table. It is not possible now to give the names of such papers because they might have varied from day to day.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): My question specifically mentions the date for which I want the information. All that I want to know is the names of papers laid on the table on 25-11-1109.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have not got the information at present.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): With reference to part (*c*), my question was whether copies of the Malayala Rajyam and Manorama were used to be laid on the table of the Library, and, if so, the date from which that practice was stopped? Certainly, Sir, the rules of the Library do not contain this information.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have already stated, Sir, that no paper was regularly being placed on the table of the Library. Sometimes some spare copies of the Malayala Rajyam and Manorama might have been placed on the table of the Library. There was no regular practice of laying on the table of the library copies of any newspaper.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether it was not the practice till very recently to place copies of both the Malayala Rajyam and Manorama on the table of the Library?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not think so.

*A boat-basin and crane at Arattukadavu.*

215. ***MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether a memorial has been received by the Chief Engineer from the people of Mavelikara for the construction of a boat-basin and crane at Arattukadavu; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the steps taken on the same?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes, for a boat-basin only.

(*b*) The Chief Engineer considers that the construction of a boat-basin at the place is impracticable as the site is in direct line of the river flow during monsoon and would endanger the bund.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether a boat-basin could not be constructed on the western side where there is no river flow?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I do not know.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): My question is whether a memorial has been received from the people of Mavelikara for the construction of a boat-basin near Arattukadavu, which extends over a fairly long line.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): When I met a representative of the people there, it was represented to me that a boat-basin must be constructed at the particular spot now referred to in my answer. I find that the construction of a boat-basin at that spot is impracticable.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Will the member be pleased to consider whether a boat-basin could be constructed in any other spot in Arattukadavu?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

*Prescription of Text-Books in Malayalam and Tamil.*

216. ***MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Will the Government be pleased to state on whose advice the Director of Public Instruction prescribed text-books in Malayalam and Tamil, from the list of books approved by the Text-Book Committee?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): The books were considered by the Director of Public Instruction personally in consultation with competent scholars within the Education Department.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know who these competent hands were?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): There were a number of them -- mainly, Mr. A. Gopala Menon and Mr. V. Krishnan Tampi.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Were they members of the Text-Book Committee?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether these members first recommended these books for a particular standard and afterwards they helped the Director to alter that standard?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is quite possible.

**MR. K. R ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether, in the Text-Book Committee, they voiced forth dissenting opinions as to the standards for which books are prescribed?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): I do not quite follow the member; but I think the answer is 'no'.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): In that case, I would like to know whether that fact actually induced the Director to prescribe books for classes other than those for which they were approved by the Committee?

**PRESIDENT**: Instead of '*induced*' will you please say '*suggested*'?

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Yes, Sir.

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Probably; the answer shows that it was the instruction or suggestion of the Director that moved the members to alter the standard.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I take it that the Director it was that wanted them to alter the standard?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): The member cannot take it like that, I am afraid. The position was this. Books had to be carefully looked into and prescribed. Naturally, there were a number of them, even Arabic, French and Tamil books. It was after careful consideration and consultation that the books were prescribed.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) : May I know whom the Director consulted with regard to the selection of Tamil books ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : Mainly, two officers working in my head office, namely, Messrs. Chandrasekharan and Ranga Aiyar.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) : Have they any special Tamil qualification ?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*) : I believe that both of them are competent Tamil scholars.

*Jenmikaram settlement and Kudiyans of Kuzhikattu Matom.*

217. ***MR. K R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have instructed the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer, appointed pursuant to Regulation XII of 1108, to exclude from the Settlement the properties enjoyed by Kudiyans under Kuzhikattu Matom ;

(*b*) if so, the reasons for issuing such instructions , and

(*c*) whether the Government have received any petition from the Kudiyans of Kuzhikattu Matom, stating the grievances to which they are subject on account of their properties not having been brought under the operation of the Amendment Regulation XII of 1108 ?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) :

(*a*) No.

(*b*) In view of the above answer, this question does not arise.

(*c*) Yes.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know what action the Government took on the representation of these tenants ?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : The representation was forwarded to the Dewan Peishkars for report, and certain decisions were come to.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know the nature of such decisions ?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) ; What the representations wanted was that certain lands for which *kanam* documents had been executed should be included in the Settlement. It was found that most of these lands were not lands which would come under the classification of *jenmom* lands according to the Jenmi-Kudiyan Regulation. Therefore, naturally it was decided that settlement could not be effected in respect of such lands.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know whether there were not lands under this Kuzhikattu Matom which had the characteristics of *kanam* lands ?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : If there are such lands, the *kudiyans* concerned are at liberty to submit a statement of such lands ; and such statements will be examined carefully and decisions arrived at.

*The State Guests Department.*

218. ***MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the monthly expenditure for the State Guests Department; and

(*b*) the average number of guests the Department is expected to serve?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Rs. 2,925.

(*b*) 20.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): What was the monthly expenditure, on account of the entertainment of State Guests, before the formation of this State Guests' Department?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The amount of Rs. 2,925 includes the pay of the Directress and of her staff which comes to Rs. 770 roughly. So the expenditure till now was Rs. 2,925 *minus* Rs. 770.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether the number 20 represents the number of guests *per month* or *per year*?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Per year.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): May I know the percentage of males and females? (*Laughter.*)

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information, Sir; I claim notice.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): May I know whether the figure includes the cost on the establishment alone or the total cost on account of the guests?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It includes the pay of the Directress, of the Superintendent of the State Guest House, of the Assistant Superintendent, of the Steward, of the Head Butler, of the Peons, and Drivers, the maintenance of the garden, the upkeep of the bungalow, etc.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*): Does it include the expenditure on account of cooks?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No, Sir.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Who is the Directress, Sir?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I could refer the member to the Government Notification dated the 18th June 1934 appearing at page 130 of the Government Gazette dated the 19th June 1934.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): May I ask whether she is not a retired Government servant?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, Sir.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether there is any special reason for the Government preferring a retired officer?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government thought that that person was best suited for the appointment.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil, I*): Has there been any complaint from any of the State Guests that their needs were not properly attended to?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Then, what was the necessity for the creation of this post?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): For better supervision and more efficient control of the arrangements.

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): May I know whether the number of guests is on the increase or on the decrease since the formation of the Department?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is just a couple of months since the Department has been formed and so it is too early to say whether the number of guests is on the increase or on the decrease.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know the amount spent on cooks for the State Guests?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have no information at present. I claim notice.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): May I know whether there is a similar Department in Mysore?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) I think there is; I am not quite sure.

*Committees under Section 46 of the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation.*

219. ***MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI** (*Travancore Jenmies, North*): Will the Government be pleased to state the reason or reasons for not appointing the Committee or Committees as per Section 46 of the Jenmi Kudiyan Regulation of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Incom Tax Commissioner*): Committees have been appointed as per Section 46 of the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071 as amended by Regulation XII of 1108.

*Jenmom Cherikal lands.*

220. *MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI (*Travancore Jenmies, North*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of survey numbers of *jenmom cherikal* lands in the whole State;

(*b*) the number among them which are demised on *kanom* tenure; and

(*c*) the extent of both in acres?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*):

(*a*) 5,271.

(*b*) 3,024.

(*c*) Extent of (*a*) 32,432 acres.
,, (*b*) 12,765 acres.

*Jenmikaram cases in respect of Jenmom Cherikal lands.*

221. *MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI (*Travancore Jenmies, North*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of Jenmikaram cases in respect of *jenmom cherikal* lands already decided in Taluk Jenmikaram Settlement Offices;

(*b*) the number among them for which the *jenmikaram* is less than the *jenmivaram*; and

(*c*) whether in any case *jenmikaram* was decided to be nil?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*):

(*a*) 653.

(*b*) 418.

(*c*) Yes.

MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI (*Travancore Jenmies, North*): ജന്മിക്കരം ഇല്ലാത്തവസ്തുക്കൾ ഇല്ലെന്ന് തീർച്ചപറയാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): തീർച്ചപറയാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല.

MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI (*Travancore Jenmies, North*): അതിൽ ഭേദഗതിചെയ്യണമെന്ന് ജന്മിമാരിൽ ആരുടെ എങ്കിലും റിപ്രസെന്റേഷൻ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഉണ്ട്.

MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI (*Travancore Jenmies, North*): അതനുസരിച്ച് വല്ല നടപടിയും നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): അത് ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുകയാണ്.

*Export of Rubber.*

222. ***MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state the total quantity of rubber exported from the Port of Alleppey during 1933?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): 7,31,139 lbs.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*) : May I know whether the total quantity of rubber exported from the port of Alleppey has been taken into account by the Government of India in fixing the quota for India under the Rubber Restriction Scheme?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : I have no information on the point.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*) : May I know the Government of India Statistics furnish the figures of exports through the ports of Indian States?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : I claim notice.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*) : May I know whether the Travancore Government was consulted before the information was furnished to the Committee.

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Not consulted.

*Construction of a road on the eastern side of the Alleppey-Shertala canal.*

223. ***MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they propose to construct a road in the near future on the eastern side of the Alleppey-Shertala canal from Alleppey to Kommady road; and

(*b*) whether they are aware of the great difficulties, especially in the rainy season, caused to the people living on the eastern side of the canal for want of a road?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) No.

**MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*) : May I know the probable length of the road if it is to be constructed.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I have no information.

**MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): What will be the actual cost to be incurred?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Cost would be about Rs. 60,000.

*Alleppey-Changanachery canal.*

224. ***MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): Will the Government be pleased to state in what stage the scheme for opening the Alleppey-Changanachery canal is now (19-9-1109) and whether they propose to do anything in connection with that now?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : Of the three sections the field portion of the first two sections of the canal has been excavated and garden portions at either end of the first section and west end of the second section have not been touched for want of lands. The work has to wait till financial conditions improve.

*Toll-gate on the Vaikom-Udayamperoor Road.*

225. *MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*) : Will the Government be pleased to state ;

(*a*) whether there is a toll-gate opened on the Vaikom-Udayamperoor road ; and

(*b*) if so, when ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) From the beginning of 1109 M. E.

**MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*) : May I know from the member whether more facilities would be provided for passengers, by opening of toll-gates.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : What facilities are referred to ?

**MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*) : By opening toll-gates Government is getting more income. I ask Government whether more facilities are provided for passengers and vehicles that pass along that road.

**PRESIDENT** : To justify the opening of toll-gate. Is that the question ?

**MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*) : Yes, Sir.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : Toll-gate receipts are spent on repairs to roads.

**MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*) : May I know whether there are two ferries on that road.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : I believe there are.

**MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*) : May I know whether the *Junghars* supplied to these ferries have been reduced from 2 to 1 for crossing vehicles.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : I do not know.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know whether any definite percentage of the income derived from toll-gates is spent on the maintenance of roads?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : No.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*) : May I know whether there is any separate account kept by the P. W. D. for ascertaining the collection from each of the toll-gates.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : No.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*) : May I know whether Government have considered the necessity for the maintenance of such separate account ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): No.

*Pakuthi staff in the Trivandrum Revenue Division.*

226. ***MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) whether there are, in the *pakuthi* staff of the Trivandrum Revenue Division, persons with public examination qualification in English who have also passed the Revenue and Account Tests;

(*b*) if so, their names and service and

(*c*) whether their preferential claims for promotion have been considered?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes.

| | | Service. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Years.* | *Months.* |
| (*b*) 1. V. Velayudhan Pillai (Accountant, Neyyattinkara Taluk) | ... | 11 | 8 |
| 2. V. Titus, (Kandukrishi Accountant) | ... | 3 | 3 |

(*c*) Their claims will be considered when suitable vacancies occur.

*Import of tobacco.*

227. ***MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement containing the following information:

(i) the quantity of tobacco imported into Travancore from Jaffna, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly during the last six years:

(ii) the total quantity of snuff, cigars, cigarettes, beedies, and other kinds of tobacco of Indian manufacture, imported during these years and

(iii) the estimated amount of money sent out of the State on account of the purchase of these commodities in each of these years?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): A *statement containing the information is laid on the table.

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): May I know, Sir, whether Government have investigated the possibility of cultivation of tobacco in Travancore and whether there is any place suitable for cultivation of tobacco in any part of Travancore?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Some time back the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries had been asked to conduct an experimental cultivation of tobacco on a small scale. Nothing further has been done in the matter.

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): May I know whether there is any proposal on the part of Government to enhance the duty on tobacco at least temporarily?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): There is no definite idea just now.

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**Vide* Appendix

**MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): May I know what is the result of the experiment conducted by the Director of Agriculture?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): The experiment has not actually been conducted.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): May I know whether any investigation was actually made anywhere in Travancore or was there only a proposal to make an experiment?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): The Director of Agriculture was asked some time back to conduct an experimental cultivation. Nothing more was done, as far as I am aware.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*) Are the Government in a position to say whether there is any possibility for cultivation of tobacco in Travancore?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): The success or otherwise of the cultivation will depend upon the result of the experiment to be conducted.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): If the experiment proves successful, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of allowing people to cultivate tobacco?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): If the cultivation of tobacco is found to be successful in Travancore, the question of allowing people to cultivate tobacco will be considered, consistent with the revenue which the Government derive from that source.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know why nothing has been done in that direction?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): On that point, I am just now unable to give an answer.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know as to when it was that the Director of Agriculture was asked by Government to report about the facilities?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): He was asked sometime back, more than a year ago, I believe,

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the Government member whether the Government are going to allow cultivation of tobacco either at the instance of the Government or by private individuals?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): That question has already been answered, Sir,

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): The member stated that it was more than a year since the matter was referred to the Director of Agriculture. May I know the approximate number of years during which the matter has been pending with the Excise Commissioner. I want to know, for how many years? Will it be less than 5 or 10 years? I wish to have an approximate idea.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The question of taking up the cultivation of tobacco in Travancore was taken up sometime back. I cannot say definitely when. I do not think it was pending with the Excise Commissioner for an unnecessarily long period.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): After writing to the Director of Agriculture, may I now whether the Excise Commissioner ever sent a reminder on the matter?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): It was not the Excise Commissioner who wrote to the Director of Agriculture. The Excise Commissioner wrote to Government and the Government to the Director of Agriculture.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know whether the Excise Commissioner ever wrote to Government stating that he had no information and asking that the matter should be expedited?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The Excise Commissioner is awaiting the orders of Government on the point.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): My question is whether he wrote to Government again.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): No reminders have been sent on the matter.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know whether any report was called for from the Director of Agriculture?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I cannot say now whether Government have called for any report.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know the name of the place where the experiments are to be conducted by the Travancore Government?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): That should be decided by the Director of Agriculture.

MR M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether there were any representations from the people of Tovala and Agastiswaram taluks requesting Government to permit them to cultivate tobacco?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I have no information on that.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether he is aware that there are suitable places near Aramboly for the cultivation of tobacco?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): I am not in a position to say which place is suitable or which place is not suitable for the cultivation of tobacco. That must be decided by the Director of Agriculture.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will the Government be pleased to consider that question?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Government have already taken up the consideration of the question and they will continue to do so.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether a patrol party is appointed for the destruction of ganja and tobacco plants?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Of course, there is a patrol party for the destruction of ganja plants but not particularly for the destruction of tobacco, because it does not grow spontaneously.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether, in the instructions issued for the destruction of ganja, tobacco is included or not?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): There are no specific instructions for the destruction of tobacco plants, because they do not grow spontaneously in forests. If tobacco plants are seen anywhere, they will certainly be destroyed.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether instructions have been issued that ganja need alone be destroyed?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commisiioner*): Patrol parties are sent from time to time for the destruction of ganja plants alone. But if tobacco plants are seen anywhere in the forests the Excise officers will destroy them. But there is no specific instruction for the destruction of tobacco plants.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether there was any instance of the subordinates of the department destroying tobacco plants in the forests or anywhere in Travancore?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): I have had no instance brought to my notice.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know the reason for preventing the cultivation of tobacco?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Government are deriving nearly Rs. 20 lakhs as revenue from tobacco; and the Tobacco Regulation also does not provide for the cultivation of tobacco.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know the reason why the provision in the Tobacco Regulation for the cultivation of tobacco is not amended?

**PRESIDENT**: You refer to the Regulation or the law?

**MR. A.S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): The Excise Commissioner was saying that there is no provision under the law.

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): The Tobacco Regulation empowers the Government to frame rules for the cultivation of tobacco. If rules are framed, cultivation of tobacco can be permitted.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know when that Regulation was passed, how many years ago?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Several years back. I do not exactly remember the date.

*Jurisdiction of the Nemom Police Inspector.*

228. *MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) (i) the number of *pakuthies* under the jurisdiction of the Inspector of Police, Nemom, and (ii) the number of Police Outposts ;

(*b*) whether they have received petitions from the inhabitants of the *pakuthies* of Vilappil, Marukil and Maranalloor praying for a Police Out-post at Ooroottambalam ; and

(*c*) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*) :

(*a*) (i) 8.

(ii) 3.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*b*).

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*) : May I know from the member whether any principle is laid down or followed in the matter of establishing Out-posts within the jurisdiction of a particular Police Station ?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*) : I cannot follow the question.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*) : May I know from the member whether there is any principle definitely laid down and uniformly followed in the matter of establishing Out-posts within the jurisdiction of a particular Police Station ?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*) : Out-posts are generally established whenever they are necessary. There is no definite principle followed. It depends upon the work that has to be done.

PRESIDENT : According to the needs of the locality.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*) : Am I to understand that it depends upon the clamour of the people ?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*) : Not at all.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether there is a proposal to remove the Nemom Police Station to Balaramapuram ?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*) : Not that I am aware of. Possibly there were some proposals some years ago.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Have the Government abandoned that proposal or is it still under consideration ?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*) : The question of the jurisdiction of all Police Stations is under the consideration of the Commissioner.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Has the Commissioner then abandoned the idea of removing Nemom Police Station to Balaramapuram ?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): There is no question of abandonment. It is still under consideration.

*A. D. Cotton Mills, Quilon.*

229. ***MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of hours worked by the labourers in the A. D. Cotton Mills Ltd., Quilon;

(*b*) the lowest age of the labourers working there; and

(*c*) the daily wages given to the different classes of labourers?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) 10 hours 45 minutes by male labourers and 10 hours by female labourers.

(*b*) About 12 years.

(*c*) Men 5 annas to 12 annas; Women 3 annas to 5 annas; Boys and Girls 3 chackrams to 5 chackrams.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): With regard to the answer to part (*c*), may I know the maximum and minimum rates?

**PRESIDENT**: He has given that in his answer. You may read it once more, Mr. Thommen.

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): Men 5 As. to 12 As; Women 3 As. to 5 As; Boys and Girls 3 Chs. to 5 Chs.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know, Sir, where they got the information from? Is it from the Dewan Peishkar or the proprietors of the Cotton Mills?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): From the District Magistrate.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether Government consider it necessary to bring the labour law here in conformity with that obtaining in British India?

**PRESIDENT**: It is a question of future intention.

*The Irrigation Division of the P. W. D.*

230. ***MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*). Will the Government be pleased to give a statement showing

(*a*) the expenditure to be borne in respect of the Irrigation Division of the Public Works Department during the current year 1109;

(*b*) the work the Division was doing during the current year 1109; and

(*c*) the plan of work proposed for the Division at its inauguration?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*):

(*a*) Rs. 1,55,189-0-0.

(*b*) The investigation of new works to be executed hereafter, as also the completion of the balance works transferred from the various other Divisions. The estimates pertaining to irrigation works received from other Divisions are also being verified and closed.

(c) The primary functions proposed for this new Division at its inauguration are :

(i) Charge of all the irrigation works in the State except those in the area under the Kodayar Project and the Minor Irrigation Works south of Kuzhittura river.

(ii) The development of productive irrigation in Kunnatnad taluk and also of the Muvattupuzha taluk where there are greater facilities for the development of irrigation such as the Athirapalli scheme.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : ഇറിഗേഷൻജോലികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിന് ഇപ്പോൾ കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതുകയിൽ നിന്നും പകുതിതുകക്ക് വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുണ്ടോ?

**MR. G B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) . I think there is.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : അതിൽവല്ല വ്യത്യാസവും വരുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : In some cases, there were deviations.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*) : സ്ഥലത്തെ പ്രമാണികൾ ചേർന്ന് പകുതിതുകകൊണ്ട് ആ വക ജോലികൾ നടത്തിക്കൊള്ളാമെന്ന് സമ്മതിച്ചാൽ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ?

**MR. G. B. E TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Government will consider any proposal put up.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know from the member whether in forming the Irrigation Branch they think it necessary to meet the needs of the agricultural people ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : I cannot understand the question.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : The member has informed the House that any representation made in this respect may be considered. Will it be sufficient if the Irrigation Department is carefully approached with regard to this need ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : They should come to the Chief Engineer rather than to the Irrigation Department.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : My question is whether such representations will be considered or whether the determination of plans and schemes of works will be delayed for considering such representations and whether new notices will be given to the public in regard to the work proposed to be carried out in various centres.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : I cannot understand the question.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Will publicity be given by new notices as regards works proposed to be carried out in various centres ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : Yes, notices will be usually given.

**PRESIDENT** : The question is whether publicity will again be given.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : Yes, before such work is decided.

**PRESIDENT** : To give notice is a different thing.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : I want to know whether publicity will be given ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : Yes.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Will due publicity be given in regard to new works before they are executed ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : Yes, notification will be issued.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : What I want is a clear assurance from the member as to whether he will consider the propriety of giving due publicity to the public over and above the notification calling for tenders for the work.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : That may be considered.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know whether the member considers it desirable that such publicity ought to be given in the interest of agriculturists ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : Sir, that is a hypothetical question.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : It is not a hypothetical case. I want to know whether the member considers it desirable or useful to give publicity to any work before any tender is called or the work actually undertaken ?

**PRESIDENT** : Over and above the tender notices and before a work is sanctioned, the member wishes to know whether some method could not be devised in bringing that fact to the notice of the public.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : It is a question of opinion.

**PRESIDENT** : However, you will consider the question ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : Yes.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : May I know whether there are taluks in the Trivandrum Division where there is disparity in the contribution made ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : I claim notice.

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*) : May I know from the member whether the Irrigation Committee has made a specific recommendation that it should be stopped ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : I claim notice.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know whether the member had any occasion to go through the report ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I have gone through the report.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know the expenditure in regard to salaries, establishment and the proportion of expenditure for actual irrigation work?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I claim notice.

*Discontinuance of the Ayurveda Pharmacy.*

231. ***MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state the reason for discontinuing the Ayurvedic Pharmacy instituted on a former occasion by Government?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Ayurveda Pharmacy has not been discontinued since its establishment in 1093.

*Registration of Motor Vehicles.*

232. ***MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Traffic Superintendent of Police had notified that the motor vehicles with bags in them may not be eligible for re-registration;

(*b*) what test he applied to find out whether old buses contained bags among other things when they were presented before him for re-registration: and

(*c*) how many buses were re-registered since the notification?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*):

(*a*) The question is not understood.

(*b*) & (*c*) Do not arise.

**MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI** (*Karunagapalli*): There is a printing mistake in that question. Instead of the word 'bags', the word 'bugs' should appear.

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, the member says that there is a printer's devil in the question. He says that the word ought to be 'bugs' instead of 'bags'. My original answer was that the question is not understood. But, for this question I claim notice.

**PRESIDENT**: The research is being made by the Secretary and instead of wasting time, we will go on with the next question.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Pending research, may I ask one question?

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): The question itself is not even put.

**PRESIDENT**: We want to know the exact answer before allowing supplementary questions. If it is 'bugs', the answer is one thing. If it is 'bags', the answer is another. We will pass on to the next question.

*Punishment of officers in the Police Department.*

233. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the names of those officers in the Police Department who were dismissed, suspended, depromoted and those whose promotions were debarred either by the Government or the Commissioner of Police during 1104 to 1109;

(*b*) what were the reasons for inflicting punishments upon those officers;

(*c*) whether complaints are being received against Inspectors of Police for their questionable actions and caste prejudice; and

(*d*) if so, what actions have been taken against them?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): (*a*) & (*b*) Government do not consider that it is in the public interests to furnish the information.

(*c*) Sometimes.

(*d*) They are dealt with on the merits of each case.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): With regard to the answer to part (*c*) and the answer that each complaint will be judged on its own merits, will the Honourable member say whether, in regard to the complaints, he makes enquiries personally or deputes his subordinates to make the enquiry?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): I direct my subordinates to make the enquiry.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know whether any standard has been fixed in regard to the complaints that may be given to the subordinates and those that have to be attended to by the Commissioner himself?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): There is no standard fixed and it is not possible to do so.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): In considering the question whether a complaint ought to be given to the subordinate or ought to be taken up by himtelf for enquiry, may I know whether any standard is fixed as to the magnitude of the offence alleged against his subordinate?

**PRESIDENT**: Well, gravity of the offence.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): I want the member to say whether any allegation of corruption in a definite manner has been made in regard to any subordinates under him by anybody.

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): That is rather too vague a question. There are hundreds of such allegations.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know whether, in the case of complaints where there are definite allegations of corruption, the member thinks it serious enough to be attended to by himself?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): No, not at all. It is impossible for the Commissioner to do that.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know whether, even in regard to allegations of a definite character against his subordinates, the Commissioner may depute some of his subordinates to attend to them?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes. There are various grades of officers. There are the District Superintendents and the Assistant Superintendents. When a matter is really of a very serious kind which requires the attention of the Commissioner, he will certainly consider it.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know whether, when considering such complaints, the status and position of the complainants in society will also be considered?

**RAO BAHADUR N RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Any complainant is entitled to have an enquiry irrespective of status.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I take it that the member does not make any distinction in regard to the status and position of the complainants?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): As far as the complaint itself is concerned, there is not much difference. A poor man is as good as a rich man in the eye of the law.

*Appointments made by the Land Revenue Commissioner.*

234. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwage*): Will the Government be pleased to state how many appointments from each caste have been made (up to 21-11-1109) by the present Land Revenue Commissioner?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The information is noted below:—

| *Name of community.* | | *Number of appointments made.* |
|---|---|---|
| | | *Acting Appointments.* |
| Brahmin—Tamil | | 1 |
| Do. Malayala | | 2 |
| Nayar | | 3 |
| Mussalman | | 3 |
| Christian—Latin Catholic | | 1 |
| Marthoma Syrian | | 3 |
| Jacobite | | 1 |
| Ezhava | | 2 |
| Kammala | | 1 |
| | Total | 17 |
| | | *Permanent Appointments.* |
| Ezhava | | 1 |
| Other Hindu (Chayakkaran) | | 1 |
| | Total | 2 |

*Office of the Commissioner of Police.*

235. *MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Police; and

(*b*) of these how many are Muslims and how many are Kshatriyas?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*):

(*a*) 17.

(*b*) Muslims—two, of whom one is acting as Inspector of Police. Kshatriya—nil.

*Working of the Panchayat Regulation.*

236. *MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many villages have been brought under the operation of the Panchayat Regulation; and

(*b*) how many Panchayats have been instituted?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) 8.

(*b*) 8.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know, Sir, how many of these are functioning now?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think six of them are functioning.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): May I know the reason why the remaining two are not functioning?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The question of the nomination of the members on the Panchayat is under consideration.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): May I know whether the tax-payers have to contribute anything for the Panchayat?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is a certain provision in the Regulation to levy a small cess on the people within the jurisdiction of the Panchayat.

*Control over the Mahomedan Inspector of Schools.*

237. *MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Government or the Director of Public Instruction has received representations from Muslims to the effect that the subjection of the Mahomedan Inspector to the double control of the Divisional Inspectors will prejudicially affect the educational interests of the Muslims;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, what action the Government or the Director of Public Instruction has taken on these representations;

(c) if these representations are not sympathetically considered, the reason for doing so; and

(d) whether there is any officer in the department who is subjected to such dual control as is proposed to be exercised in the case of the Mahomedan Inspector by the Education Reforms Committee?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): (a) Yes.

(b) The Mahomedan Inspector is not under the control of the Divisional Inspectors.

(c) In view of the answer to part (b), this does not arise.

(d) No.

**MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Am I to understand that the Mahomedan Inspector is under the direct control of the Director of Public Instruction?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

**MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Who is the appointing authority in regard to Arabic Munshies and Teachers?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): It is the Director of Public Instruction.

**MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): May I know from the member whether other Assistant Inspectors have got the power of appointing?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*). No.

*Muslim teachers in English Schools.*

238. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Muslims (graduate and undergraduate) appointed as teachers in the departmental English Middle and High Schools for Boys by the present Director of Public Instruction?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Graduates—3, appointed as Ag. Munshies.

Undergraduates—Nil.

*Sub-Registry Office at Edappalli.*

239. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the additional Sub-Registry office from Parur to Edappalli;

(b) whether there was any representation to open a Sub-Registry office at Edappalli; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this matter?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) After careful consideration, it was decided that there was no necessity either to open a Sub-Registry office at Edappalli or to shift the Additional Sub-Registry office at Parur to that place.

**MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): May I know the condition if any to be satisfied before the opening of a new Sub-Registry office in any place?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There must be sufficient work for a Sub-Registry office.

**MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will there be any financial loss to the Government if a Sub-Registry office is opened at Edappalli?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That has to be enquired into.

**MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): May I know whether the Sub-Registry offices in the State are self-supporting?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think we get a surplus revenue from the Registration Department. After meeting the expenditure, there is a small balance left over.

*Floods in Kuzhittura.*

240. * **MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government have drawn up any and, if so, what scheme to protect the Kuzhittura town from frequent floods in the Kuzhittura river?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Yes. The Chief Engineer reports that the original idea of raising the road from the M. S. Road to Kuzhittura has been given up as it has been found to be expensive and would entail rebuilding the houses along the road. He has now proposed to form a flood bank 2 feet above the M. F. L. from the Munsiff's Court to the bridge and has asked the Division Officer, Nagercoil, to submit an estimate for the same.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether the present scheme is a feasible one?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether the Chief Engineer has visited the place in connection with this scheme?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Yes, he has.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether he has applied for sanction for proceeding with this work?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I have not got the estimate yet.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether the member regards this as an urgent work?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I think it is work that might be done.

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**PRESIDENT**: The research into the question regarding 'bags' *versus* 'bugs' has resulted in the discovery of the fact that the Honourable member who sent the notice had a bad typist. He has typed the word 'bags' in both places. So it is not the mistake of the office or of the printer.

*P. W. D. Workshop, Trivandrum.*

241. * **MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the amount of capital investment in the P. W. D. Headquarters Workshops at Trivandrum ;

(*b*) the value of articles turned out annually from the Workshops ;

(*c*) the value and kind of articles capable of being produced from the Workshops ; and

(*d*) the kind of articles that can be out-turned in competition with imported articles ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : (*a*) The approximate capital value fixed by the Workshops Committee in the year 1923 was Rs. 75,000. The present value could be known only after a re-valuation.

(*b*) The average value of works turned out during the last three years is Rs. 80,271.

(*c*) Any kind of smithy work, foundry work, machine and fittings, sawing, carpentry and painting works. The value will vary according to the nature and quantity of works turned out.

(*d*) Articles made out of local materials could be produced in competition with imported articles.

*Works done in the P. W. D. Workshops at Trivandrum.*

242. * **MR. G. NILAKANTAN** (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) if the P. W. D. Workshops at Trivandrum undertake private works ;

(*b*) if so, the value of works done in 1107 and 1108 ;

(*c*) if the Workshop management encourage cottage industries by manufacturing part works which require the use of machinery ; and

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, the nature and value of such works done in 1107 and 1108 ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Rs. 687-5-4 in 1107 and Rs. 806-19-11 in 1108.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The information is not available as no separate accounts are kept for cottage industries as distinguished from other private works.

*Sale of toddy and arrack within the premises of the Kadakkal temple.*

243. * **MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have issued license to anybody to sell toddy and arrack within the premises of the temple at Kadakkal, in the Kottarakara taluk, during the festival occasion in the month of Kumbhom 1109 M. E. ; and

(*b*) whether they have received any report with regard to that

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes, a case of illicit sale of arrack was taken up by the Second Class Magistrate, Kottarakara, from a compound near the Kadakkal temple on 14-7-1109 and the fact was reported to the Excise Commissioner. The case has been ordered to be charge-sheeted.

*Removal of silt in the Nelpura Kadavu Canal.*

244. ***MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware of the existence of silt in a small portion called Chekka in the Nelpurakadavu canal in the Kartikapalli taluk;

(*b*) whether they are aware that the silt is an obstruction to boat traffic through a length of 4 miles of the canal; and

(*c*) what the removal of the silt would cost?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) and (*b*) This information is now gathered from the member and from an inspection since made by the local P. W. D. subordinate.

(*c*) About Rs. 2,800.

**MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): Have the Government taken action for the removal of silt?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): It is reported that the canal is not under the P. W. D.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether it is not the P. W. D. that is to attend to this work?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): No; I am informed that the canal is not under the P. W. D.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know under which department the canal is?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I claim notice.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know then why an officer of the P. W. D. was asked to inspect the spot? Am I to take it that the officer undertook the inspection of his own accord?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): When we got this interpellation, we sent it to the officer on the spot and asked him to report.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Am I to take it that, when the P. W. D. officer of the locality was asked about the matter, the Chief Engineer was not aware of the fact that this canal was not under the P. W. D.?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): No, not until I got his reply.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Then, may I know the name of the department, according to the reply received by the Chief Engineer, which claims control over this canal?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I have already answered, Sir, that I claim notice.

**PRESIDENT**: The time allotted for interpellation has lapsed. When questions were called, three of the Honourable members, whose questions had been put down for today, were absent, namely, Messrs S.J. Nair——I hope he had no accident today (*Laughter*)—Mr. Abraham and Mr. Thiraviam Nadar. I think, ordinarily, their questions will lapse. However, I have no objection to these questions being repeated in the agenda for tomorrow.

## Appendix .

[*Vide* Question No. 227.]

STATEMENT RE : IMPORT OF TOBACCO.

1. *Quantity of tobacco imported during the last 6 years*:—

| | 1103 cds. | 1104 cds. | 1105 cds. | 1106 cds. | 1107 cds. | 1108 cds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jaffna | 4,756 | 3,866 | 4,495 | 4,542 | 3,240 | 2,839 |
| Coimbatore | 14,521 | 14,692 | 13,710 | 13,299 | 14,064 | 14,550 |
| Tinnevelly | 2,249 | 2,163 | 2,067 | 1,924 | 1,861 | 1,841 |

2. *Quantity of snuff, cigars, cigarettes, beedies and other kinds of tobacco of Indian manufacture imported during the last 6 years.*

| | 1103 | 1104 | 1105 | 1106 | 1107 | 1108 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Snuff (bottles) | 51,584 | 52,175 | 53,860 | 52,469 | 66,999 | 73,218 |
| Cigars (Lbs.) | 44,801 | 51,018 | 48,747 | 44,709 | 46,759 | 32,144 |
| Cigarettes (Lbs) | 48,501 | 59,109 | 52,834 | 34,730 | 35,059 | 40,273 |
| Beedies (Lbs.) | 34,603 | 35,197 | 33,645 | 34,826 | 27,440 | 28,839 |
| Other kinds of Indian manufactured tobacco | 973 | 635 | 2,497 | 4,265 | 3,318 | 1,622 |

3. *Value of these commodities as declared in the Customs Houses for the last 6 years.*

| 1103 Rs. | 1104 Rs. | 1105 Rs. | 1106 Rs. | 1107 Rs. | 1108 Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54,91,181 | 56,08,007 | 57,62,941 | 54,27,358 | 53,18,284 | 56,91,082 |

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE FINANCE AND THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEES.

**PRESIDENT**: Before we begin regular work regarding the voting of grants, I have to announce to the House the result of the election which took place on Friday evening.

For the Standing Finance Committee

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan, and

Mr. K. C. Karunakaran

top the list. Therefore both of them will be declared elected to the Standing Finance Committee from this House.

And, as regards the Public Accounts Committee,

Mr. K. C. Abraham and

Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai

top the list. I therefore declare these two gentlemen duly elected to the Public Accounts Committee.

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## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.—(*contd*)

### DEMAND IX—FORESTS.—(*contd.*)

**Motion No. 550.**

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,35,000 for Conservancy and Works by Re. 1.*

Sir, my object is to discuss the desirability of laying open some land within reserve forests for registry. Sir, Travancore has a third of its area under reserved forests, the total area of our forests being 2,397 sq. miles. It is therefore clear that there will be a large area within these reserved forests fit for paddy cultivation. It is very desirable to throw open as much suitable lands as possible out of these reserves for cultivation. Travancore does not now grow all the paddy that is required for home consumption, and a large quantity of paddy is being imported into the country every year. It is therefore now absolutely necessary that more area is thrown open for paddy cultivation. I know the Conservator will say that the land still available within the reserves is grassy land and not suited for paddy cultivation. But, the people are prepared to take the risk. Then, why not throw open more land for cultivation? The Conservator may argue that, if timber-clad hills are destroyed, it will adversely affect our monsoon and weather conditions. There may be some truth in that statement, Sir. But, considering the fact that nearly one-third of our total area is included in the reserves, I daresay there is possibility of throwing open more land for cultivation without prejudice to our monsoon or to the interests of our forest produce. It is certainly the duty of the Government, any way, to investigate the question. It is not quite safe, in this matter especially, to give too much weight to the words of the Conservator. His is certainly not the last word on the subject. I would

therefore suggest the appointment of a Committee to go into the question thoroughly and to see whether there is not land still available within our reserves fit for paddy cultivation.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Is the member in a position to specify the localities where he hopes to have suitable land within the reserves?

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*) : It is for that that I want a committee to be appointed. I am sorry I am not now in a position to specify any locality.

**MR R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : Sir, the question of disafforestation of areas, within reserves, fit for paddy cultivation is not a new one. It has come up before the old Sri Mulam Popular Assembly several times. Government have carefully looked into this question. They first passed a G. O. on the matter, No. 3142 dated the 1st July 1907, and subsequently also appointed committees in several taluks to find out whether there were such suitable lands within the reserves in such taluks. Most of these swampy areas within the forests were then inspected; and a report was submitted to Government. About 3,000 acres have actually been thrown open as a result of such investigation and report. I do not think there is any more land within our reserves fit for paddy cultivation. There may be small bits here and there which are not accessible at all. The throwing open of such bits will be advantageous neither to the people nor to the Government. It will only work against the conservancy of our forests, without at the same time being of any use for increasing the output of paddy. Mr. Nilakanta Pillai was saying, Sir, that about a third of our total area is reserve. And, on that fact, he presumes that there must be extensive lands within our reserves fit for paddy cultivation. So far as our knowledge goes, Sir, there are no more areas worthy of being thrown open for registry. Our reserves comprise mostly the steep western slopes of the Western Ghats; and therefore there is very little land within our reserves fit for paddy cultivation.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*) : Has the Conservator personally inspected the various areas in the reserves?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : Sir, I have put in nearly twenty-six years of service in the Travancore Forest Department; and I know what I am speaking.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Is the Conservator aware of suitable areas within the Palode reserve?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : There may be small bits here and there. That is all.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Has the Conservator inspected the Palode Reserve?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : Yes, Sir.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I inform the member that there are more than three thousand *paras* of paddy land, land fit for paddy cultivation, within that reserve?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : I do not know of such land, Sir : probably, that is the member's opinion of the bits of swamps within the reserve.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Is the member prepared to accompany me so that I can satisfy him of the correctness of my statement?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): There is no need for me to accompany him, Sir; it is enough if he specifies the locality: I shall again go and see for myself.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Is he prepared at least to depute one of his officers to accompany me?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): There is no necessity, Sir; I am myself prepared—I have already stated—to inspect the locality if only the member would specify it.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know the area disafforested and thrown open for registry in 1108?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): I have no information, Sir.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Have they disafforested any area, at least one acre, in 1108?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Some lands have already been surveyed; and, in some cases, the necessary notification has already been published. After disafforestation, the lands will be handed over to the Revenue Department for registry.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): From the Administration Report for 1108, it is seen that the area of reserved forests at the beginning of the year was 2,396 sq. miles and 371 acres and at the close of the year it was 2,397 sq. miles and 39 acres. May I know how the increase has happened?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): That is due to adjustment of the areas of reserved forests and reserved lands when resurveyed.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know whether there are 'reserved lands'?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Yes.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know whether the increase in the area of forests is made by addition to the forest from reserved lands?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): No, not at all. Reserved lands will be available for registry later on.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): May I know whether there are areas in the reserved forests where there are no royal trees?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): By 'reserved' I do not mean that all these forests contain royal trees.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether the Department has received applications for disafforestation of any particular tract in reserved forests last year?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Some applications have been received for registry inside the forest and Government replied that, so long as such lands were situated inside the reserve, they may not be registered.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether any such application pointed out any cultivable land?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): There was one application from Mr. S. J. Nair showing that cultivable land was available.

PRESIDENT: From whom, did you say?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): From Mr. S. J. Nair.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the Conservator has inspected the land that has been pointed out by Mr. S. J. Nair?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): I got a report from the Divisional Forest Officer and he inspected and my information is based on his report.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): My question is whether the Conservator has inspected that land or not.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): I have not inspected myself, but I know where the locality is

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the Divisional Forest Officer, who inspected the place, is of opinion that it could be registered? Has he made any report that it could be registered?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): He has made a report and his report is, it is not fit to be registered.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the member knows where the Manjappara reserve is?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Yes, I know.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know in what *Pakuthi* it is located?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): I do not know exactly in what *pakuthi* it is located. But it is situated on the side of the branch road from Vamanapuram.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the Conservator is able to tell in which taluk it is situated?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*)? Whether it is in Nedumangad or Chirayinkil, I know exactly the locality where it is.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there was a request from the Nedumangad public that that may be registered?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*): Not that I know of. Last year there was a representation made in the State Council by Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai and in that connection I have inspected the locality.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the member got a copy of the address given to Dewan Mr. Austin by the people of Nedumangad?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : I do not remember.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether all the lands surrounding that reserve are registered lands?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : They are registered.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether that land fit for registry may be registered in case it is applied for in order to open a colony for the poor people in the Nedumangad taluk?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : That is a matter of opinion, Sir. Whether the Manjappara reserve will materially benefit the poor people, if registered, is a matter of opinion. It is in the interest of the neighbouring population that it has been reserved.

**MR. S. J NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether the Government or the Conservator has received any application from the people of the neighbouring place of the reserve for the registry?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : I have already replied to that question.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether the Conservator has recommended the disafforestation of that reserve?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : I have not recommended.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know why the Conservator has not recommended its disafforestation for registry?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : Because the Conservator did not think that it is a place which could be disafforested in the interest of the neighbouring population.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know whether the applications of the poor people are under consideration now and whether those come under applications from poor people?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : No.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) : May I know whether swampy areas in Manjappara reserve, though not fit for paddy cultivation are eminently fit for tapioca cultivation?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*). During my inspection I made a close study. I saw the land cultivated with tapioca, but the place was so poor because the area was a laterite hill and all the lands available have already been registered.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) May I know whether swampy areas are not fit for tapioca cultivation?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : They are not.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Is the member in a position to give out the nature of the soil in Manjappara reserve?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : I have already answered that it is a laterite hill.

**MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH** (*Nominated*): നെടുമങ്ങാട്ടു താലൂക്കിൽ വേട്ടമ്പള്ളി എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു അധഃകൃതക്കു മൽബെറിച്ചെടി കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു് ഒഴിച്ചിട്ടിരുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തെ റെവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നിന്നും കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): അതു റിസർവിൽ ചേർന്നസ്ഥലമല്ല. മററുകാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി റെവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനോടു ചോദിച്ചാൽ അറിയാം.

**MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH** (*Nominated*): മുൻപറഞ്ഞ സ്ഥലത്തിനും മിസ്റ്റർ. എസ്. ജെ. നായർക്കും തമ്മിൽ വല്ലബന്ധവുമുണ്ടോ?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): അതിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

**MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH** (*Nominated*): ആ സ്ഥലം ഇപ്പോൾ ആരുടെ കൈവശത്തിലിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നറിയാമോ?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

**MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH** (*Nominated*): അധഃകൃതക്കു ഒരു കാളനി സ്ഥാപിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടയാവശ്യത്തിനാണെന്നും പറഞ്ഞ് ആ സ്ഥലം മി: എസ്. ജെ. നായർ റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും വാങ്ങിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

**MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH** (*Nominated*): എത്ര ആയിരം രൂപായ്ക്കു് ആ സ്ഥലവും കെട്ടിടവുംകൂടി മിസ്റ്റർ എസ്. ജെ. നായർ വാങ്ങിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): May I know whether Government have any objection in telling us the names of the applicants for registry of the lands included in the reserve?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): There are many applications and it may not be possible for me to remember all: but I remember a particular plot known as Meeranvettiyakarikakam applied for by Mr. S. J. Nair. He came and saw me and there was the interpellation also. That is why I am in a position to remember his application.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Was it after the receipt of the interpellation that Mr. S. J. Nair came and saw you?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): No. It was long before he put that interpellation.

**PRESIDENT** : Is Mr. Nilakanta Pillai going to reply?

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Sir, I wish Government would be pleased to enquire into the matter and make a thorough investigation as to the advisability of throwing open certain lands within the reserve forests. If the Conservator of Forests assures me and this House that he will as far as possible do the needful in the matter, I will withdraw the motion. But as the Conservator did not say anything by way of assurance in regard to the laying open of lands in the reserve forests, I must hear the Conservator.

**PRESIDENT** : Can the Conservator of Forests pour oil on the troubled waters?

**MR R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*): Sir, disafforestation has been the policy of Government for several years past. Wherever the necessity has been felt, we have been disafforesting the forest. For example, in the Muvattupuzha taluk, after the Neriamangalam road was opened, we have disafforested nearly 3,000 acres and an extensive area of nearly 1,000 acres for paddy cultivation has been made available. Likewise, when the western road was opened, about 3,000 acres were disafforested. In such case it is a matter of expediency and necessity. We cannot make an off-hand promise by the rule of thumb. If I calculate the total area disafforested so far, it will come to 10,000 acres or even more.

**PRESIDENT** : So I understand the Conservator of Forests to mean that, as in the past so in the future, Government will be glad to investigate every case wherever disafforestation is both necessary and practicable and they will follow the same policy in future. Is that your idea?

**MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI** (*Conservator of Forests*) : Yes, Sir.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*) : Then, Sir, I beg leave to withdraw.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Motion Nos. 551 to 553.**

**PRESIDENT** : There are a few motions immediately below this, which, I fear, should be ruled out on the ground of irrelevancy. For motion No. 551, there is no purpose stated. No. 552 is under Personal Assistant to discuss the impotency of maintaining Game Warden. I think you would appear more potent to give the allotment. At least be potent in this we will wait until we come to the Game Warden. I think we have got different cuts to be moved on this very same item. I think they are 552, 557 and so on.

Well then, the next one is by Mr. S. J. Nair. It is again the same Personal Assistant to discuss the need for disafforestation and registry of a belt of land on both sides of the T. S. Road beyond the 24th mile and also that of the wet lands that lie inside and adjacent to the reserve. It is a very comprehensive motion which, I think, cannot, by any stretch of imagination or by any misapplication of the rule of elevancy, come under Pers al Assistant.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

551. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,137 for Personal Assistant to the Conservator by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

552. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,137 for Personal Assistant to the Conservator by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR

553. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,137 for Personal Assistant to the Conservator by Re. 1.

**Motions Nos. 554 to 590.**

The following motions lapsed on account of time-limit :—

MR. G. NILAKANTAN :

554. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,754 for Head clerks, etc., by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

555. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,536 for Duffadar etc., by Rs. 2.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF :

556. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,261 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

557. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,261 for establishment by Rs. 100.

MR EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON :

558. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

559. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

560. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

561. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :

562. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

563. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

564. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 32,538 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. S NILAKANTA PILLAI :

565. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 32,538 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. A S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

566. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 32,538 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

567. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 32,538 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

568. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 32,538 for Direction by Rs. 5.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

569. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,760 for local allowances to Forest Guards by Rs. 5.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :

570. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,496 for peons by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH

571. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,496 for peons by Rs. 2.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

572. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,730 for the deputation of 2 students for training in the Coimbatore Forest College.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER :

573. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,730 for the deputation of 2 students for training in the Coimbatore Forest College.

MR. V. T. CHACKO :

574. To omit the allotment of Rs 4,730 for the deputation of 2 students for training in the Coimbatore Forest College.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

575. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,350 for the deputation of an officer for collecting notes on hill tribes and the different low country castes.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

576. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,31,889 for Divisional Forest Establishment by Rs. 2,350.

MR. M. N. NAIR :

577. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,027 for Establishment by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

578. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,027 for Establishment by Rs. 5.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON :

579. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,56,027 for Establishment by Rs. 3,600.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

580. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,64,427 for Establishment by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

581. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,800 for Game Warden.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

582. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,800 for Game Warden.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI ;

583. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,911 for Protection of Games by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

584. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,911 for Protection of Games.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI :

585. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,911 for Protection of Games.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON :

586. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,911 for Protection of Games.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

587. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,911 for Protection of Games.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

588. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,911 for Protection of Games.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

589. To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,911 for Protection of Games.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

590. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 8,06,338 under Demand IX by Re. 1.

**PRESIDENT** : The time allotted for this Demand has expired. Therefore I put Demand IX—Forests, for Rs. 7,97,938 minus Re. 1 to the vote of the House.

The Demand was passed and the grant made.

## DEMAND X—POLICE.

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 7,15,222 under Demand X—Police.

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(At this stage the President left the Hall and the Deputy President occupied the Chair).

**Motion No. 591.**

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*): പോലീസ്കമ്മീഷണർആഫീസ്മാനേജരുടെ ശമ്പളമായി ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ൩൱൨൰ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും ൫ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം സഭയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രധാന കാരണം —

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kallulam I*): Sir, I rise to a point of order whether this can be discussed under this head.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) There is a motion, No 593, for omitting the amount entirely. If that motion is passed these two motions Nos. 591 and 592 will not rise. So motion No. 593 may I think be taken first.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I think it will be good

**Motion No. 593.**

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Chenganachery cum Peermade II*): ആഫീസ് മാനേജരുടെനിലയിൽ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്ക് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൩൱൨൰ രൂപായും കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപം. വിദേശിയായ ഒരു പോലീസ്കമ്മീഷണർക്ക് തക്കതായ ഉപദേശം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു പോലീസ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ മതിയാകുകയില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ആഫീസ് മാനേജർ ആയിരിക്കുന്നത്കൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ല. പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ അടുത്തുചെന്നു അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു വേണ്ടവിധത്തിലുള്ള ഉപദേശം നൽകത്തക്കവണ്ണം രാജ്യത്തിന്റെയും ജനങ്ങളുടേയും സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ നല്ലവണ്ണം പരിചയിച്ചുഅറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു നല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാണ് ആഫീസ് മാനേജരായിരിക്കേണ്ടത്. അതിനാൽ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറെ മാനേജരായിവയ്ക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. എണ്ണൂറിൽപരം രൂപാ കരം തീരുവയുള്ള നാട്ടിലെ ഒരു പൌരപ്രമാണിയെ ധിക്കാരിയായ ഒരു പോലീസ്ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ റൌഡിസെറ്റുകാർ ആട്ടിപ്പായിച്ചു ആ ആളിന്റെ തലയിൽകെട്ടിയിരുന്ന മുണ്ടും കയ്യിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന കുടയും അപഹരിച്ച്കൊണ്ടുപോയതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോടു പറഞ്ഞിട്ട് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ധിക്കാരംകൊണ്ട്

[Mr. Raman Pillai]
സങ്കടമോറ ആളെ അവിടെനിന്നും ഓടിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്തത്. ഈ സംഗതി A. S. P. യോടുചെന്നു പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹം ഗീതാപ്രയോഗം കൊണ്ടും D. S. P. യോടുചെന്നു പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ ചാണക്യസൂത്രം കൊണ്ടും മിരട്ടിഅയച്ചു.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. The motion is for omitting Rs. 1,686 entirely and therefore it is a specific cut and the speaker should try to show that an Inspector as an office manager is unnecessary and no criticisms of policy arise on their motion. The member must make out that the office of Manager is unnecessary and therefore this particular item can be saved.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): ആഫീസിൽ മാനേജരായി ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഇരുന്നാൽപോരാ എന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനാണ് അതിനെപ്പറ്റിപറയുന്നത്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Do you expect the Police Commissioner to look to the Manager for advice of a responsible character?

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): ആഫീസിൽ പോലീസുകമ്മീഷണർക്കു ഉപദേശംകൊടുക്കത്തക്ക ഒരാൾ തന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്.

ഡി. എസ്. പി. യോടുചെന്നുപറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ചാണക്യസൂത്രംകൊണ്ടു പറഞ്ഞയച്ചു. ഈ സംഗതി പോലീസുകമ്മീഷണരോടു പറയാൻ സമയം അനുവദിച്ചില്ല. തക്കതായ ഒരാൾ പോലീസുകമ്മീഷണരെ ഉപദേശിക്കാൻ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഈ നാട്ടിലുണ്ടെന്നു കമ്മീഷണർ മനസ്സിലാക്കുമായിരുന്നു. ആ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെപ്പറ്റി കമ്മീഷണർ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയതിനുശേഷം ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെപ്പറ്റി പറയാനുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അദ്ദേഹം അതിനെ കേൾക്കുമായിരുന്നു.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. The member is not speaking about the necessity or otherwise of the Manager. He is speaking something about his grievances. I want to know whether he is relevant.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I am just waiting to see whether the member could show that it is relevent. If the member is going to say that there must be proper arrangements made in the office of the Police Commissioner to enable people to visit him in the office it may be relevant. If the member says that the Manager is to shape the policy of the Department I must rule this motion out of order.

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : അതുകൊണ്ട് കമ്മീഷണർക്ക് ശരിയായവിധത്തിൽ പോലീസുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള അറിവ് കൊടുക്കത്തക്കനിലയിലുള്ള ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാണ് ആഫീസിൽ മാനേജരായിരിക്കേണ്ടത്. അല്ലാതെ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ അല്ല മാനേജരായിരിക്കേണ്ടത്. ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച് ഞാൻ കൂടുതലായി പറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

പോലീസ്കമ്മീഷണർക്ക് വേണ്ടവിധത്തിലുള്ള ഉപദേശം കൊടുക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള കേസുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നത്.

**MR K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*) : ആഫീസിൽ മാനേജരുടെ ജോലി എന്തെന്നറിയാമോ?

**MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*) : അതു പോരെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : The motion is not in order.

**Motion No. 591.**

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*) : ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ ഭരണവൈകല്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി പറയുവാനാണ്.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : I rise to a point of order, whether, under salaries, the work of the Manager can be discussed.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I fear under salaries the work of the Manager cannot be discussed. That must come under Direction or some other head.

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*) : I have sent this motion to discuss the policy of the Department.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : That may be.

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*) : If that is not allowed, I do not move the motion.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Sir, I would request the Chair to go through the cut motions and allow or disallow them, as the case may be, instead of giving leave to speak on the motion, then talking on the motion and ultimately disallowing them thus wasting the time of the House. I submit that it will be a proper procedure that may be adopted.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I am sorry that I am obliged to decline the invitation. The Chair does not want to arrogate to itself such functions especially when a member who gets a motion tabled; he may be able to support with reasons which would be acceptable to the House. I think the House will appreciate the opportunity given to members to explain the relevancy of their motions.

**Motions Nos. 592 and 594 to 596.**

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. KAINIKKRA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

592. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,680 for Inspector as Office Manager by Re. 1

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI :

594. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,797 for Head Accountant, Head Clerk, etc. by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

595. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,797 for Head Accountant, Head Clerk, etc., by Re. 1

MR. G. NILAKANTAN :

596. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,797 for Head Accountant, Head Clerk, etc., by Re. 1.

**Motion No. 597**

**MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*) : പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഹെഡ അക്കൌണ്ടു്, ഹെഡ്ക്ലാർക്ക് എന്നിവക്കായി നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൧൨,൭൯൭ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും ഒരുരൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപം ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഡി. എസ്സ്. പി., ഏ. എസ്സ്. പി., കമ്മീഷണർ എന്നിവരുടെ ആഫീസുകളിൽ പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളും, ഉദ്യോഗവിഷയത്തിൽ പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്നവരുമായ അധഃകൃതക്കു ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തു വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ ഇവരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളെ ഗവൺമെൻറിനേയും പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണരേയും ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കായിട്ടാണു് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : I rise to a point of order. The amount relates to the Police Commissioner's Office. So is this discussion relevant?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Let us see how far he goes, and watch how he is relevant.

**MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*) : മററുള്ള ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു് പോലീസ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ അധഃകൃതക്കു് ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തു സഹായിച്ചാൽ അതു് കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനകരമായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു്. എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളെക്കാളും അധികം ഭരണീയാധികാരവും മററും ബാഹ്യമായിട്ടുകൂടി തോന്നുന്നതു പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററിയാണു്. അക്രമികളേയും കൊള്ളക്കാരേയും അമർച്ചവരുത്തുകയും സമാധാനപരിപാലനം ചെയ്കയുമാണു് പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു് സാധിക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ അധഃകൃതക്കു് പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടിയാൽ ഉദ്ധൃതമായ രീതികൾകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ അതു് അവരുടെ ഉയർച്ചക്കു് കാരണമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണു്. പരേതനായ പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ബി. നാണുപിള്ള അവർകൾ അധഃകൃത

രെ മാത്രം ഒരു പ്രാവശ്യം കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരായി എടുത്ത് അവർക്ക് വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ ഗണ്യമായ പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളത് സ്മരണീയമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. എങ്കിലും പോലീസ് സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാരുടേയോ കമ്മീഷണരുടേയോ ആഫീസുകളിൽ ഏറ്റവും അധഃകൃതരിൽ ആർക്കും ഇന്നുവരെ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗം നൽകിയിട്ടില്ല, എന്നുള്ളതാണ് എനിക്ക് പ്രധാനമായി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനുള്ളത്. അതിനാൽ സ്കൂൾ ഫൈനൽ മുതലായ പരീക്ഷകൾ പാസ്സായിട്ടുള്ള അധഃകൃതരെ ആഫീസ്സുകളിൽകൂടി ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ നിയമിച്ച് അവർക്ക് വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ അപേക്ഷയ്ക്ക് വിഷയമായിട്ടുള്ളത്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You say Mr. Sastri, that the Head Accountant and the Head clerk will be able to do all that?

**MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): കമ്മീഷണരുടേയും, ഡി എസ്സ്. പി; ഏ. എസ്സ്. പി. മുതലായവരുടേയും, ആഫീസ്സുകളെപ്പറ്റിയാണ് പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നത്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: ഹെഡ് അക്കൌണ്ടന്റും ഹെഡ്ക്ലാർക്കും വിചാരിച്ചാൽ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുമോ?

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): I rise to a point of order. The amount is for the establishment in the Police Commissioner's Office. I wish to know whether the policy of constituting that establishment cannot well be discussed under the total item for establishment. I say that it is quite relevant and proper to discuss the policy regarding that establishment under the total grant for establishment.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The member cannot say that it is quite relevant. All that the member is entitled to do is to raise a point of order whether it is relevant. You may please do that in that form, Mr. Thanu Pillai.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): I wish to know whether the member is not in order in discussing the policy regarding that establishment under a token motion to reduce one rupee under the total grant. At the same time, I would also raise a point of order whether it is not improper to discuss anything other than the establishment in the Police Commissioner's Office.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The House would have noted that the Chair put the question to the member and there was also an observation made that one has to confine oneself to the scope of the subject. Mr. Sastri, so far as I have been able to hear him, was speaking on improvements to be made in the place of the Head Accountant and the Head clerk in the office of the Police Commissioner. He made mention of the District

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Superintendent's office. It may not always be possible to put ideas in water-tight compartments when discussion is going on. If Mr. Sastri at any time speaks more about that subject than could be allowed, then it will be time for the Chair to intervene. Mr. Sastri will please realise that he has to confine himself within the scope of his motion and that he can only occasionally be permitted to go beyond the wording in the course of the discussion.

**MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): അതു കൊണ്ടു് അധഃകൃതരിൽനിന്നും ഓരോരുത്തരെയെങ്കിലും പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ആഫീസിലും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്റ്റ് ആഫീസുകളിലും ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ നൽകി സദയം സഹായിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള വിവരം ഗവണ്മെന്റിനേയും പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണരേയും ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ വിരമിക്കുന്നു.

**MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH** (*Nominated*): പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ആഫീസിലെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള നിയമനാധികാരം പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർക്കാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. അതു കൊണ്ടു് പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ആഫീസിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനങ്ങളിൽ അധഃകൃതരെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു് സൌകര്യമുണ്ടു്. ഈ അടുത്തകാലത്തു് നിര്യാതനായ റിട്ടയാർഡ് പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ദേഹവിയോഗത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള അനുശോചനത്തെ ഇവിടെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That does not come within the scope of the subject. I do not rule it out because the member has referred it to the Chair and the Chair considers that within reasonable limits it may be allowed.

**MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH** (*Nominated*): പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ആഫീസിൽ പുലയർ, ചേരമർ മുതൽ കീഴോട്ടുള്ള പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളായ അധഃകൃതരെ ഇതുവരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ അറിയിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു. സ്കൂൾഫൈനലും, ഇന്റർമീഡിയറ്റും പരീക്ഷകൾ പാസ്സായിട്ടുള്ള അധഃകൃതർ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടു്. അവക്കു് പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ആഫീസിൽ ക്ലാക്കു് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. അതുപോലെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്റ്റു സൂപ്രണ്ടു് ആഫീസിലും ഇവർക്കു ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു കമ്മീഷണർ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I wish that you would spare me the necessity of making observations too frequently. Mr. Thanu Pillai has raised a point of order and I have given a ruling. It is better that the member confines himself to the scope of the motion.

**MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH** (*Nominated*): പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് എന്നു കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ തന്നെ അധഃകൃതർക്കു വലിയ ഭയമാണുണ്ടാകുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചാൽ മാത്രമേ അവർക്കു മനോധൈര്യം ഉണ്ടാകുകയുള്ളു. അവർക്കു മനോധൈര്യം ഉണ്ടാകുമോ എന്നു പരീക്ഷിച്ചു നോക്കിയാൽ മനോധൈര്യം ഉണ്ടായിവരുന്നതായി കാണാം. ഇതിനു മുമ്പു തന്നെ അവരെ പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ആഫീസിൽ നിയമിച്ചിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ മററുള്ളവരെപ്പോലെ അവരെക്കൊണ്ടും തൃപ്തികരമായി ജോലി ചെയ്യിക്കാമായിരുന്നു. പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ അധഃകൃതർക്കു മനഃസ്ഥൈര്യമില്ല എന്നൊരു അഭിപ്രായം പ്രചരിച്ചു കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു മനഃസ്ഥിതി ഉണ്ടാക്കിവയ്ക്കുന്നതു് ഒരിക്കലും നല്ലതല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ള അധഃകൃതരെ പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ആഫീസിൽ നിയമിച്ചു് അവർക്കു ധൈര്യവും പ്രോത്സാഹനവും ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion before the House. The demand of the Honourable mover of the motion, Mr. Sastri, is a very modest one. Usually, when applicants from the depressed classes go to the departmental heads with their applications, they are met by the usual plea that the head offices require only graduates. As a matter of fact, we know that there are not very many graduates among the depressed classes. There are only a few School Finals among them. In the case of these depressed class applicants, I would request the learned Commissioner of Police to make an exemption so that even those who have studied up to the School Final or the Intermediate may be entertained. The usual rule of not entertaining those who are not graduates may be cancelled so far as they are concerned.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Is there any rule that only graduates should be appointed in the head offices?

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): In most of the head offices, so far as my knowledge goes, only graduates are entertained. In the depressed classes there are only very few graduates and I would request the Police Commissoner to amend the rules, if, at all, there are any.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): In supporting the motion, I wish to go a step further in the matter of appointments, particularly in the lower ranks of the department. Not only should these depressed class people be given preferential treatment in the matter of appointments, but the claims of backward and unrepresented communities should also be looked into. I wish to say, Sir, that the

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department may even go to the extent of not appointing for a time persons from communities already well-represented in the department, but giving posts in the lower ranks of the department only to the depressed classes and then next in the order of preference to the backward communities, as the shepherds, the Maravars, the Kammalas, etc. I must say that it is generally found that these depressed class people and backward and unrepresented communities are not sufficiently cared for by the Government in the matter of giving appointments whenever occasions arise. I wish only to point out, Sir, that, if it is possible, the Government should make it a principle to see that recruitment to the lower ranks at least is made from depressed class people and also from the backward and unrepresented communities. With these words, I support the motion.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I support the motion. I suggest that due consideration shall be given to the duly qualified applicants from the depressed classes. Moreover; I suggest that women also should be given a chance to work as clerks in the offices of the District and Assistant Superintendents of Police.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): I rise to a point of order. The question deals only with the establishment in the head office and the offices of the District Superintendents of Police. It does not deal with the appointment of women.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: These are women in the depressed classes also.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): The object of the mover of the motion is to see that due representation is given to the people of the depressed classes and unrepresented communities and sexes in the matter of appointments in the offices of the Police Commissioner and the District Superintendents of Police as well as of the Assistant Superintendents of Police. If you take the question of representation of all educated and qualified persons who are unrepresented at present in these offices into consideration, you will see that educated women in the State as a class are practically excluded from admission in these offices. Hence I submit that consideration should be given to the appointment of educated women also in the offices of the District Superintendents of Police and the Assistant Superintendents of Police along with the depressed classes who lack representation.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): മിസ്റ്റർ ശാസ്ത്രി അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

പോലീസുകാരെ കാണുമ്പോൾ ഉൾനാടുകളിലുള്ളവർ പണ്ട് ഞെട്ടുക പതിവുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതു ഇപ്പോൾ കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും കാര്യവിവരവും വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്തോറും അതു് കുറഞ്ഞു തന്നെ വരുന്നു

എങ്കിലും അധഃകൃതർക്കു പോലീസുകാരെ ഇപ്പോഴും ഭയമാണു്. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു ഭയം ജനിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനല്ലാ പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സൃഷ്ടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. പോലീസുകാരുടെ ജോലി എന്താണെന്നു് ശരിയായി എല്ലാവരും അറിയേണ്ട കാലം അതിക്രമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അധഃകൃതർക്കു പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്താൽ മാത്രമേ അവർക്കു അതിനെപ്പററി ശരിയായി അറിയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളു. തലസ്ഥാനനഗരിയിലുള്ള പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ആഫീസിൽ ഒരു അധഃകൃതനെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു് മററുള്ള അധഃകൃതർ അറിയുന്നതു് തന്നെ അവർക്കു വലിയ ആശ്വാസകരമായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു്. ഈ രീതിയിൽ പോലീസിനെപ്പററി അവർക്കു പൊതുവെയുള്ള ഭയം നീങ്ങിപ്പോകുന്നതാണു്. ഇങ്ങിനെ അവർക്കു പൊതുവെ ഒരാശ്വാസം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു് വേണ്ടി എങ്കിലും ഒരു അധഃകൃതനെ കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ആഫീസിൽ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I want to follow you, Mr. Varughese. Do you mean that, if the depressed classes throughout the country know that there is a depressed class man occupying some position in the capital city, they will feel more safe?

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : Yes, in the office of the Police Commissioner.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : As a clerk?

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : As a clerk or in any other capacity.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : The House will now adjourn and re-assemble at 2 o' clock.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M. and re-assembled at 2 P. M. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Sir, I have only a few words to speak in support of the motion. Sir, my friend, the mover, said that, when appointments are made in the Central Office of the Police Department, greater consideration ought to be shown to the claims of the depressed classes and the unrepresented communities. I would strongly urge, Sir, that all future recruitments to that office ought to be made only from communities no member of which has hitherto been able to get any place there. Because, from experience, we have seen that the staff of this office does not give any real help to the Head of the Department. The present Police Commissioner is a cultured gentleman with broad views and we are quite sure that, if the men directly under him are vigilant and carefully examine the papers that come into the office and go out of it, we would be able to get good work done by this much-condemned Department under its present Head. In the first place, Sir, this office nurtures a very avaricious

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monster in the form of the Traffic Superintendent of Police (*Louder please*). I shall narrate instances of specific complaints attributing corruption not only to the Traffic Inspectors but also to the head of that branch of the Police Department. It is stated, Sir, clearly, that the Traffic Superintendent is not unaware of the corruption obtaining in that branch of the Department. Complaints of this nature, the staff of the head office are not bringing to the notice of the Commissioner of Police.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: May I take it that all that the member says is that the Traffic Superintendent is aware of the fact that there is corruption in his branch of the Department?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Yes, Sir, I shall explain my position. We, the members of this House, have been furnished with copies of a manifesto signed by three respectable citizens of Travancore, rich people some of them, gentlemen in no way inferior to any officer of the Department in point of social status, which specifically alleges corruption; and, although it is now a long time since that pamphlet has been presented to the central office of the Police Department, no action seems to have been taken on it. Therefore, I presume to say, the staff of the office failed in their duty to bring this manifesto to the notice of the Commissioner of Police.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know the names of the gentlemen who have signed the manifesto or complaint referred to?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): One is a rich banker in North Travancore, Mr. Mattom another is Mr. Titus, a flourishing lawyer in Mavelikara, and the third is Mr. Krishna Pillai, a member of the Municipal Council, Mavelikara.

Sir, what I would urge upon Government is that, for the serious allegations made by the signatories to the manifesto I am now referring to, the officers concerned must be asked to prosecute these three gentlemen and vindicate their character. Verily the Traffic. Section is steeped in corruption and it calls for the most serious notice of all who love justice and truth.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Have the officers concerned applied for sanction to prosecute these three gentlemen?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): I do not know. But, what I submit is that, since these gentlemen have made definite allegations against Traffic Inspectors, allegations of a very serious nature, they must be compelled, as also the Superintendent, to prosecute the gentlemen who have signed the manifesto which sets forth the allegations. The manifesto leads to the irresistible conclusion that the traffic Superintendent cannot be unaware.

**MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*): Does the member suggest the prosecution of the signatories of the pamphlet merely on the strength of the pamphlet?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Sir, these are respectable gentlemen who will never make any allegation without evidence convincing to them.

**MR. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB** (*Nominated*) : Has the member take pains to ascertain whether the allegations contained in the pamphlet are true or not ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : No member can be cross-examined with regard to his information. I want to know from Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai whether he would make himself responsible for the statements he is now making.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : I do make myself responsible, Sir, for the statement that three respectable gentlemen have made definite allegations against the officers of the Traffic Department, not excluding the Traffic Superintendent,in a manifesto which they have submitted to the Commissioner of Police. To that extent, I make myself responsible, Sir.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : How long is it since that representation was made to the Commissioner of Police ?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : More than a month ; that is my information.

Sir, even our High Court has made certain observations recently hardly complimentary to the Department. I know of an instance where a First Class Magistrate has observed, in regard to the conduct of a Police Inspector who investigated a case, that the Inspector had, for reasons best known to him, let slip the real culprits and run down moneyed people. Sir, that observation was brought to the attention of the Commissioner of Police. But, what is the result ? The Inspector concerned is enjoying the privilege of having been rewarded by the present Commissioner of Police (*Shame*).

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : Is it the member's suggestion that, if more members of the depressed classes are appointed in the Police Commissioner's Office, conditions would improve ?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Exactly, that is my point. (*Laughter.*) Sir, if we appoint Pulayas, Parayas or Cheramars in the Office of the Commissioner of Police, we can see whether they at least will bring such petitions and complaints to the notice of the Commissioner of Police. That is my point. Certainly, I do not blame the Commissioner at all. Let him set right all these and particularly this monstrous Traffic Branch.

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : I did not quite catch the member when he said——

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : He has sat down.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*) : Sir, I support the motion before the House. The position occupied by the backward and unrepresented communities of the State is in no way better than that

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of the depressed classes. The treatment accorded to them all is not at all satisfactory. In this connection, I wish to point out that, in the list of communities deserving preferential treatment at the hands of Government the names of several backward communities, which really deserve preferential treatment, do not find a place in the matter of recruitment in the Police force and the staff. I request the Police Commissioner and Government to look into the matter and do all they can to encourage the backward and depressed classes in this State.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): I move that the question be now put.

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): This motion is particularly confined to finding employment for the depressed classes in the office of the Commissioner of Police; and I shall, therefore, confine myself, as far as possible, to that matter, and shall also try to answer the few points which have been raised by some of the Honourable members.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: When Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai was speaking, I was trying to see that the arguments advanced by him are relevant to the subject of the motion; and towards the close of his speech, he explained the relevancy of his observations exactly as I anticipated. I first thought that he was going to say that the depressed classes were suffering at the hands of the subordinates of the Traffic Department. He did not advert to that point at all, and none of the other members of the House, who are usually very vigilant in regard to irrelevant matters, drew my attention to the fact that Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai's observations were not strictly relevant to the subject of the motion. What I now want to make clear is that the so-called action taken by the subordinates of the Traffic Department is not strictly relevant.

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Thank you, Sir.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): It has been ruled, Sir that members should not thank the Chair. Is the member in order Sir, in now thanking the Chair?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The ruling applies only to set speeches of members made solely for the purpose of thanking the Chair or condemning the Chair, for giving a ruling or for not giving a ruling. Casual expressions like the one now made by the Commissioner of Police, the House need not notice.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Is it only when the Chair is thanked? What is the position when the Chair is in a way condemned?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That question does not arise now. If anybody makes any observation condemning the Chair, it will then be time for giving a ruling.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Am I to take it, Sir, that any reference to the Chair, either thanking or condemning the Chair, is not in order?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not propose to give any other ruling now.

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Habitual courtesy, Sir, is the cause of that guilt.

With regard to the employment of depressed classes, I can give an assurance to the members of this House that it has always been the policy of the Police Department, as far as possible, to be impartial in the enlistment of all communities. Particularly in the executive, we have more members of the depressed classes than, I think, any other department has.

Just one word more, Sir, about one suggestion that was made, namely, that no other classes except the depressed classes should be enlisted in the Police Department, and that the standard of qualification required for appointments in the Department should be lowered so far as the depressed classes were concerned. Sir, there seems to be the idea that, if a man is not fit for any other department, he might be sent over to the Police Department. It has been my endeavour, Sir, to try and raise the standard of my own department and to leave the department as an asset to Government, a bulwark in times of stress and strain. The depressed classes do have a very good share of appointments in my department, especially in posts where physical stamina and hard work are called for.

It would be my endeavour to try and see if I can equalise as far as possible all communities in my own Department. With this assurance, I feel sure that the member who moved will withdraw his motion.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know what the member meant by equalising all communities in his Department?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Give them all equal opportunities.

I do not believe, Sir, that there is any real feeling of fear on the part of the depressed classes as such against the Police. In answer to an interpellation early in the day, I said that the Police make no difference in the matter of complaints and enquiries between a rich man and a poor man, between a Brahmin and a man who is not a Brahmin (*Hear, hear*). And so, that being the case, I do not think that the depressed classes need be in dread of the Police unless they belong to what is known as the criminal classes; and criminals ought to have a wholesome dread of the Police.

Now, Sir, with regard to the observation that fell from the member from Pattanamtitta in regard to the working of the Traffic Branch, I am aware that there are 2 complaints one from Mr. Titus and the other from Mr. Mattom. There are half a dozen other complaints with very few variations. Mr. Titus is the Secretary of an Automobile Association and takes up the cause of the members of that Association and

[Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar.]

Mr. Mattom has had certain personal grievances. It was with a view to ascertain more facts that I have kept these petitions with me myself and I was endeavouring to find out the truth of the allegations. That was the cause of the little delay in the disposal of the cases. They are, Sir, lying in my cabinet under inquiry.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know whether there were not definite allegations of corruption in the memorials?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Certain allegations were made, but not definite allegations against the Traffic Superintendent as such. There was a vague allegation that a certain Inspector has during a certain period amassed a certain amount of money.

That was the allegation which that petition contained and I should not call it anything definite because it is so easy to make and sometimes easy to believe, although difficult to prove.

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): Did they not also say that they were prepared to let in evidence?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Yes.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know whether any notice was served on the complainants?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): No.

First of all, I must get information and then enquire.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know whether the Traffic Superintendent was not aware of this?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) He may have been.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I have already said that this discussion is not quite necessary for the motion.

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): It is only as a matter of explanation that I wish to speak so that the House may not be under a misapprehension by not having the other side of officers who are not in a position to defend themselves. As my Honourable friend the Chief Engineer said the other day, it is unfair to make allegations against people who cannot come to the floor of the House and are not in a position to defend themselves. It was, I think, my duty to say this in regard to that matter.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Sir, a point of order. So long as a member is taken to represent a particular department, can the member say that, if any attack is made against a subordinate of his department, that attitude is unfair because that subordinate cannot come here and defend himself in this House?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I think it is only natural justice for a Government member who listens to the speeches of non-official members to explain the situation by denying the allegation made against

officers in case he chooses to do it. As pointed out before, the discussion need not be in detail. Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai mentioned some points and Mr. Ramanuja Aiyangar is quite in order in briefly making a statement with regard to that.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : I am very sorry, I could not make myself clear. The thing is the Police Commissioner says that it is unfair on the part of non-official members to level any charges against the subordinates of a department because that subordinate is unable to come to the floor of the House and defend himself. Is it an expression that could be allowed by the Chair, so long as the Commissioner is presumed to represent the Department?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : He did not say so. He expressed the wish that, when a charge is made against an officer who cannot come to the House and defend himself, it is for the Head of the Department to make a brief explanation. That is all what the Commissioner has said.

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, I shall not touch upon it. It was said here that one Inspector was punished by Mr. T. H. Cameron in days of old and it was that Inspector whom I rewarded.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pathanamthitta*) : Absolutely nothing of the kind proceeded from me. I referred only to the information that I got.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I am sorry that the discussion is being unnecessarily protracted by points of order being raised . not that points of order cannot be raised. Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai now makes a protest which he is not entitled to do under the rules. All that he can do is to make a personal explanation. That I am prepared to allow after Mr. Ramanuja Aiyangar has finished; or if it is so very necessary, I may permit him to say immediately as a brief personal explanation.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : As a personal explanation, what I said was that a judgment pronounced by a Court of Law was forwarded to the Police Commissioner by Mr. Cameron.

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Thank you, Sir. Well, I do not know when that was, whether it was after I came in or some time ago. Granting that the Inspector was at fault, is he to be condemned for life on that judgment? The then Commissioner. I presume, will have taken action and have punished him. If that punishment had chastened him and made him a better man and he did good work, I see no reason why I should not reward him and encourage him. With these words, I oppose the motion.

**MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*) : സർ, ഉദ്യോഗപരമായ പ്രധാന ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ നിറവേററാനായി ഞാൻ ഈ സഭയിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെസംബന്ധിച്ചു പോലീസ്സ്കമ്മീഷണർ അവർകൾ നൽകിയ മറുപടി മിക്കവാറും തൃപ്തികരമാണ്. മേലാൽ പോലീസ്സ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിയമനം നൽകുമ്പോൾ സാധുജനങ്ങളു

[Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastri.]

യ അധഃകൃതരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ കമ്മീഷണർ അവർകളും ഡി. എസ്സ്. പി. മാരും ന്യായമായ ദയാദൃഷ്ടിയോടുകൂടി പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപം പിൻവലിക്കുവാൻ സഭയുടെ അനുവാദം അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Does the House permit Mr. Sastri to with draw his motion?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Motions Nos. 598 to 600.**

The following motions were not moved.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH:

598. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,797 for Head Accountant, Head Clerk, etc., by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN:

599. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,834 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF:

600. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,834 for establishment by Re. 1.

**Motion No. 601.**

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*): സർ, പോലീസ്സ്കമ്മീഷ്ണരുടെ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ൨,൫൦൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നു പത്തുരൂപാ കുറക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപം.

ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള കാരണം—

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): There is another motion to be discussed before this.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Motion No. 608 has to be taken up first.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Yes.

**Motion No. 608.**

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pathanamtitta*): I move,

*To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances.*

Sir, under this motion I submit that I mean to criticise the general administration of the department.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I rise to a point of order. This is not a token motion. It is a motion to omit the whole grant and the question of policy does not arise on this motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That is the sense in which I referred.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): But the member prefaced his speech by saying that he wishes to criticise the general policy of the department.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** :- Mr. Krishna Pillai, you are permitted to discuss the policy of the Department so far as it is relevant to the question.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*).: Yes. The travelling work done by the Head of the Department is substantially the work done by him to make the efficiency of the department felt by the people at large. Travelling allowance is granted to him in the hope that he would be able to come across leading citizens, particularly non-officials, and study in detail the working of the various local institutions under him spread throughout the State. Mr. Bishop in 1105 lamented in very pitiable terms that, in spite of the fact that his department is doing a good deal of service to the benefit of the public, those services are remaining unrecognised by the public. At page 9 of the Administration Report for 1105, he made a very passionate appeal to the public to see that they did not keep back the recognition, that is, their feeling of appreciation of the services done by the Police, but to give it out so that it may serve as an object lesson both to the public and to the department. I may say, Sir, that the three succeeding Administration Reports about the working of the Department for the years 1105, 1106 and 1107 contain an eloquent answer to the appeal made by Mr. Bishop. During the year when Mr. Bishop made this observation and recorded this appeal, the prosecutions launched by the public against the Police subordinates numbered only 56. Next year the public showed their appreciation in a tangible form by raising that figure to 80.

At page 3 of the Administration Report of 1107, it will be seen that a further instalment of their recognition has been raised from 80 to 122. That is how the appeal made by Mr. Bishop has been answered by the public. Why, because, the Commissioner is not in a position to make himself acquainted with facts as they obtain throughout the State in spite of the subordinates under him. Mr. Ramanuja Aiyangar in the course of his reply to a cut motion, said that he was unaware of the fact that a Police Inspector under him was badly characterised under a judgment in a court of Law and that it was because of that he was obliged to pass over that circumstance lightly.

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, a word of explanation. That was not exactly what I said. It was not possible for me to know of a thing which has happened some time in the past generation. The thing was a closed chapter and it never came before me.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): In the course of depositions given by Police Inspectors, there is the complaint of corruption against them.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Although the member has been speaking now for five minutes, he has not been able to show how this Rs. 2,500 could be saved.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I think the point raised by Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai is very important and Mr. Krishna Pillai will confine himself to the subject.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, unlike such fortunate officers as the Law Member and Sirkar Vakils, the Police Commissioner is obliged to travel. That is the difficulty. It is only in the course of urgent travels made by the Commissioner of Police that such cases of complaint against the subordinates could be brought home to him.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*) If the allotment for travelling allowance is omitted, will conditions be improved ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That does not arise.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): With these observations, I resume my seat.

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, I have to thank the members for a moderate cut of Rs. 10 and the very courteous way in which it was presented. Mr. Bishop might have proved the fact that there was not much of public response to the Department. True, that has been the case very frequently and our lamentations have always been of that strain. But personally, Sir, I believe, wherever I have been, not excluding Travancore, I had the utmost response from the people with whom I have come in contact. I have always had their help and assistance and I do not share that lamentation. I may say that they have been helping and they will help me.

In regard to the travelling, Sir, there is no greater traveller than myself. If I could only be permitted and given the leisure to travel, I should love to be in the wilds of Peermade and Devicolam. Unfortunately, the Police Commissioner here is more or less in the position not merely of the head of the whole State as, for instance, the Inspector-General of Police in Madras; he has to keep in touch with the Secretariat and Government very frequently; and particularly nowadays, when problems are being discussed and threshed out, when great problems such as communal and other political problems are gaining prominence, it is not possible for the Commissioner to get away out of touch with the Government. That has been the chief difficulty. Besides, for a man who has come and taken charge only 8 months ago, of which two months were lost in the Viceregal Visit and the Pallikkettu of the First Princess, the remaining 6 months he had to look into statistics which he could not if he was away from the headquarters. But I can assure the members that I have done a fair amount of travelling which compares favourably with those of my predecessors. So the member and the House may rest assured that I shall be travelling as much as possible; and if only my friend, the Account Officer, will allow me, I shall spend more than the allotment for my travelling allowance. After this assurance, I am sure, the member will withdraw his motion.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

**Motion No. 601.**

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*): സർ, പോലീസ്സുകമ്മീഷണരുടെ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി ഇനത്തിലുള്ള ൨,൭൦൦ രൂപായിൽനിന്നും ൧൦൦ രൂപാ വെട്ടികുറക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഭരണം തൃപ്തികരമല്ലെന്നു കാണിക്കാനാണ്. പോലീസ്സ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മററു എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളെക്കാളും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒന്നാണ്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ കൈവശമാണ് നാട്ടിലേജനങ്ങളുടെ ജീവനും സ്വത്തും സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ നയം സംതൃപ്തമായ വിധത്തിൽ പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുന്നതായി പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു വിശ്വാസമില്ല. അതിനുള്ള കാരണം മറെറാരു മെമ്പർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ പോലീസ്സുകമ്മീഷണരുടെ സഞ്ചാരക്കുറവാണ്. ൧൧൦൭-നേ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു ൧൧൦൮-ൽ പോലീസ്സ ചാർജ്ജ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള കേസ്സുകൾ ശിക്ഷയിൽ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു വളരെ കുറവാണ്. ഈ സംഗതികൊണ്ട് തന്നെ പോലീസ്സിൻെറഭരണം തൃപ്തികരമല്ലെന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. ൧൧൦൭-ലെയും ൧൧൦൮-ലെയും കണക്കുകൾ താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തിനോക്കിയാൽ ഇപ്രകാരം കാണുന്നു:—

No. of grave crimes in 1107...1062
No. of grave crimes in 1108...1102
No. of cognisable crimes in 1107...2206.
No. of cognisable crimes in 1108...2384.
Murders in 1107...87.
Murders in 1108...121.

Percentage of conviction in cognisable crimes fell from 58·1 to 50.3.
Percentage of conviction in grave crimes fell from 89.5 to 88·1.

ഈ കണക്ക് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ അതൃപ്തികരമായ ഭരണത്തെ അല്ലാതെ മറെറന്തിനെയാണ് കാണിക്കുന്നതു് ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**· Is it because these officers do not travel that these difficulties arise?

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*); Exactly.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT.** Otherwise these things will not arise?

**MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*): ചുമതലയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ തൃപ്തികരമായ വിധത്തിൽ കീഴ്‌സിൽബന്ധികളുടെ ജോലികളെ പരിശോധിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള ന്യൂനതകൾ വരാതിരിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. പോലീസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ അറിയുന്നതിന് കമ്മീഷണർക്കു സാധിക്കാതെ വരുന്നു.

[Mr. V. K. Velappan Nair]

ട്രാഫിക്ക് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒട്ടധികം പരാതികൾ കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽപെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ശരിയായ വിധം അന്വേഷിക്കാനും വേണ്ട തീരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കാനും കമ്മീഷണർ ഇതുവരെ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. കൂടാതെ അദ്ദേഹം ഈ നാട്ടിൽ വന്നിട്ടു കുറച്ചു കാലമേ ആയിട്ടുള്ളു എന്നും, അതു കൊണ്ട് ഇവിടത്തെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ശരിക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നും അദ്ദേഹം സമാധാനം പറയുന്നു. ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു് സഞ്ചാരംകൊണ്ട് മാത്രമേ ഈ വക കാര്യങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു എന്നാണ്. നാട്ടിൽ പരിചയമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കൂടുതലായി നാട്ടിൽ സഞ്ചരിച്ചാൽ ആ കുറവ് പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനും തൻമൂലം പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ട അനുകൂലങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തു കൊടുപ്പാനും സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇതിനും പുറമേ അദ്ദേഹം കൂടുതലായി നാട്ടിൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികളോടു അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള അതിരു കവിഞ്ഞ വിശ്വാസം മാറുമായിരുന്നു. പോലീസ്സ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ പററി പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ വളരെ അതൃപ്തി ഉണ്ട്. ഈ അതൃപ്തി പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികളും, പത്രങ്ങളുമാണ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടു വരുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പ്രസ്താവനകളെ പോലീസ്സ കമ്മീഷണർ കാര്യമായി സ്വീകരിച്ചതായി അറിവില്ല. ഈ അഭിപ്രായം മാറണമെങ്കിൽ അദ്ദേഹം കൂടുതലായി യാത്ര ചെയ്യുകയും, പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ തൻെറ കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം അന്വേഷിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുകിൽ മാത്രമേ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. ഒരു പോലീസ്സ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എന്തെങ്കിലും പരാതി ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അതിനെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നതിന് ഡി. എസ്സ്. പി. യെയാണ് കമ്മീഷണർ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു്. ഡി. എസ്സ്. പി. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കു സ്വാധീനമാണെങ്കിൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ പേരിൽ കുററവുമില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെ വരുമ്പോൾ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്ക് നാട്ടിൽ എന്തനീതിയും കാണിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പരാതികളെപ്പററി കമ്മീഷണർ തന്നെ നേരിട്ടന്വേഷിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഞാനീപറയുന്നതെല്ലാം പരമാർത്ഥമാണെന്നു ധരിച്ച് കൂടുതൽ അനുഭാവത്തോടുകൂടി കമ്മീഷണർ പെരുമാറുന്ന പക്ഷം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു പൊതുജനരക്ഷക്കു പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്. ഈ വക കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ പോലീസ്സ കമ്മീഷണർ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Sir, I support the motion. In supporting it, I wish to preface my observations with a reference to the Administration Report for the year 1108. I was trying to see whether the Commissioner of Police had anything to say with regard to the Police Administration for the year 1108. In the report for that year, four important matters are mentioned. The most important, I find, is the last one. It says that the Police Station of Nemom was not transferred to Balaramapuram. It further says that the Chilakkur Station was shifted to the old Customs House at Warkala. Another is the abstention movement, to which a great extent of the attention of the Police was diverted. Further, it says, the floods in Killi, Karamanai and Neyyar rivers which were unprecedentedly high, devastated the bordering places, completely rendering many people homeless and that four lives were lost and damage was caused to live-stock, buildings and food grains. I wish that more important matters were mentioned in the Administration Report of 1108. I tried equally to see whether the Government had to say anything in the matter. I read the report two or three times.

The number of true cases of cognisable crimes under the Penal Code increased from 2,206 in 1107 to 2,384 in 1108. The percentage of conviction of true cases of cognisable crime, excluding nuisance cases and cases in which investigation was refused, fell from 58·12 to 50·3. The number of crimes of the graver kind rose from 1,062 in 1107 to 1,162 in 1108, but the percentage of conviction in these cases fell from 92·4 in 1106 to 89·5 in 1107 and still further to 88·1 in 1108. The number of murders increased from 87 to 121, while there was a decrease of offences under culpable homicide and dacoity. Compared with the previous year, the stolen property recovered showed an improvement being 45 against 33 in 1107. These, Sir, I think, are important events relating to the Police Department, in 1108. I wanted to see whether the head of the department had a reason to offer as to why these important events in the State took place. There is absolutely nothing to be found in any portion of the report.

To my mind, Sir, there are a few reasons as to why the Police administration in the State has been going from bad to worse. In the first place, there is a sort of disintegration in the administration of the Police Department and a want of co-ordination amongst the Police officers. I am referring to the establishment of three independent Police principalities, one managed by the head of the Traffic Section, the other managed by the head of the C. I. D. Branch and the third managed by the head of the regular Police. It would appear that one department or one section of this department is vying with the other in regard to its activities.

First, to speak about the activities of the C. I. D. Sir, our little Sherlock Holmeses are still only aping the well-known sleuths

[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

of Scotland Yard. They are a spy on the district police. They have no respect for citizenship. They have no clear notion regarding the law of private and public rights both of person and property. The result is that we find honesty impeached and all manner of unnecessary and unworthy correspondence increasing; and what happens is that the more respectable citizens have got to submit to a lot of indignities. I scanned the report to see whether any cases of illegal house-search anywhere in the State is mentioned in the report. The report says there was none. I challenge the Commissioner of Police and I maintain that if only the Commissioner of Police would scan the records in his office he will find that half a dozen illegal house-searches have taken place. I refer to the incidents that took place in 1108 at Quilon. There the C. I. D. staff began to send up false reports against all Honourable citizens in Quilon town. What has become of the case that was brought in connection with it? Not a single witness cited by the Police supported the case. Not a single piece of evidence were the Police able to bring forward. If only the Commissioner of Police would carefully scan the records, I am quite sure that all these statements that I have made would be substantiated and supported.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know whether it may not be the case—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: If the member's suggestion is that the Commissioner of Police should scan the records in his office, then these arguments may not be relevant. It will be otherwise if he connects it with the travelling of the Police Commissioner.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): After scanning the report I would request him to travel, come to Quilon and discuss the matter with us when we would be in a position to put him in possession of all the necessary facts.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether it may not be that, because respectable men were involved, the Police were unable to get witnesses?

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): I do not answer the question because it is not relevant.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The member cannot say that the question is not relevant.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): I do not assign reason, but I do not answer the question.

Sir, this sort of activity on the part of the C. I. D. is being extended still further. In the absence of further work on their part, they are made to spy upon the work of the local police and there is a sort of

rivalry which has come into existence and which had led to acrimonious correspondence. One department is trying to retaliate on the other.

There is a third defect, Sir, and that relates to the Traffic Department. The members of the Traffic Department are not under the control of the local police and the local police sit by and see a sort of prosperity under which the Traffic Department are working while they work side by side irrespective of the inclemencies of the weather—

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Order, order. Let him finish his sentence.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): I do not yield because the first bell has gone by and I want to finish my sentence before the second bell goes. If you will allow me half a minute, Sir, I am prepared to answer any question.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I will do what is most useful.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): The members of the local police, Sir, have been observing the members of the Traffic Department growing in prosperity while they, who are exposing themselves to the inclemencies of the weather and have to face dangers and risk even their own lives, are starving. On the other hand, the members of the Traffic Department clothed only in Police garb and looking as police-like as the underlings of the Trivandrum Municipality—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Now Mr. Elenkath may put his question.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member—

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): I am in an incomplete sentence and it will stand to my discredit if I do not finish it.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): I stood up in obedience to the Chair. May I know from the member whether he is of the opinion that the prosperity enjoyed by the Traffic Department should be extended to the other officers in the Police Department?

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Sir, I will complete my sentence and at the same time answer his question.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: All that you can do is to answer his question. If you do not propose to do it, you may say so.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Sir, the member's question was whether it was my opinion that other people in the Police Department should go in for a share of the prosperity enjoyed by the members of the Traffic Department. I would not advocate any such thing. On the other hand, Sir,—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You cannot continue your speech, Mr. Krishna Pillai.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): സർ, ഈ സഭയിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തോടു ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. പോലീസ്സുകമ്മീഷണർ ശ്രദ്ധയോടും ഭരണസംബന്ധമായി നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന ന്യൂനതകൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള താല്പര്യത്തോടും കൂടി സഞ്ചരിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ, ഏ. എസ്സ്. പി. സ്ഥാപനം ട്രാഫിക്സ്ഥാപനം കാലസ്ഥിതിക്കനുസരിച്ചു പരിഷ്ക്കരിക്കാൻ വേണ്ട നിർദ്ദേശം ഇതിനകം ഗവൺമെൻറിലേക്കു സമർപ്പിക്കുമായിരുന്നു.

ട്രാഫിക്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുന്നപക്ഷം ൧൧൦൯-ൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറു സംരക്ഷിക്കാൻ ആകെ ൭൫,൩൪൯ രൂപാ ൧൪ ചക്രം ൭ കാശു ചിലവുചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇത്രയും വലുതായ ഒരു സംഖ്യ വിനിയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിനു അനുസരണമായ സൽഫലം നമ്മുടെ സ്റ്റേറ്റിനു കിട്ടീട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണു്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ വരവു ചിലവുകളെ വിശദീകരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കണക്കു ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാം. ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്ന കണക്കു ൧൧൦൮-നേയും ൧൧൦൯-നേയും തമ്മിൽ താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയാണു പോകുന്നതു്. ൧൧൦൮ ൽ ആകപ്പാടെ റജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ബസ്സുകളുടെ എണ്ണം ൭൯-ം ൧൧൦൯-ൽ റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ബസ്സുകളുടെ എണ്ണം ൪൧-ം, ൧൧൦൮-ൽ ആകെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ലൈസൻസ്സുകൾ ൩,൦൪൬-ം ൧൧൦൯-ൽ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ലൈസൻസ്സുകൾ ൭,൦൩൩-ം ആണ്. ൧൧൦൮ ൽ ആകെയുള്ള വരവു ൩൪,൫൯൪ രൂപായും, ൧൧൦൯-ൽ ആകെയുള്ള വരവ് ൩൦,൦൨൯ രൂപായുമാണ്. ബസ്സിൽനിന്നു മാത്രമുള്ള വരവ് ൧൧൦൮-ൽ ൫൦,൯൭൦ രൂപായും ൧൧൦൯-ൽ ൨൬,൭൧൭ രൂപാ ൧൦ ചക്രവുമാണ്. ഇതിൽനിന്നു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിലെ വരവ് നാൾക്കുനാൾ സാരതരമായി കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു കാണാം. ഇതേ കാരണംകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ ഈ ട്രാഫിക് വകുപ്പു പ്രത്യേകമായി സംരക്ഷിച്ചുപോരേണ്ടയാവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണു എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ വകുപ്പിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുള്ള അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൻെറ ൨൭-ാം പുറം നോക്കുക.

"The Traffic Section as a separate unit has been of recent origin. Opinion is somewhat divided as to the success of the present organisation of the department. It certainly has defects, and perhaps even calls for another re-organisation. For instance, from a casual observation of barely three weeks of experience, one could see that the control over matters traffic of the Police Station, which is the ultimate unit of all police activity, is reduced to zero; and a water-tight compartment system instead of a co-ordinate and comprehensive system has perhaps sprung up.

As I have, however, not studied the system in detail yet, I refrain from making any comments. The question, however, is one which demands attention."

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: This is not relevant.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): കമ്മീഷണർ ശരിയായവിധം സർക്കീട്ടുചെയ്തിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഈ കാലത്തിനകം ട്രാഫിക് വകുപ്പുസംബന്ധമായുണ്ടാകുന്ന ദൂഷ്യങ്ങൾക്ക പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ കഴിയുമായിരുന്നു.

ഉൽകൃഷ്ടവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളവരും കുടുംബസ്ഥിതിയുള്ളവരും കൃത്യനിഷ്ഠയോടുകൂടി ഉദ്യോഗകൃത്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നവരുമായ ആളുകൾക്ക ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പ്രായേണ പ്രോത്സാഹനം ലഭിച്ചുവരുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവർക്ക കൂടുതലായി ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകേണ്ടതു രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തിന ആവശ്യമാണ്. യാതൊരു നിലയും വിലയും ശരിയായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും ഇല്ലാത്ത ആളുകളെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ട്രാഫിക്കുവകുപ്പിൽ നിയമനംകൊടുത്തു പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ ആകെയുള്ള ഏഴ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടന്മാൾക്ക് അവരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിനുംപുറമെ ബസ്സുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനായി പ്രതിമാസം ൫൦ രൂ ൦ കൊടുക്കുന്നു. ട്രാഫിക്സംബന്ധമായജോലികൾ ചെയ്യാനാണ ശമ്പളംകൊടുക്കുന്നത്. അതിനുംപുറമേ ഔദ്യോഗികമായ കൃത്യങ്ങളുടെ വ്യാപ്തിയിൽപ്പെട്ട ബസ്സുപരിശോധനയ്ക്കായി വീണ്ടും ഇങ്ങനെ ൫൦ രൂപാകൂടി പ്രത്യേകപ്രതിഫലമായി കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ഒരാവശ്യവും ഞാൻ കാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ നയം ശരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ല. പൊതുമുതൽ ഈവിധം ദുർവിനിയോഗം ചെയ്യുന്നതു ആക്ഷേപാർഹമാണ്. ഈ ഏർപ്പാടു ഉടനടി നിറുത്തുകയും ട്രാഫിക്കുവകുപ്പു നിറുത്തി പൊതുഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിൽ ഉടനടി ലയിപ്പിക്കുകയുംചെയ്യേണ്ടതു അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not think that is relevant.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): കമ്മീഷണർ ശരിയായി സർക്കീട്ട്ചെയ്തിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഇതിൻെറ ആവശ്യം നേരിടുകയില്ലെന്നു പറയുകയാണ്.

രണ്ടാമതായി പറയാനുള്ളതു് ഏ. എസ്. പി. സ്റ്റാഫിനെപ്പററിയാണ്. ഈ ഏ. എസ്സ്. പി സ്റ്റാഫ് നിറുത്തണമെന്നു വളരെക്കാലമായി നിയമസഭയിൽ വാദങ്ങൾ നടക്കുകയും ചിലപ്പോഴെല്ലാം നിറുത്തൽചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള നിശ്ചയം പാസ്സാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** I do not see the connection between the Assistant Superintendents of Police and this motion .

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഏ. എസ്. പി. സ്റ്റാഫ് നിറുത്തണമെന്നു പല വർഷക്കാലമായി തുടരെ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ വാദിച്ചിട്ടും യാതൊരു ഫലവും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിനു ഗവണ്മെന്റു പറയാറുള്ള സമാധാനങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്ന് ഒരു ഡി. എസ്. പി. ക്കുള്ള അധികാരാതിർത്തിസ്ഥലം കൂടുതലായതുകൊണ്ടു ഏ. എസ്. പി. കൂടി ഇല്ലാതെ സമാധാനപരിപാലനം ശരിയായ നിലയിൽ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നാണ്. മറെറാരു കാരണം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടെ അനാശാസ്യമായ നടപടികളെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുന്നതിനു ഏ. എസ്. പി. മാർകൂടി വേണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലെപ്പോലെ ഇവിടെയും ഹെഡ്ക്വാർട്ടേഴ്സിൽ ഉള്ള സബ്ഡിവിഷൻ ഏ. എസ്. പി. മാരെയെങ്കിലും ഉടനടി കുറച്ചു ഡി. എസ്. പി. തന്നെ ആ സബ്ഡിവിഷനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഏ. എസ്. പി. യുടേയും ചാർജ് വഹിക്കുകയും ആ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിലുള്ള മററു സബ്ഡിവിഷൻ ഏ. എസ്. പി. മാരുടെ മേൽനോട്ടം വഹിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു കൂടുതൽ ഉത്തമമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : By way of explanation, I may say that in British India it is going out and the posts of the D. S. P's alone are maintained.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : That is not a personal explanation. It is an argument that can be placed before the House.

Nothing more about A. S. P's will be allowed.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : അനേകനാളായി ഈ വിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വാദപ്രതിവാദം ചെയ്യുകയും, ഇവിടത്തെ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ഈ സ്റ്റാഫ് ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു പറയുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടും യാതൊരു ഫലവും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു പോലീസുകമ്മീഷണർ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള ഒരു കമ്മററിയെ നിയമിച്ചു ഈ സ്റ്റാഫ് ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ ഇല്ലയോ എന്നു അന്വേഷിച്ചു ഒരു തീരുമാനം വരുത്തേണ്ട കാലം അത്യാസന്നമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അനാവശ്യമായ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഇനിയെങ്കിലും നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നു ഉണർന്നു പ്രവർത്തിക്കാത്തപക്ഷം ആയതു വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണ്. ഈ സംഗതികൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ സത്വരശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനായി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Sir, I rise to support the motion. I wish to bring to the attention of Government only one point which is of fundamental importance. I do so, not because I have not anything else to say about the working of the department, but because of the limited time at my disposal. I wish to stress this point a bit because it is of fundamental importance in police administration.

Sir, with the advent of the new Commissioner of Police, there has come about a thorough change in the attitude of the subordinates of the Police Department. They feel an inordinate sense of security. I do not know the reason for this sudden change. But there it is. Even before the advent of the present Commissioner, it was well known that the higher officers in the department were too eager to secure their subordinates from punishments, whatever their actions might have been. But now that policy seems to be adopted with re-doubled force.

I have heard from police officers themselves that their new Commissioner will always protect them; and according to his subordinates, with scanty information, he, the Commissioner, is so clever at correspondence that he can convince Government of anything and bring out his subordinates scot-free. I have heard, Sir, his subordinates eulogising his fluency, his command of language and his knowledge of Shakespeare. I am acquainting the House with all the truth, Sir.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The Police Commissioner's knowledge of Shakespeare is not relevant.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): It is relevant, Sir, in this way. It describes the mental attitude of the subordinates of the department. I am putting forward the whole story as I know it. The fact is, the subordinates in the department believe, rightly or wrongly, that the Commissioner will pat them on the back, whatever they might do.

I shall point out only one instance for the consideration of the House and I am done. In the town of Quilon, a particular incident took place in which one of the members of the Sri Chitra State Council was brutally assaulted in the year of grace 1934. The case in connection with that is still going on.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether he can refer to cases while the motion is on travelling allowance?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I am not referring to the case at all, Sir. I know it.

Sir, there existed a feeling of panic in the town of Quilon. I represented these matters to the then head of the administration, Mr. Austin, who very generously took prompt action on it. The Dewan heard our complaint, sympathised with us and generously came to our help. Some time after, on this very same matter, I had the—shall I say misfortune—no, I am not going to say that—for, I have still some hope left in me,—let me say I had the painful necessity of representing on the same matter to the new Commissioner of Police. Myself, along

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

with the complainant in the case referred to above, went to the Inspector of Police, Quilon Town, and represented to him that in the court compound a lot of intimidation and rowdyism was going on and that he must himself go over to the place that day and put an end to this state of affairs. The Inspector promised to do so.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): With the complainant ?

**MR. K. KUJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Yes, and on the promised day an old shrivelled-up constable was sent in his stead. I went to the Commissioner and pointed out to him these things—I did not speak against the constable or against the Inspector. I told him the terrible state of things there, and begged of him to interfere and do something. I never wanted the Inspector to be punished. I requested that the Inspector may be transferred to a place more congenial to him, or he may be screwed up so that he might do his duty. Some weeks passed away and I went to Quilon and I had been near the Magistrate Court.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You are stating very much.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): There is much in it, Sir. I would not have laboured so much, or wasted my lungs, had it not been a matter of such fundamental importance.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You have got just half a minute more.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Sir, I heard that the Inspector of Police was boasting that some M. L. As. went and reported something to the Commissioner against him. But the Commissioner paid no heed to it, and that, though he wanted a transfer, that will not be given because the M. L. A's. might think that it is because of their complaint that the Inspector was transferred, and so on and so forth.

It was reported that the Inspector was going about and telling openly that he is not going to take any action, since we took the matter to the Commissioner of Police. This spirit. Sir, I submit, is dangerous to the peace and tranquility of the State. It will further detract the faith of the public in police administration. It will mean that a subordinate can do anything, and if you incur his displeasure you forfeit your right for the protection of the law. I may with humility submit, Sir, that we are people of some little consequence in Quilon ; we have some little stake in the country; and if this is the fate of our representations if they are to be thrown to the winds like this, then I submit, Sir, that very few people will have the tenacity to make any complaints against the subordinates of the Police Department.

**MR. R RAMAN PILLAI** (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade II*): സർ, പോലീസുകമ്മീഷണരുടെ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടിയിൽ നിന്നും ൫൦ രൂപാവെട്ടിക്കുറക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിൎക്കുന്നു. കമ്മീഷണർ സ

ഞ്ചരിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടെ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കുദോഷംവരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു കൊണ്ടാണു് ഈ തുകവെട്ടികുറക്കണമെന്നുപറയുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്കമ്മീഷണർസഞ്ചരിച്ചാൽ അതിയായ ദോഷംനേരിടുമെന്നാണു്. ഇവിടെഒരു സ്നേഹിതൻ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി പോലീസുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ അഭ്യസ്ഥവിദ്യരേക്കൂടുതലായി നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു. അടുത്തകാലത്തു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിയമിച്ച ഒരു ബി എ. ക്കാരൻെറ കഠോര കൃത്യങ്ങളേപററി, ഉള്ള കാര്യം ഇല്ലെന്നാക്കിയതിനേപററി, പട്ടാപ്പകൽ പട്ടണത്തിൽചെയ്ത ഒരു കൊലകേസ്സ് ഇല്ലാതാക്കിയതിനേപററി പോലീസ്സുകമ്മീഷണരോടു പറയാൻ ചെന്നപ്പോഴും ഇപ്പോഴും എനിക്കുകാണാനും സംസാരിക്കാനും അവസരമില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ഞങ്ങൾക്കുകണ്ടു സംസാരിക്കാൻഅനുവാദംതന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു കമ്മീഷണർനാട്ടിൽ നടന്നു് പോലീസ്സു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരെ കൂടുതൽ ചീത്തആക്കരുതെന്നാണു് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു്. ഇത്രയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെഎതിർക്കുന്നു.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Sir, I must say frankly that a little before I did not feel called upon to speak on this motion; but now, Sir, as a result of some remarks from certain members on this side of the House, I feel, I must give out frankly my opinion.

Sir, at the very outset, I may equally assert, I too have found a distinct change and that change is certainly for the better and not for the worse ever since the new Commissioner took charge of the department. Perhaps it may be his knowledge of Shakespeare (as satirically referred to) or his wide experience in British India or for that matter his general culture coupled with his training in Scotland Yard that is responsible for this distinct change for the better in the Department. And it is in the knowledge of the members here, Sir, that the department has been worked in a manner which in so short a time has come to be felt and appreciated when compared with the past one. The Traffic Branch permitted only one company to run their service buses in a particular line of traffic for the last few years and refused other service bus owners to ply their vehicles in that line, so much so it became a monopoly for the former company. After the present Commissioner took charge, that monopoly has been broken and as a result the Syndicate and other buses are also permitted to ply for hire in the above service route. I ask, Sir, if it be his deep study of Shakespeare, or his wide experience in British service that condemned the unjustifiable monopoly hitherto given to a single individual proprietor of a company and allowed the just claims of others as well and thus vindicated fairness and justice in the Department.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Who was tolerating that monopoly?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: He only talks of what took some years ago.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Sir, I am only pointing out that the present Commissioner has begun to correct the vagaries of the Traffic Branch. It is only a week ago that the above order was passed. Perhaps it may not have taken such a long time to appreciate the justice of the claims of the other people who are now at least satisfied.

One more instance in which the present Commissioner conducted himself worthy of his position. There was a coldblooded murder recently at Nagercoil within a college compound. The Police Commissioner came immediately to the spot with the D. S. P. and went in hot pursuit of the investigation of the case. He went round the scene of occurrence, inquired of some people and gave to the local Inspector instructions and directions as to the further investigation, as a result of which prompt arrests were made and the case has been charge-sheeted. It is this kind of Police vigilance on the part of the Commissioner, a thing not known before, that has come to be widely appreciated. Perhaps it may be Shakespearean culture that abhorred the above murder right in the midst of the seat of learning, namely, the College compound that made him run to the spot and promptly secure arrest of alleged offenders. I ask, Sir, if it is not a distinct change for the better and I only wish that his work and achievements will not be viewed in this manner un-understandable and un-appreciated. The public know it and recognise it, and this House may not come to a wrong conclusion, without facts and foundation.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): We have an excellent and experienced Indian Police Officer who has got an all-India reputation as police officer at the head of our Police Department. Sir, his honesty, his merit, his ability, his capacity, his affability, his everything goes——

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: As far as possible, personal attributes should be avoided, not that you may not refer to it at all. That will make arguments rather difficult.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I was just referring to the good qualities of the officer, Sir, and not to the bad qualities.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The Chair is absolutely indifferent whether good or bad things are said. The object is to make the discussion relevant.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, he has promised to us, in this House, that he is prepared to travel; and in this connection, I would simply suggest a few remarks for the guidence and information of the present able Police Commissioner, when he goes on tour. Sir, if he goes on tour to the rural parts, he could find the subordinate officers in his department—I mean the constabulary in this State—are really starving. Their present salary is meagre, nay very poor, and I would request the Commissioner to help them to secure a salary of Rs. 15 to 25.

The next suggestion I would make for the guidance of the Police Commissioner, Sir, is the way in which the Traffic Department is manned and managed today. Sir, there is great trouble and loss, annoyance and vexation on the part of the owners, the drivers, and conductors of buses, due to the working of the Traffic Department. Sir, their rights and their privileges are tampered with or overridden by the head of the Traffic Department. Their certificates of registration and licenses and their badges are mercilessly and unreasonably and unjustly taken away and cancelled. This sort of inflicting haphazard punishments shall not be tolerated and permitted any longer. So my suggestion is not to see that the Traffic Department is abolished and is connected with the main Police Department, but my suggestion is to see that the whole staff appointed to look after the management of the Traffic Department of the State is controlled and guided and advised by a Board consisting of the Commissioner of Police, the Traffic Superintendent, one member from the Assembly, one member from the State Council and one member from the owners of the motor buses.

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, we have heard now very different views, some of them diametrically opposed to each other. There are very many myths in this world and one of these myths and superstitions is that which is attributed to me, of acquaintance with the works of that man, if he ever existed, who is called Shakespeare. I regret that that is one of the authors whom I have perhaps read the least. That is that.

Now I shall take up first the remarks of the member from Quilon, as the member spoke with a certain amount of feeling and vehemence. It is perfectly true that he came and complained to me. I am not saying this as an excuse, for excusing oneself is accusing oneself.

The member from Quilon came and complained to me about a certain Inspector and the complaint, so far as I could understand, was that the particular Inspector was rude. That is what I was able to understand.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Are we concerned about the conversations that took place between the Honorable member and the Commissioner of Police?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Let us see.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I did not say that he was rude. I only wanted a transfer for him in the interests of public peace for which he is responsible.

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Transfer was indeed asked for; and the matter was properly dealt with.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Do you generally allow people to come and speak about transfers and such other things?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Willy-nilly it is really forced on us. Well, I took prompt action and I am not responsible, Sir, for the canards that are floated outside about

[Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar.]

the action taken by me. It is just like a schoolboy who, after receiving a severe caning from his Headmaster, comes out of the room and says that he was given sweets. If this young man after the action taken by me went out and said that he was given sweets, I am not responsible for it. If the Honorable member is credulous enough to believe that, I cannot help. I shall not labour the point any further.

Now with regard to the criticism that people have lost confidence in the Police because of the insufficiency of my travelling, I do not know Sir, if that would in any way contribute to bringing about more confidence among the people. Confidence has to be instilled not in this manner but by seeing that the Police officers do their duty irrespective of any other consideration except a strict discharge of duty. With regard to the point that was made out that the subordinates have now implicit confidence in their Commissioner, I certainly think, Sir, it is a compliment to me. This confidence is born of the knowledge that subordinates would not be victimised, but that they would be punished and chastised whenever they are found to misbehave. Victimisation is one thing and punishment is another. Punishment is not really a remedy. Just to exemplify this, I may give an illustration. Here is a guard, who has to be alert, mounted on a treausury or a sub-jail. Now which is the better method of administration, I ask? Is it by giving stealthy visits merely to catch the man sleeping or by sitting tight on your immediate subordinate and making him regularly check the guard so that that guard will not be permitted to go to sleep? Which is the better method I again ask? Sir, the old-fangled idea of keeping vigilance by sneaking over a sleeping sentry is gone by. The new idea is that we do not let him sleep at all. We must keep strict control over our immediate subordinate so that the last man will be made to work by his immediate superior in turn. It is only if I sit tight upon my immediate subordinate that he will sit tight upon his subordinates. That is the sort of control which, as I understand, a Commissioner of Police ought to exercise. It is that which I have been trying to do. Honorable members should remember that the Police is a force of the Government the members of which cater almost every day and every hour to the needs of the public. It is a force that is therefore assailed and is open to attack from all sides. Bearing this in mind, if Honorable members would carefully go into the details of every case before complaints are launched in a hurry, I feel sure there would be better understanding between the Police and the public.

One word more, Sir, before I finish. The Police no doubt will be very unpopular for some time. I shall only read some extracts from the evidence of Sir Francis Griffith, before the Round Table Conference, about decipline.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Whose evidence is that?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): This is an extract from the evidence given before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms in answer to question No. 1410 put by Mr. Jayakar to Sir Francis Griffith concerning the Indian Police. "I do not believe" said Sir Francis, "that the Police will become really thoroughly popular until they become more or less inefficient because what is wanted in India is a police force that is not rigid but a police force that will bow to the desires of persons who want them to do things. That is my belief." Well, Sir, this was before the Round Table Conference.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Is it applicable to Travancore?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): *Mutatis mutandis.*

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That is a matter of opinion. Knowledge of human natures is applicable to Travancore as well as to British India.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Are they not applicable in western countries?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Certainly they are applicable. That is just what we are now quarreling about.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether the Police in the western countries are popular or unpopular?

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Do you accept the suggestion that a Police becomes more unpopular if it is more efficient?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): It is not a necessary corollary.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I think that the member has exceeded his time limit.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: There is no time limit. It is solely dependent on the discretion of the Chair. I allow the Government member one minute more.

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): I shall not keep you long. Here again, there is an answer to question No. 1427 put by Mr. Joshi to the same officer at the Round Table Conference. "In any administrative scheme, if orders are given with a particular stress on an immediate subordinate, the direct result of that order is on the last man in the field".

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: May I remind you that you are having too many quotations?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): No Sir, it is only a continuation.

"In any administrative scheme if orders are given by one man to people who are not immediately below him but below somebody else at least between him and them, obviously, the whole administrative machinery must suffer."

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*) : May I know from the member what Shakespeare says on this point ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I don't permit such questions to be asked. Shakespeare's authority, though very valuable, is not absolutely necessary here.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : I rise to oppose the motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Mr. Elenkath you have got only two minutes. At 3-30 the Demand will have to be voted upon.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) : I do not quite see any validity in the points raised by the members who spoke in support of the motion. The Commissioner said that it is only 8 months since he entered Travancore service and six months since he properly took up the reins of his office and to say that the department has gone down in efficiency, without proving it, does not savour sound judgment. One of my friends who supported the motion told us that under the new Commissioner his subordinates feel a sense of security. This feeling has prompted many an officer in the department to commit many mischiefs and that the Commissioner dealt with these officers in a patronising manner without going seriously into the allegations. I would not congratulate the Commissisoner if he unreasonably pats his subordinates against whom complaints are made. But at the same time he should not take to task and mete out punishment to every allegation made against responsible and well-educated subordinates under him. To do so would be to tamper unnecessarily with the security of honest and able subordinates who may fail to please everyone. There are, in the department, able, energetic and educated young men against whom allegations are made by responsible non-officials. To side with one party and to decide the case in a haphazard manner is always dangerous. I should only urge upon the authorities concerned that such matters should not be disposed of before due deliberation and before going into the pros and cons of specific allegations. The time spent on such investigation cannot be supposed to be time wasted or delay unwarranted.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : The mover has not replied. The official member has no chance of speech again. The discussions are still going on. But the time allotted for the discussion of the Demand expires now. I will have to put the total grant for vote at 3-30.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Sir, the motion has to be put to the vote.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put the motion to the House. Those who are in favour of the motion will please raise their hands.

The motion is lost.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : Sir, I demand a poll.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Yes.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

AYES—18.

1 Mr. K. C. Abraham
2 ,, V. T. Chacko
3 ,, P. Chidambaram Pillai
4 ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan
5 ,, T. C. Joseph
6 ,, K. P. Krishna Menon
7 ,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
8 ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai
9 ,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
10 Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
11 ,, M. N. Nair
12 ,, P. K. Narayana Pillai
13 ,, Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
14 ,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
15 ,, A. Thanu Pillai
16 ,, P. K. Thomas
17 ,, V. K. Velappan Nair
18 ,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

NOES—33.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar
3 ,, K. R. Elenkath
4 ,, Antony George
5 ,, K. George
6 Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony
7 Mr. M. Mahomed Haneef
8 ,, S. J. Nair
9 ,, T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri
10 ,, N. John Joseph
11 ,, J. M. Joseph
12 ,, K. C. Karunakaran
13 ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri
14 ,, T. Krishna Pillai
15 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
16 Mr. E. K. Kunjuraman
17 ,, K. M. Kuriakose
18 Mr. C. O. Madhavan
19 ,, K. Mahomed
20 Srimati T. Narayani Amma
21 Mr. G. Nilakantan
22 ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai
23 ,, S. Nilakanta Pillai
24 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
25 Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar
26 Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
27 ,, V. Ramakrishna Panickar
28 ,, R. Raman Pillai
29 Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
30 Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai
31 ,, R. M. Statham
32 ,, T. C. Thommen
33 ,, G. B. E. Truscott

NEUTRALS—14.

1 Mr. T. K. Alexander
2 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)
3 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)
4 ,, M. K. Janardhana Kamath
5 ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai
6 ,, C. V. Kunjuraman
7 Mr. M. K. Madhavan Pillai
8 ,, P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad
9 ,, K. A. Narayana Pillai
10 ,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
11 ,, K. Padmanabhan
12 ,, K. Sankaran
13 ,, S. Thiraviam Nadar
14 ,, N. E. Varughese

The motion was declared lost.

*Motions Nos. 602 to 659.*

The following motions lapsed on account of time-limit :—

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

602. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

603. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

604. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR S. J. NAIR :

605. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

606. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Rs. 10.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKER :

607. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. T. K. VELAPPAN NAIR :

608. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Rs. 10.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI:

609. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,464 for Commissioner by Rs. 10.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

610. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,464 for Commissioner by Rs. 10.

MR. M. N. NAIR :

*611. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,464 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR :

612 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,464 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

613. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,464 for Commissioner by Re 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

614. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,464 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

615. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,464 for Commissioner by Rs 10.

MR. K. MAHOMED :

616. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,464 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

617. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,464 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

*618. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 46,381 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :

*619. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,051 for Commissioner by Rs. 10.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

*620. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,051 for Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

621. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,325 for District Superintendents by Rs. 100.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

622. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,325 for District Superintendents by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

623. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,325 for District Superintendents by Rs. 5.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI :

624. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,325 for District Superintendents by Rs. 3,600.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :

625. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,715 for Assistant Superintendents by Rs. 8,357½.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI :

626 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,715 for Assistant Superintendents by Rs. 14,315.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

627. To omit the allotment of Rs 16,715 for Assistant Superintendents.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

628. To omit the allotment of Rs. 16,715 for Assistant Superintendents.

MR A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

629. To omit the allotment of Rs. 16,715 for Assistant Superintendents.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

630. To omit the allotment of Rs. 16,715 for Assistant Superintendents.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

631. To omit the allotment of Rs. 16,715 for Assistant Superintendents.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR :

632. To omit the allotment of Rs. 16,715 for Assistant Superintendents.

MR. K. MAHOMED :

633. To omit the allotment of Rs. 16,715 for Assistant Superintendents.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

634. To omit the allotment of Rs. 16,715 for Assistant Superintendents.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

635. To omit the allotment of Rs. 16,715 for Assistant Superintendents

MR. S. J. NAIR :

636. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,815 for 1st grade Traffic Inspectors by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

637. To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,083 for local allowances to Traffic Inspectors.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :

638. To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,083 for local allowances to Traffic Inspectors.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

639. To omit the allotment of Rs. 8,072 for Traffic Inspectors and local allowances.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

640. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,200 for Bus Examination allowances to the Traffic Inspectors by Rs. 10.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI ;

641, To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,200 for Bus Examination allowances to the Traffic Inspectors.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

642. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,200 for Bus Examination allowances to the Traffic Inspectors.

MR. K. SANKARAN :

643. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,200 for Bus Examination allowances to the Traffic Inspectors.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI :

644. To omit the allotment of Rs. 660 for duty allowance to C. I. D. Inspectors.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

645. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,300 for temporary Assistant Superintendent, C. I. D., etc.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI:

646. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,300 for temporary Assistant Superintendent, C. I. D. etc.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

647. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,300 for temporary Assistant Superintendent, C. I. D. etc.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

648. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,44,830 for salaries by Rs. 1,620.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON;

649. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,44,830 for salaries by Rs. 16,715.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI:

650. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,289 for clerks and peons in the Assistant Superintendent's Offices.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH;

651. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,10,679 for Constabulary by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN:

652. To reduce the allotment of Rs 4,17,527 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI:

653. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,69,758 for District Police by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

654. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,70,258 for District Police by Re. 1.

MR. V. T. CHACKO:

655. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,70,258 for District Police by Re. 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI:

656. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7,15,222 under Demand X by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

657. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7,15,222 under Demand X by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN:

658. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7,15,222 under Demand X by Rs. 5.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA:

659. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7,15,222 under Demand X by Re. 1.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I put Demand X—Police, for Rs. 7,15,222 to the vote of the House.

The demand was passed and the grant made.

## DEMAND XI—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 10,62,894 under Demand XI—Administration of Justice.

**Motion No. 660.**

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,200 for the pay of Registrar by Re. 1 to point out the urgency of confirming the Munsiff's Court at Nedumangad.

Sir, the people of Nedumangad have been urging and agitating for the last 25 years the need for the starting of a Munsiff's Court there. Accordingly a Magistrate—Munsiff's court was started in Nedumangad in the year 1103 as a temporary measure. Subsequently, due to the

heavy nature of the working of the Court, the Munsiff was divested of his magisterial powers and the Court was reduced to a Munsiff's Court. But that Court remains there even now as a temporary one. It ought to have been confirmed there long, long ago.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** The allotment of Rs. 4,200 is the salary for the Registrar. The point raised shows the urgency of confirming the Temporary Munsiff's Court at Nedumangad. What has the Registrar to do with the confirmation of the Court? It ought to have been done by the Judges of the High Court.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, if only the High Court Registrar collected the necessary statistics regarding the cases that are filed in the Court and that are pending there and also placed the several memorials and petitions sent up to High Court and the Government urging the need and necessity of confirming the Munsiff's Court there, before their Honours the Judges of the High Court, they would have recommended the confirmation of the Court to the Government; and the Government in their turn would have confirmed the Court at Nedumangad long long ago. This the Registrar has either failed or refused to do. Hence I submit that the motion reducing the salary of the Registrar by Re. 1 is in order.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** Then your contention is that the Registrar ought to have submitted before the Honourable Judges the memorials and petitions submitted for the confirmation of the Court and collected statistics of the cases filed and pending there.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Yes, Sir. That is my contention.

**MR E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, a point of order. Is the member prepared to state positively that the Registrar has not done this?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, the Honourable member has misunderstood me and he is unnecessarily interrupting me.

**MR E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): I am very sorry. That is the difficulty. He is not properly understood.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether it is the duty of the Registrar or the Manager to bring these facts to the notice of the High Court? Sir, I wish to know what can be discussed under this motion. Should it not be something pertaining to the Registrar?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** You are making a speech on a point of order. Mr. Thanu Pillai is certainly entitled to put the point of order and that point of order is whether Mr. S. J. Nair could be allowed to go on with his motion.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, one word by way of personal explanation. More than once I raised a point of order like this, but no definite ruling was given.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** The point of order Mr. Thanu Pillai raised now as well as on previous occasions is irrelevant.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, the present discussion is allowed on a motion to reduce the allotment for the pay of the Registrar. I am sorry I am not able to understand the principle underlying the rulings.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: So far as the conduct of business is concerned, the Chair is the final authority. Power is given to the Chair by the law to dispose of points of order. Mr. Thanu Pillai has raised a question. He asked what is the principle that underlies the discussion. The Chair is invested with a certain discretion in conformity with the law. There cannot be any hard and fast rule. The rule which I now pass is that the Chair has to be satisfied as to the relevancy of a particular motion and the ground upon which that motion is made. That is the only general principle that arises. Mr. S. J. Nair is in order and he may proceed.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, the people of Nedumangad taluk have been agitating and agitating and petitioning and petitioning to the authorities concerned that the Munsiff's Court started at Nedumangad be made permanent there. The area of the taluk is 366·04 sq. miles and the population 1,57,393. The rank of the taluk amongst the other taluks in the State in point of area is 7th and in point of population 19th. We have not got sufficient means of communication also. The number of cases filed and pending before the Court is more than sufficient to confirm the Court there. Up to 20-11-1109, 688 original suits and 600 small cause suits have been filed in the Court. There are heavy arrears and also very many execution cases pending there.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I know from the member from where he got the number of the suits filed up to 20-11-1109?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I am a practising lawyer of the Court. It is not at all difficult for me to get at the exact numbers. In order to satisfy the curiosity or the doubt of the Honourable Law Member, I shall assure him that the numbers I have just given out are correct to the very figure.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The question is whether the member takes up the responsibility as to the correctness or otherwise of the figures. Since he does so, the figures may be accepted.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): It is a pity of pities that the authorities are not inclined to satisfy this our humble and simple demand, which is our bare necessity. We could not go on without a Court. Already the Court is there. But it is a temporary one. There is plenty of work for the Court. But it is not yet confirmed. There is the urgent necessity for a permanent Munsiff's Court at Nedumangad. So my submission on behalf of the people of the Nedumangad taluk is that the temporary Munsiff's Court there may be confirmed as early as possible.

In this connection, I have got one thing more to submit. Sir, I hear that there is a proposal to shift the additional Munsiff's Court

at Neyyattinkara to Kuzhitturai. If this is true, I would suggest that the Additional Munsiff's Court at Neyyattinkara be shifted to Nedumangad and the Temporary Court at Nedumangad be shifted to Kuzhitturai. At Kuzhitturai a Court is required only as a temporary measure to clear up the pending arrears there. But at Nedumangad we are not satisfied with the existing temporary court.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know whether the people of Nedumangad are really experiencing any difficulty on account of the temporary court not being made permanent?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Yes, Sir, the Temporary Court may at any moment be abolished by the Government without the knowledge of the people. So, in order to secure our cherished desire and to have peace of mind for the people of the taluk that they have got the Court that they desired, it is essential that the Temporary Court be made permanent there or a permanent court be shifted to Nedumangad and thus the demand of people is satisfied. Further there is plenty of work for a permanent Court at Nedumangad including the pending cases the new files and also arrears and execution cases.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Sir, may I know that the arrear or the increase is due to the presence of the present presiding officer?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : No, Sir . that view is not correct. The present presiding officer of the Court at Nedumangad is an able and experienced Munsiff and an excellent gentleman. Sir, my submission is that the Munsiff's Court be made permanent there in the interest of the people of the taluk. Either the present temporary Court should be confirmed there or the Additional Munsiff's Court at Neyyattinkara, which is proposed to be shifted to Kuzhittura, be shifted to Nedumangad and the Temporary Court there be shifted to Kuzhittura.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Is this a deliberate suggestion, Mr. S. J.Nair?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, I am not particular whether the Additional Munsiff's Court at Neyyattinkara is transferred or not. It is immaterial for me. I want to see that our Court is made permanent there. Incidentally I suggested that if the proposal of the shifting of the Additional Munsiff's Court at Neyyattinkara, which is a permanent Court, to Kuzhittura is true, it may be given to us and our Temporary Court be shifted to Kuztithura. That is all. This is only a useful and convenient suggestion I make.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Sir, I oppose this motion. As the mover has stated, the Munsiff's Court at Nedumangad was established as a Temporary Court in 1103 and it is only 6 years since this was done. From information I have collected, it is seen that about 500 suits were filed on an average in the Nedumangad Munsiff's Court.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from where these figures are taken?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: When a statement is half finished, why should you put questions?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Apart from the figures, I may say that the whole question of re-adjustment of the territorial jurisdiction of all the courts and their allocation is under the consideration of the High Court, arising out of the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commissioner. The Law's Delays Commissioner made certain recommendations which were accepted by the High Court. But subsequently, certain changes took place in the Department and it was considered necessary that that recommendation should be revised. For instance, recently, three Village Panchayat Courts were established. Thus there are more courts at present than there were when the Commissioner reported.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Was any of these courts established in Nedumangad?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No. But in Nedumangad, the Munsiff, who was a Magistrate-Munsiff, was divested of his Magisterial functions and there is a full-time Munsiff functioning there now. How many Munsiff's Courts we want, where they should be located and what should be the jurisdiction of each, all these things have now to be considered afresh.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Sir, I rise to support the motion on the ground that several memorials have been submitted for establishing a District Court at Mavelikara and Government have promised to consider this. The Registrar was prompt in the matter of bringing this fact to the attention of the Hon'ble High Court; and if it is seen that the recommedations of the Law's Delays Commissioner has been brought into effect, the grievances of the people of Mavelikara would have been redressed. There was another suggestion that the Tahsildar of Mavelikara may be invested with magisterial powers.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That has nothing to do with this.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): That is only the criminal side of the administration of justice.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I say that has nothing to do with the one at issue.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): It is the criminal side that I am pointing out.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Asan should know that the Munsiffs' Courts deal only with civil cases, whether in Nedumangad or in Mavelikara. Therefore, I think, that point need not be pressed.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I explain my position, Sir?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I am not going to allow. moreover, in this case, I think that it is not relevant.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Just as Mr. S. J. Nair was allowed to explain his position, I may also be allowed to explain my position.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** The Chair might have thought it fit to allow Mr. S. J. Nair to develop certain arguments. But the point raised by Mr. Asan is not relevant. I declare that it is not relevant.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Then I do not speak, Sir.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**; Anybody else?

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): I rise to oppose the motion. The suggestion of Mr. S. J. Nair is that the Additional Court in Neyyattinkara be shifted to Nedumangad and thus the grievances of the Nedumangad people be tried to be mitigated. My submission is that I am not prepared to favour that proposal. Not only that, I am against shifting the Additional Court in Neyyattinkara to Kuzhittura or any other place. I may also request Government to see that this court is made a permanent addition to Neyyattinkara and not shifted to any other place.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know from the member whether he is aware that the pendency of arrears in the Kuzhittura Munsiff's Court is greater than that at Neyyattinkara.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Now, you are bringing in new information.

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): I am not aware of the exact number. But the arrears, so far as it relates to execution are more in Neyyattinkara than in Kuzhittura.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): I regret I have to oppose this motion. For, if this House is to grant its imprimatur to the establishment of any one particular court in any given centre, this House would be deciding the issue with respect to that court without taking into consideration the comparative requirements of other centres. The distribution of courts must depend upon the comparative needs of various localities. It can be decided only on a review of the requirements of different centres.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether the Law's Delays Committee has gone into the question as suggested by him and decided to establish a court at Nedumangad?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzzha I*); That is no answer to what I said. It has recommended the establishment of courts in various centres of the State. What is the more urgent court is the question that we have to consider. Mr. Asan probably is urging the necessity of a District Court at Mavelikara. Mr. S. J. Nair is urging the necessity of establishing a court at Nedumangad. I may be urging the necessity of establishing a court at Ambalapuzha. Therefore, without understanding exactly the comparative urgency of the demand in respect of each centre, it is not quite possible to agree to the demand of Mr. S. J. Nair.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Why not all of us urge together?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): By all means; but Mr. Nair says, 'I want my court, whatever be the fate of other centres.'

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): What prevents the member from advocating——

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: May I now say, with very great reluctance—still I must say— that these questions do not advance the argument. Each person may have his own individual opinion. If a member has got his opinion, let us hear his opinion from him.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I am only submitting, Sir, as I understood the previous ruling from the Chair, I think I shall not be quite irrelevant if I go on agitating for another court.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): The general demand in regard to the requirements of the State should have been pressed, if that were the case. I find much difficulty in supporting the motion as it is advanced in a spirit of isolation. If it is a joint agitation for the establishment of courts with reference to the requirements of each centre, I shall gladly support it.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Is there necessity for more courts at Ambalapuzha?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): There is need only for one. There is none now.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: It is not very strictly relevant.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): The Government member as well as some members on this side of the House who opposed the motion never stated that the court at Nedumangad has not got sufficient work to make it permanent there. One of my friends raised an objection that the Neyyattinkara Additional Munsiff's Court is not to be shifted. I never wanted that court to be shifted from Neyyattinkara. My only request is that the temporary court at Nedumangad may be made permanent there. Last year, this time, while we were discussing the Budget, practically the Government gave me an assurance that our temporary Munsiff's Court at Nedumangad would be made permanent. But unfortunately that promise has not yet been carried out. But anyhow the Government member in a way has given me an assurance that very soon they would look into the matter. In the face of the assurance and also in the hope that the Government would see that the Munsiff's Court at Nedumangad is made permanent as early as possible in the interest of the administration of justice in Nedumangad taluk, I withdraw the motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Does the House grant permission to withdraw the motion?

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

***Motion No. 661.***

The following motion was not moved:—

MR. S. J. NAIR:

661. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for Manager by Re. 1.

**Motion No. 662.**

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, I move, to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for manager by Re. 1, the object of the motion being to discuss the necessity of appointing only practising lawyers as Judicial Officers. Also only lawyers of standing and experience shall be appointed as Sirkar Vakils.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Does the Manager appoint Munsiffs?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : The Manager practically brings to the notice of the authorities the existence of vacancies when they occur. Unless men who have standing and experience in the Bar as lawyers are——

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : So you move it?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : It does not come under "Manager".

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Sir, I rise to a point of order whether, in view of the fact that the Manager has to bring every appointment to the notice of the Registrar and the Registrar in turn to the Judges, this motion is not in order.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : It is not a point of order, but the expression of a doubt. I am not bound to give a ruling as to particular opinions entertained by members. I think it necessary to rule this motion out. The bringing, to the notice of Judges, memorials, petitions and other representations, is the legitimate duty of the Registrar. But the appointment of lawyers as Munsiffs and such like questions are matters of policy which does not originate from a Manager. For that reason, I rule out that motion.

**Motion No. 663.**

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*) : I rise to move for a reduction of Re. 1 out of the allotment of Rs. 7,740 for salaries.

The purpose of my motion is to bring to the notice of this House the extreme desirability of bringing into operation the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commission mentioned in their Report. Special reference has to be made to the change of local jurisdiction indicated in the Report. Whatever may be said in justification of the delay in giving effect to the other recommendations involving financial commitment—

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : A point of order, Sir. I wish to know whether the recommendations of the Committee can be discussed under salaries of officers other than the Justices of the High Court.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : He said the salary of the Registrar and the Manager.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : I wish to know whether that discussion is permissible, because they have nothing to do with the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commission.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The point was mentioned and a ruling was given. But it was mentioned under the salaries of the ministerial officers and the ministerial officers have much to do in the way of taking direct action with respect to the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commission.

**MR. K. P. KRISHNAN MENON** (*Parur*): I cannot find any justification for not giving immediate effect to the recommendations affecting the change of local jurisdiction. The Commissioner must have made elaborate local enquiry and then suggested the change in such jurisdiction. Obviously the suggestions are meant to satisfy the convenience and needs of the people of the respective localities. While not professing to know the details of the necessity of the other local areas which are affected by the Commissioner's recommendations, speaking for Edappalli I have to bring to the notice of Government that it is very necessary to give immediate effect to the change of judicial jurisdiction of Edappalli from Perumpavoor to Parur. In point of convenience of travel for litigants and consequent financial and other advantages, the matter cannot be too strongly pressed on the attention of the House. Sir, I move therefore that necessary action should be taken to change immediately the civil jurisdiction over Edappalli from the Perumpavoor to Parur Munsiff's Court. With these few words I move the motion.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): സർ, കോടതികളുടെ അമാന്തം സഹിക്കവയ്യാതെ വന്നപ്പോൾ നാലഞ്ചു വർഷങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പ് ഒരു Law's Delays Commission ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരുന്നു. ആ കമ്മിഷൻ മുഖാന്തിരം ഏതാനും ചില അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിന്റെ ഫലമായി കമ്മററിയിൽ നിന്നും റിപ്പോർട്ട ഗവണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു സമർപ്പിക്കുകയും അതിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന ചില ശുപാർശകൾ മാത്രം നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തുകയും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. തന്റെ സങ്കടനിവാരണത്തിനായി ഒരു കക്ഷി കോടതിയെ ശരണം പ്രാപിക്കുമ്പോൾ എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ ആ സങ്കടത്തിനു പരിഹാരം കിട്ടുമെന്നാണ് അവൻ കരുതുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ കോടതികയറിയതിന്റെ ശേഷം അവൻ കോടതി കയറിപ്പോയതിൽവച്ചുണ്ടാകുന്ന സങ്കടങ്ങളുടെ പരിഹാരത്തിനായി വേറെവല്ല ആളുകളേയും ആശ്രയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ നടപ്പിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന കോടതികളുടെ അമാന്തം, ഉള്ളവണ്ണംകാണുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, ഇതിൽ പരമായ ഒരമാന്തം യാതൊരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലും ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ല എന്നു പ്രത്യക്ഷമായി കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. എല്ലാഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനേക്കാളും നീതിയും കണിശവും യാതൊരു വല്ലവും കൂടാതെ പാലിക്കുവാൻ കടമയുള്ള ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു ഈവിധം കുഴപ്പം കാണിക്കുന്നതു് ഒരിക്കലും ആശാസ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

നീതിനടത്തികിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള താമസം നീതിയെ സാക്ഷാൽ നിഷേധിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത് എന്നൊരാപ്തവാക്യമുണ്ടു. അതു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഏററവും വാസ്തവമാണെന്നുള്ളത് അനുഭവമായിരിക്കുന്നു. സാധുവായ ഒരു കക്ഷി, തനിക്കു കിട്ടുവാനുള്ള സ്വല്പ സംഖ്യക്കു ഒരു കോടതിയിൽ കയറുന്നപക്ഷം, ഇപ്പോൾ സാധാരണയുണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന നടപടി അനുസരിച്ച്, ഈ പണം ഒരിക്കലും കക്ഷിക്കുകൊടുക്കരുതെന്നുള്ള പ്രതിയുടെ ചിന്താഗതിക്കനുകൂലമായി നീതിന്യായ കോടതികളുടെ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ പ്രതിയെ സഹായിക്കുകയും അങ്ങനെ കക്ഷിക്ക് പണം കിട്ടാൻ വളരെ വിഷമം നേരിടുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. കോടതികളിൽ വരുവാനുള്ള കോർട്ടുഫീസ് വരുത്തുന്നതിൽ അവർ വളരെ കണിശമുള്ളവരായിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നല്ലാതെ സിവിൽ കോർട്ടുഗൈഡിലുള്ളതോ മററു ലാ പുസ്തകങ്ങളിലുള്ളതോ ആയ യാതൊരു ചട്ടങ്ങളും അവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കേസുകളുടെ തീർച്ചക്കായി അനുസരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഒരു കേസ്സിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എത്രമാത്രം അമാന്തം വരുത്തുന്നുണ്ടെന്നറിയണമെങ്കിൽ യാദൃച്ഛികമായി ഒരു കോടതിയിൽ ചെന്ന് ഒരു കേസിൻെറ ഫയലെടുത്തുനോക്കണം. അങ്ങനെ നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം സാധാരണയായി ഏകദേശം നൂറ് അവധിക്കപേക്ഷകൾ ആ ഒററ കേസിനു വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതായികാണാം. ഒരു കോടതിയിലെ ഒരു കേസിനു നൂറുപ്രാവശ്യം അവധിക്കപേക്ഷിക്കുകയും അതിൻെറ ന്യായാന്യായങ്ങളെപ്പററി കോടതിയെ ധരിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന സമയം അവധികൊടുക്കുക എന്നസംഗതി വിട്ട് കേസു തീർച്ചചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഇരുഭാഗത്തെയും തെളിവുകൾ വാങ്ങി വാദംകേട്ട് ആ കേസു തീർച്ചചെയ്യുവാൻ മതിയാകുമായിരുന്നു. എൻെറ അനുഭവത്തിൽ നിന്നും ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നത് ഒരു കേസു എടുത്താൽ ഒന്നാമതായി അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നത് അവധിക്കപേക്ഷയുണ്ടോ എന്നാണ്. ഇത് ഈ കാലസ്ഥിതിക്കു ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയായ ഒരു നടപടിയല്ല. തക്കതായ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ മാത്രമേ അവധിക്കപേക്ഷ അനുവദിക്കാവു എന്നിരിക്കെ (affidavit) സത്യവാങ്മൂലം എന്നൊരു കടലാസ്സുകൂടി ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിൻെറ ന്യായാന്യായത്തെപ്പററി ചിന്തിയ്ക്കാതെ ഉടൻതന്നെ അവധി അനുവദിക്കുന്നു. സിവിൽ കോർട്ടു ഗൈഡിൽ പറയുന്നതനുസരിച്ച് തക്കതായ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ മാത്രമേ അവധികൊടുക്കാവൂ എന്നു ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽനി

[Mr. N. E. Varughese]

ന്നും ഒരു കർശനമായ സർക്കുലർ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ഇന്നു കാണുന്ന കോടതികളുടെ അമാന്തത്തിൽ വലുതായഭാഗം തീർച്ചയായും കുറയുകയും അതു് സാധുക്കളായകക്ഷികൾക്കുവളരെ രക്ഷയായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : സാക്ഷികൾക്കു നടപടി നടത്തുന്നതിനും പ്രമാണങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിച്ചു് കേസ്സിലേക്കു ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതിനുംവേണ്ടി അവധിയ്ക്കപേക്ഷകൊടുത്തു് സമയം വാങ്ങിയ്ക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ അതു് കക്ഷികൾക്കു് വളരെ ഉപദ്രവകരമായി വരുകയില്ലേ?

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : അങ്ങനെയുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ യാതൊരു പ്രമാണവുമില്ലാതെ നിസ്സാരമായി തള്ളിക്കളയുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇതേപ്പററി ഒരു സർക്കുലർ മൂലം മുന്നറിവുകൊടുക്കുകയും ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു പ്രമാണത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി അവധിയ്ക്കപേക്ഷകൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ വളരെ ചുരുക്കമായിട്ടേ കോടതികളിൽ വരുകയുള്ളു എന്നാണു് എൻെറ പൂർണ്ണവിശ്വാസം.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): I am inclined to support the motion before the House. The litigant public in Travancore has been put to considerable hardship on account of the inordinate delay in the administration of justice in various courts. It was with a view to rectify this state of affairs and to find out substantial ways and means to remedy this delay, the Law's Delays Commissioner was appointed. I think that the Commissioner submitted his Report some three or four years ago and it is regrettable that the Government have not yet acted up to those recommendations. Various methods have been suggested by the Law's Delays Commissioner, such as the re-allocation of various courts, and the readjustment of territorial jurisdiction of the various existing courts, and the establishment of new courts in those parts where they are badly in need.

This House to-day, Sir, discussed the motion of Mr. S. J. Nair. His motion was for the confirmation of a Temporary Munsiff's Court in Nedumangad. There are several other places in the State where the need for a Munsiff's Court is equally bad. If the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commissioner were given effect to, this House could have today saved Mr. S. J. Nair's motion. Once again requesting the Government to pay their serious attention to this matter, *i. e.*, to solve the problem raised by the Law's Delays Commissioner I heartily support the motion.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Sir, I rise to support the motion. But it has been a matter for surprise to several of the members of the legal profession, that, even though the Report of the Law's Delays Commission was received by Government a long time back, they have not yet brought it into effect.

Many of the causes of delays pointed out in the Law's Delays Commissioner's Report are, it is universally admitted, not peculiar to Travancore. Remove these evils, is to say the least of it, not to understand the subject at all—the delays and their causes. It is only by that hearty and healthy co-operation between the Government and the High Court that the High Court can do anything appreciable in that direction. The Government, on the other hand, are found in several instances to usurp the powers of the High Court in matters administrative. This undermines the prestige of the High Court and exposes it to attack by the public or their representatives. One thing I may state, and that with all possible emphasis, that it is not in the interests of justice that the representatives of the public should make wanton attacks on the High Court. That Court being the highest court of justice in the State must be permitted to administer justice in the manner and to the extent they deem best in their judgment. Threat of criticism is tantamount to an attempt to deflect the even course of justice from its austere progression along its straight and open path. The confidence of the public in the justice that they obtain is the foundation on which the fabric of society is constructed and maintained. An attack on the judiciary, especially of the High Court, which is the fountain head of all justice in our State, is an injury done to the people, more than an insult offered to that noble institution. It creates panic in the public mind, it breeds contempt of lawful authority, it creates incalculable injury by lowering us in the estimation of ourselves and that of others.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The member is out of order, because this Assembly did not advert to this subject.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Sir, I was present here throughout the Session. From 12 'o clock on 9-12-1109, I was listening to the speeches of some Honourable members of this House and it pained me to hear some responsible members impeaching the integrity of the High Court.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Does it not conform to the law?

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Sir, it has been said that even though under Section 27 of the Legislative Reforms Regulation, no action shall be maintained against any member in the Assembly for anything said or done in the Assembly, it has been ruled that that privilege is not absolute, but always controlled by good sense and decency. If that is so, is not public interest a more paramount restriction on the liberty of speech of the Honourable members of this House?

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, is there any privilege that cannot be controlled by good sense and decency?

**MR PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*) : Yes, as far as the Statute is concerned, Sir, the privilege is absolute. So far as public interest is concerned, the speaker is to qualify his privilege even though he is immune from proceedings in contempt.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Absolutely out of order. The only question before the Chair now is as to how the Law's Delays Commission Report is to be worked out.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*) : That is to be achieved not by condemning the High Court. If Government would only accept and act up to the spirit of the recommendations in the Report, delays in law would be avoided. The public as well as their representatives here are bound in justice to see that themselves and others do not pull down that noble institution from the high pedestal on which it is at present maintained and cause further delays in law.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You are entirely in order. You may proceed.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): It is only thus, Sir, that this evil could be remedied and for that purpose I would suggest that the judiciary in the State must be so maintained that it is independent of the executive. The public have implicit confidence in the justice that is administered by the High Court.

In this connection, I have to draw the attention of this House to some of the observations made in the Police Administration Report about the delays and irregularities in the administration of criminal law by the Magistracy. In stating that the average number of days taken by the Magistracy for the disposal of a case charged by the Police is 124, which is 10 more than that for the previous year, the Commissioner of Police at page 19 of the report for 1108 says :—

> "I have had not the leisure to look into the causes of this apparent slothfulness and to locate where the fault lies. Police parties, tactics of the legal profession and too much indulgence to them by the courts may be responsible."

Here not only the Courts, but even the noble profession of law is attacked. At page 18 of the report, in referring to cases sent on to Police under Sections 138 and 180 of the Criminal Procedure Code, it is stated :—

> "Attention of Magistrates being invited to minimise such references as it entails enormous waste of time of the Police which might be turned to better purposes."

At page 22 the correspondence of the Magistracy with the Police is termed acrimonious. At page 24 the punishment awarded by the Magistracy is said to be not commensurate with the gravity of the offence. This sort of attack by the Police is not a novelty, so far as the Police are concerned.

In the case reported in 24 T. L. J. 639 at page 644, it is stated by the Honourable High Court that :

> "The Police were merely making an attempt to throw dust on the Magistrate in order to justify their own slackness."

Such conduct on the part of the Police cannot in my judgment be viewed with equanimity. I need hardly say that the purity of the administration of justice in any country depends on the integrity and independence of its judicial tribunals and it would be a most disastrous thing if the notion gains currency that the Police are directly or indirectly allowed to control the actions of the subordinate Magistracy and tamper with the even course of justice in this country.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Whose judgment is that?

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): The member is insinuating, Sir. The member is not in order.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): Sir, I am asking only as a matter of personal explanation. If the member is willing, he may give the answer.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: It is quite legitimate on the part of a member of the House to put question as to particulars of judgment. It depends upon the particular judge who wrote it. I don't think Mr. S. Krishna Pillai is justified in seeing any insinuation in it.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Sir, it is a judgment written by one of the Judges of the Honourable High Court and to me it is as good and binding irrespective of as to who wrote it.

This is the way in which the judiciary is being attacked.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I don't hear anybody attacking the judiciary.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Sir, I have in contemplation all the speeches delivered in this House from the first day of its sitting in this Session. I know how cruel some of the members were.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): യാതൊരുകാരണവശാലും ഈ ജുഡീഷ്യറിയുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികളെപ്പററി വിമർശനംനടത്താൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്നാണോ മെമ്പറിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം?

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): I am sorry, Sir my speech is not followed by the learned member. I cannot state again what I have said. I can only answer if time permits.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr Varughese, please put your question.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) I put it loudly, Sir. As long as I put it loudly, I am not prepared to ask any more.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I am very sorry that Mr. Varughese is not courteous. Mr. Varughese put a question and it is quite legitimate to say that he is not heard and the Chair has a necessity to say to Mr. Varughese to put that question again. Please do so out of courtesy to the Chair and the House.

**MR N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): പ്രസിഡൻറവർകളുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ആദരിച്ചു ഞാൻ രണ്ടാമതും ചോദിക്കുന്നു. യാതൊരു കാരണവശാലും ജുഡീഷ്യറിയുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികളെപ്പററി വിമർശിക്കുന്നതു് ശരിയല്ലെന്നാണോ മെമ്പറിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം?

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): അങ്ങനെ പാടില്ലെന്നെനിയ്ക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. എന്നാൽ, ഒരു ന്യായാധിപസ്ഥാനത്തുനിന്നുമുണ്ടായ വിധിയേയോ പ്രവൃത്തികളേയൊ പററി പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ അപഹാസവും അനാദരവും ഉണ്ടാകത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ യാതൊരുമെമ്പറും പബ്ലിക്കിന്റെ ഇടയിൽ വിമർശനം നടത്തുന്നതിനു ന്യായവും നീതിയും അനുവദിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Sir, an interesting question has arisen from the speech of my friend, Mr. Krishna Pillai. I have the greatest respect for the High Court and the rest of the judiciary. But at the same time I maintain that this House has got every right to discuss freely and frankly the working of the Judicial Department inclusive of the High Court in the same way as the working of any other Department.

Sir, it is well known that there is a lot of delay in the disposal of cases. Many causes contribute to this condition of things. I wish in this connection to refer to a very important matter. It is a long time since this very important branch of the administration has been left without a permanent head. Government tell us that they are anxious to put an end to law's delays. But it is difficult to believe they are sincere in saying so when we see that for much over a year they have not seen to the appointment of a permanent Chief Justice. Sir, I would guard myself against being understood as pleading for anybody or against anybody. I am not concerned with personalities . but I want to see that the judicial administration is entrusted to the charge of a permanent Chief Justice.

It is said that there is a lot of delay in the disposal of cases. Sir can it be expected that an acting officer, whoever he may be, will be able to exercise that amount of control over the officers of the department, which he will be able to exercise, if he is a permanent Chief Justice ? This is not a minor matter. From the Administration Report, I find that Mr. Chatfield, the Chief Justice was permitted to resume charge after leave on 2-1-1108, continue till 21-10-1108 and then retire from service ; since then there has been no permanent Chief Justice. Either the acting incumbent should be confirmed or if for whatever reasons that arrangement is not found feasible, another permanent officer should be appointed. If Government are not prepared to do that, we would like to know who is really at fault in not doing it. And this is a matter which ought to have engaged the attention of the Government long long ago. I hope Government will not delay this any longer.

Coming to the question of delays, I would suggest that effective steps should be taken. In the High Court itself the accumulation of arrears is something that is really terrible. If it is found that the appointment of a larger number of officers, both in the High Court

and in the subordinate courts, can alone cope with this accumulation of arrears, I say that Government should boldly take that step. I am not for the creation of unnecessary appointments; but it appears that, unless the arrears are cleared and the files are made normal, there will be no end to this trouble. So, the Government ought to see that the arrears are cleared. And if, for this purpose, more officers are found necessary to be appointed, they must do so. Government are creating unnecessary appointments, such as the Director of Guests Department. If money can be spent upon such unnecessary appointments, why not allot the necessary funds for this purpose so that the arrears will be fully cleared in a year and thus the department put in normal working condition ?

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): Is not the member aware that from the 10th Vrischigom onwards there are going to be only 6 Judges and not 7 Judges in the High Court ?

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): No. If arrears are not cleared, the department will not work satisfactorily.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : I wish to speak a few words on this motion. Sir, the Law's Delays Commissioner has already submitted his Report. The Government were stating, on every occasion in which this matter came up, that they were considering the proposals. We were also given to understand that the High Court were asked to make recommendations on the Report. Since the High Court submitted their recommendations on the Law's Delays Commissioner's Report, except the introduction of one solitary piece of legislation, the Civil Courts Regulation Amendment Bill, I do not think any action was taken by the Government to implement the recommendations made by the Law's Delays Commissioner. And responsible members, who ought to know better are making, vague, unsubstantiated and wild attacks on the High Court for anything and everything. These people have not the strength or courage of their convictions to come forward and point out that Government are ultimately responsible for the delay and other defects of the judicial administration in the State. Under these circumstances, it is pusillanimous to throw all the blame on the High Court. I may say that such conduct is puerile.

**MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon II*): May I know whether the member is in order in using the word " puerile " when he refers to other members ?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Yes, Sir, I maintain that such conduct is nothing but puerile, and I repeat that such conduct is puerile. When actually the Government are responsible for certain defects, it is no use to find fault with the High Court. If you have got the courage of your convictions, you must point out boldly where the fault lies. If you are not able to do that, if you are too timid to do that, then you must shut up your mouth and keep silent.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** You are casting aspersions on the members who have spoken. I do not find anything precedent which would justify that statement. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai will be quite at liberty to

[Deputy President]

argue that point without accusing the people for not making that right. The question before the House is whether the Judiciary is doing its work.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : Sir, I say that for the delay in judicial administration the High Court are not responsible. But the Government are responsible because they have not acted up to the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commissioner, and some member out of cowardice was attacking the High Court. Sir, if the Chair asks me to substantiate this statement, I am prepared to give out the name of the member who did so.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I do not ask you to do that.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) :- The point for consideration is, who is responsible for the continuance of this delay in judicial administration. Is it the judiciary or is it the Government ? The Law's Delays Commissioner has sent his report; the High Court have sat over it and sent in their recommendations to Government. These recommendations are not acted up to except in very small details. Who is responsible for the delay or insufficiency in the disposal of cases, if Government are not prepared to do anything on the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commissioner ? It is no good, Sir. It is not going to solve the problem. It may be profitable, it may be easy, and it may not be prejudicial sometimes if one makes an attack on the Judges of the High Court. For, they may not be in a position condescened, to give a reply to these attacks, or to defend themselves on the floor of this House.

**MR. A THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum — Rural*) : As for that, are the officials, who are not members of this House, not in the same position as of the High Court Judges ?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : They may be.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : I am referring to the Agricultural Director.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : He is a member of this House and a member of the State Council.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : That a member is a member of the Sri Chitra State Council has nothing to do with the discussion about him in this House.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : Sir, I stress on the attention of Government that the proposals of the Law's Delays Commissioner and the recommendations made on them by the High Court should be implemented without delay. With these words, I resume my seat.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : The motion before the House is that there must be a readjustment of territorial jurisdiction of certain courts as proposed by the Law's Delays Commissioner. In making that motion, it was pointed out that it involved nothing like any serious expenditure by bringing into force the recommendations

of the Law's Delays Commissioner. With respect to that, I am perfectly at one with Mr. Krishna Menon and I am supporting his motion. Other matters brought up in the course of the discussion do not arise for consideration.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Sir, in regard to the first point, *viz.*, the readjustment of the jurisdiction of the courts and the allocation of the courts, it is no doubt true that the Law's Delays Commissioner made certain recommendations. As regards the readjustment, the High Court fully accepted these recommendations but in the meanwhile something happened which made it necessary that this should be reconsidered.

Certain Village Panchayat Courts were established in the meanwhile, *viz* , at Eraniel and Shertala and one other place and the jurisdiction of certain Village Panchayat Courts was extended and also certain Munsiff-Magistrates were divested of their magisterial functions. From these it may be taken that the number of cases that may come for disposal as estimated at the time of the Law's Delays Commissioner's investigation may not be quite the same now and what was reported may not apply to the conditions as they are at present.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know from the Law Member whether there are not centres which are unaffected by the changes that have been now referred to by the Law Member?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is possible; but it is for the High Court to say it at the outset. In regard to such matters, Government rely and have to rely on the High Court; and Government have asked the High Court whether they would revise their recommendations in the light of the subsequent events.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know when their communication was sent?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That was sent about a year ago.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Did the Government receive a reply?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Government have not received any reply.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Was the communication sent about a year ago?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Were any reminders sent to the High Court?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Two reminders have been sent.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Was any explanation called for from the High Court?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No, Sir, we respect the High Court much more than those who profess to respect the High Court.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : I take objection to that word "profess to respect High Court". A motive is attributed. It ought to be that we respect the High Court and not profess to respect the High Court.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai is quite in order because all of us have been present here when very strong adjectives were used by various speakers. I have been very carefully listening to all that was said.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : Not against the High Court but for the High Court.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Against the High Court and for the High Court; and I should not be disturbed by remarks of an irresponsible character. What I want to say is that the adjectives may have an effect, but it is difficult to weigh in a balance the particular way a member has used the adjectives. I am carefully listening to all that is said and I am in a position to say that nothing which was absolutely wrong is permitted. Adjectives may sometimes have their effect. It will be difficult to weigh in the balance any particular adjective and find its exact weight. I have been carefully listening and I am in a position to say that the use of that word "profess" is absolutely parliamentary.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I have received information from the High Court that they have taken up the matter and are considering the readjustment of the jurisdiction of subordinate courts, and Government are expecting a reply soon. Perhaps I may suggest that, even if the High Court makes a recommendation, it may be considered a little premature for one reason. The Assembly is just now having before it a Bill to enhance the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs and certain other matters. This House will have to consider that Bill very probably in the next Session. If that Bill is passed, the number of courts required may be substantially affected, and we can't say anything definite just now. But I fully sympathise with Mr. Krishna Menon. I assure Mr. Krishna Menon and his supporters that these matters will be seriously considered by the High Court. But it may require some little time.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member for how many High Court Judges provision has been made in the budget?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : For seven Judges.

Then, Sir, with regard to the question why all the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commission have not yet been given effect to, I must tell that neither the High Court nor the Government are at fault in this matter. The High Court is as a matter of fact taking all reasonable steps to carry out those recommendations.

One member referred to the question of recruitment of judicial officers, which was a subject of recommendation by the Law's Delays

Commissioner. I can say that the recommendations of Law's Delays Commission in this matter have been considered by the High Court, and Government have passed orders thereon.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether a person who has passed his 60th year can be recruited from the Bar?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Everything stated or not stated in the report of the Law's Delays Commission is not relevant here. There is no proposal like that. So I rule that question out of order.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Then Sir, with regard to certain other recommendations, I have received information from the High Court that they are issuing circulars and instructions to the subordinate courts for minimising delays. I have also received information that the pendency of arrears in the High Court has gone down this year; and generally speaking the pendency of arrears in the lower courts has gone down, although, in some places, in the Munsiff's courts, it has slightly increased. I request the House not to go away with the impression that nothing has been done in the matter of the Law's delays. A good deal *has been* done and things are being done even now.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the member has anything to say on the point raised by Mr. Thanu Pillai?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He cannot say anything about the Chief Justice, as to whether he is not doing his duty properly, or about the nature of his office. You need not answer that question. An acting man can never be permanent.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The pendency of arrears in the High Court has gone down. The High Court has definitely stated that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): What about the subsequent cases of this year?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No figures are available.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): On the assurance of the Law Member that this matter will be favourably considered, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motions Nos. 664 and 665.***

The following motions were not moved.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

674. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,055 for permanent clerical staff by Re. 1.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI:

665. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,092 for temporary Stenographers by Rs. 3360.

***Motion No. 666.***

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR (*Kartikapalli II*): I move my motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,092 for temporary stenographers and clerks etc., by Rs. 3,360.

[Mr. V. Ramakrishna Panickar.]

Sir, the idea of employing stenographers in the High Court seems to have originated during the regime of Dewan Mr. Raghaviah. Then four law graduates seem to have been selected from the High Court staff and trained at Government cost in short-hand and type-writing. But these trained hands were not made use of by the Judges who were quite content with the ordinary typists. The question seems to have cropped up again for consideration before Dewan Mr. V. S. Subramonia Iyer who, knowing, from his experience as a judge, that judges are not accustommed to dictate judgments off-hand, declined to sanction the appointment of stenographers. It was during the time of Mr. Austin that the present appointments were made. I think it was in Dhanu last year. Some six months ago, I sent up certain questions to Government with a view to ascertain whether there were any prescribed rules as to the qualifications, general or technical, about these appointments. But the questions did not come up for being answered in this House; so I had to repeat the questions with no better results. The pay of these stenographers appears to be fixed in the scale of Rs. 40 to 70, while the pay of the ordinary typists seems to be between Rs. 20 and 35. These stenographers were appointed with a view to expedite the disposal of these cases in the High Court. My point is that there is no need for their continuance as the judgments are being written by the judges themselves, and these stenographers are not doing the work for which they are appointed. Therefore there is no need for the continuance of their services in the High Court.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Even to-day I have received information from the Honourable Chief Justice that the stenographers are being used.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): I rise to oppose the motion. The stenographers are very useful in the High Court not only for taking down judgments but also for recording arguments and hearings of cases in the High Court, and I understand that the judges are making great use of them.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I support the motion. The judges are not to be permitted to dictate judgments off-hand to these stenographers in the interests of confidence.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The law allows the judges to dictate judgments. We must accept the law for the present and must permit the use of the stenographers.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know, Sir, whether, in the case of judgments dictated to stenographers, the result of the judgments will not be out before they are delivered?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): It is not impossible, but it is not likely.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether more judgments are being pronounced after the appointment of stenographers than before?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): More cases are being disposed of.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Do you press the motion?

**MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): In the nature of the circumstances stated by the Law Member, I beg to withdraw my motion.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The question is whether the House allows the motion being withdrawn.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motions Nos. 667 to 763.***

The following motions lapsed on account of time-limit.

DEMAND XI—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

667. To omit the allotment of Rs. 7,092 for temporary stenographers and clerks, etc.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH:

668. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,324 for Process and other establishment by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN:

669. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,735 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF:

670. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,735 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

671. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

672. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE:

673. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE:

674. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for office expenses and miscellaneous by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

675. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,117 for High Court by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

676. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,117 for High Court by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR:

677. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,117 for High Court by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN:

678. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,117 for High Court by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN:

679. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,117 for High Court by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

680. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,117 for High Court by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

681. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,117 for High Court by Rs. 5.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

682. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,117 for High Court by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

683. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,728 for High Court by Re. 1.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR:

684. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,53,982 for High Court by Rs. 5.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH:

685. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,356 for Bench clerks, etc., under Judges' Court—Establishment by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH:

686. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,204 for Head Clerk, Nazir, etc., under Munsiffs' Courts—Establishment by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN:

687. To reduce the allotment of Rs 7,49,330 for Civil and Sessions Courts by Re. 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI:

688. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,49,330 for Civil and Sessions Courts by Rs. 10.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI:

689 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,49,330 for Civil and Sessions Courts by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

690. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,000 for Magistrates by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR:

691. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,000 for Magistrates by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

692. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 827,75 for salaries by Rs. 5.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI:

693. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 93,044 for Criminal Courts by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI:

694. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 94,844 for Criminal Courts by Re. 1.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI:

695. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,000 for District Court Sirkar Vakils by Rs. 10.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI:

696. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,62,894 under Demand XI by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN:

697. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,62,894 under Demand XI by Rs. 5.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA:

698. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 10,62,894 under Demand XI by Re. 1.

## DEMAND XII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXCLUDING ACCOUNT OFFICE AND LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

MR K. SANKARAN:

699. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,875 for the Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly by Re. 1.

MR. K. SANKARAN:

700. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,063 for Assistant Secretaries by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

701. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,125 for Publicity Officer by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

702. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 53,446 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

703. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 53,446 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

704. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 53,446 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF :

705. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,43,666 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN :

706. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,43,696 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

707. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,240 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR :

708. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,37,754 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN :

709. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,37,754 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 5.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN :

710. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,37,754 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

711. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,37,754 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

712. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,37,754 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI :

713. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,37,754 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 10.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

714. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,37,754 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

715. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,37,754 for Huzur Cutcherry by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

716. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,37,254 for Huzur Cutcherry by Rs. 5.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI :

717. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,42,254 under Demand XII by Re. 1.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

718. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,18,955 under Demand XII by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

719. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,18,955 under Demand XII by Rs. 5.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

720. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,18,955 under Demand XII by Rs. 5.

## DEMAND XIII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

721. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for purchase of books and periodicals by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

722. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for purchase of books and periodicals by Re. 1.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI:

723. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 63,500 under Demand XIII by Rs. 100.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN:

724. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 63,500 under Demand XIII by Re. 1.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR:

725. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 63,500 under Demand XIII by Rs. 5.

## DEMAND XIV—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—15. B.—ACCOUNT OFFICE.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN:

726. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,186 for establishment, etc., by Re. 1.

MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF:

727. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,186 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

728 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,186 for establishment by Rs. 5.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

729. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,64,216 under Demand XIV by Rs 5.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI:

730 To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,64,216 under Demand XIV by Rs. 10.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN:

731. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,64,216 under Demand XIV by Re 1.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI:

732. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,64,216 under Demand XIV by Rs. 10.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

733. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,64,216 under Demand XIV by Re. 1.

## DEMAND XV—MEDICAL.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR:

734. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,583 for establishment by Rs. 5.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR:

735. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10.

MR. K SANKARAN:

736. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. SANKARAN:

737. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*):

738. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,399 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER:

739. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,399 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR:

740. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,399 for Superintendence by Re 1.

MR A. THANU PILLAI:

741. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,399 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH:

742. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,91,083 for hospitals and dispensaries by Re 1.

MR. V. T. CHACKO :
743. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,91,083 for hospitals and dispensaries by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :
744. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,000 for grants to Allopathic Medical Institutions by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :
745. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,44,996 under Demand XV by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :
746. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,44,996 under Demand XV by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :
747. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,44,996 under Demand XV by Re 1.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN :
748. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,44,996 under Demand XV by Re 1.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA :
749. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,44,996 under Demand XV by Re. 1.

## DEMAND XVI—AYURVEDA.

MR. K. SANKARAN :
750. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,375 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :
751. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. T. K ALEXANDER :
752. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,541 for Inspector of Ayurveda by Re 1.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :
753. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,820 for grants to Ayurvedic Medical Institutions by Re. 1.

MR. E. K. KUNJURAMAN :
754. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,679 for the Department of Ayurveda by Rs. 10.

MR. M. N. NAIR
755. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,679 for the Department of Ayurveda by Re. 1.

## DEMAND XVII - PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARHN :
756. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,15,932 for Sanitation by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR :
757. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,16,485 for Public Health and Sanitation by Re. 1.

MISS HEPZIBAH GANASIKANONY :
758. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,45,985 under Demand XVII by Re. 1.

## DEMAND XVIII —REGISTRATION.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :
759. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,800 for Director by Re. 1.

MR. M. N. NAIR :
760. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,16,249 under Demand XVIII by Re. 1.

MR. M. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB :
761. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,16,249 under Demand VIII by Re. 1.

## DEMAND XXIX—STATE LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR :

762. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 41,800 under Demand XXIX by Re. 1.

## DEMAND XXXV—INVESTMENTS ON REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.

MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON :

763. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,55,000 under Demand XXXV by Re. 1.

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**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : The time allotted for the voting of Demands has expired. I put Demand XI—Administration of Justice—for Rs. 10,62,894 to the vote of the House.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XII—General Administration excluding Account office and Legislative Bodies—for Rs. 2,42,254.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XIII—General Administration—Legislative Bodies—for Rs. 63,500.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made,

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XIV—General Administration—Account Office—for Rs. 1,64,216.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XV—Medical—for Rs.8,44,996

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XVI—Ayurveda—for Rs. 66,054.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XVII—Public Health and Sanitation—for Rs. 2,45,985.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XVIII—Registration—for Rs. 2,45,985.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XIX—Stamps—for Rs. 72,669.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XX—Jails—for Rs,83,700.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XXI—Ports—for Rs.21,045.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XXII—State Charities—for Rs. 11,303.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XXIII—Currency and Mint—for Rs. 2,832.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XXIV—Stationery and Printing—for Rs 2,77,640.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XXV--Co-operative Department-- for Rs. 79,541.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XXVI—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments except Co-operative Department—for Rs. 92,978.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XXVII—Miscellaneous Charges—for Rs. 79,311.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XXVIII—Anchal Department—for Rs. 3,90,587.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XXIX—State Land Mortgage Bank--for Rs. 41,800.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XXX—Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—Railways—for Rs. 29,600.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XXXI—Loans—Agricultural Loans—for Rs. 3,50,000.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XXXII—Loans—Industrial Loans—for Rs. 50,000.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XXXIII—Loans—Other Loans and Advances—for Rs. 50,000.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I put Demand No. XXXIV—Debt Heads—Advances—for Rs. 78,000.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** I put Demand No. XXXV—Investments on Reproductive Works—for Rs. 2,55,000.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** The House will now adjourn to meet again to morrow at 11 of the clock.

The House adjourned at 5-50. P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
*Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.*

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PROCEEDINGS

of

# THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

*OFFICIAL REPORT.*

## FIRST ASSEMBLY.

## THIRD SESSION.

*Tuesday, the 7th August 1934/23rd Karkatakam 1109.*

The Assembly re-assembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, at Eleven of the clock, the President presiding.

## NEW MEMBER.

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai took the oath and signed the Roll.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

**PRESIDENT** : As permitted by me yesterday, those questions which were held over, both on account of the absence of the interpellators as well as the expiry of the allotted time, will first be taken up today. Mr. Abraham has sent a letter that, on account of unavoidable circumstances, he cannot come in time to put his questions; and he has asked my permission to allow Mr. S. J. Nair to put his questions and I allow it.

*Transfer of Police Inspectors.*

245. ***MR. K. C. ABRAHAM** (*Kottayam II*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) for what length of time generally a Police Officer is allowed to remain attached to one station without transfer ; and

(*b*) whether Kottayam is an exception to the general rule, and, if so, why ?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : (*a*) No time limit, except in the High Ranges where officers are changed once in two years, as far as possible.

(*b*) In view of the answer to part (*a*), this does not arise.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member how long the A. S. P. of Kottayam has been in that station ?

G. P. T. 2157—350—13-3-1110.

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): I cannot answer it off-hand. The information can be obtained by a reference to the Civil List.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the Police Commissioner has received any complaint that the A. S. P. has been posted there for a very long time?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Not about the A. S. P.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether Government are aware that the officers kept in a special place take to other trades as a result of their long stay?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Government Servants' Rules preclude Government servants from taking to any other trade except their own.

*Pangodu Market in Vamanapuram.*

246. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that a weekly market at Pangodu, in the Vamanapuram *pakuthi*, in the compound of one Jamal Muhommed, known as Pangodu Market is being conducted for the last few years;

(*b*) whether the above market is conducted under a license; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the negative, whether the present Tahsildar at Nedumangad has reported about this to the higher authorities?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) and (*c*) These questions do not arise in view of the above answer.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the Government are aware whether there is such a market and cases of affray have taken place in that market last year as well as this year as a result of police cases charge-sheeted in the Magistrate's Court?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Government are not aware.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether, at the time of the re-survey in the taluk, a certain survey number was set apart as market *poramboke*?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Government have no information.

*Registry of grazing gounds in Nedumangad taluk.*

247. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have ordered the registry of cattle-grazing grounds in the Nedumangad taluk;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, when that order was communicated to the Tahsildar at Nedumangad; and

(c) whether the Tahsildar has taken the necessary steps for the registry of the said lands?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (a) Yes: only occupied portions containing improvements of not less than 5 years' duration.

(b) 12-4-1109.

(c) Steps are in progress for the registry of the lands.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether any plot has been registered for any individual as a result of the steps that are in progress?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The information is not available.

*Circuiting work of the Nedumangad Tahsildar.*

248. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) how many days in the year, till the end of Medom 1109, the Tahsildar, Nedumangad, spent in camp;

(b) how many days, during the period, the Tahsildar remained at the headquarters;

(c) the maximum number of days the Tahsildar spent in camp at one particular centre;

(d) the nature of work he has transacted in the camp;

(e) the volume of work he has transacted in the camp;

(f) the amount of revenue that the Tahsildar has succeeded to collect, while in camp, by persuasion or otherwise;

(g) whether the Tahsildar, while in camp, has called together the tenants and consulted about their grievances; and

(h) whether he has attended to their grievances?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*):

(a) 216.

(b) 54.

(c) 16.

(d) While in camp, the Tahsildar inspected markets, lands in connection with Agricultural and Land Mortgage Bank Loan applications and decided Pokkuvaravu cases, besides giving instructions to the Pakuthi subordinates in the matter of collection of land revenue.

(e) This cannot be stated definitely.

(f) Rs. 107-12-13.

(g) and (h) Yes, As far as possible.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): With regard to the answer to part (c) of the question, may I know how many *pakuthies* there are in the taluk?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The information is available in the Almanac.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the Tahsildar has stayed in each *pakuthi* at least one day?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Oh, yes. He has stayed more than that.

*The Excise Commissioner and appointment of Petty Officers.*

249. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) how many Petty Officers the present Excise Commissioner has appointed since he took charge of the Commissionership ?

(*b*) how many of them are Ezhavas and how many others ;

(*c*) how many persons he has promoted as Petty Officers and

(*d*) how many of them are Ezhavas and how many others ?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): (*a*) 46.

(*b*) Two of them are Ezhavas and the rest belong to other communities.

(*c*) 33.

(*d*) None of them is an Ezhava.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether in the Quilon Range there is one Mr. Madhavan Pillai, Second Grade peon, who has been acting as a petty officer for a very long time ?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): I cannot say, Sir; I doubt whether that arises as a supplementary question.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether his claim was overlooked when a permanent vacancy occurred and whether a person from outside the department was appointed in that vacancy?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): In view of the answer to the other question, this does not arise.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether there is one Mr. M. P. Govinda Pillai in the Quilon Range who is a permanent first grade peon, who acted as a petty officer for a long time?

**PRESIDENT**: What is the object of these questions, Mr. Nair ?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) Many of the first grade and second grade peons have acted for a very long time as petty officers. But when permanent vacancies occurred in the department, the Excise Commissioner has overlooked their claims mercilessly and imported others from outside the department and appointed them in those permanent vacancies.

**PRESIDENT**: If I were you, I should have put that question straight without wandering over all these minute details.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether Government are aware that the Excise Commissioner has overlooked the claims of very many acting petty officers and appointed outsiders when permanent vacancies occurred ?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Government are not aware

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the claim of one Mr. M. P. Govinda Pillai, who was an acting petty officer, was overlooked when a permanent vacancy occurred ?

**PRESIDENT** : I do not think it is right on the part of the Honourable member, in view of the answer given already, to go on multiplying instances. The answer is that Government are not aware that the Excise Commissioner overlooked the claims of men acting in the department and imported outsiders.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I wanted to bring to the notice of the House specific instances in which the Excise Commissioner has overlooked the claims of acting men.

**PRESIDENT** : That may be true. Your question must therefore be put in a different way. All that you should ask is—Are the Government aware that in such and such cases the Excise Commissioner has overlooked the claims of acting men?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether in the case of one Mr. Madhavan Pillai, in the Quilon Range, of one Mr. M. P. Govinda Pillai, of one Mr. K. Nilakanta Pillai, of one Mr. Paramesvaran Asari and in the case of many others who were acting petty officers, the Excise Commissioner has overlooked their claims when permanent vacancies occurred and appointed outsiders in those vacancies?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : If the member had sent in all the names I would have collected the information. The acting vacancies are filled up by Assistant Excise Commissioners by promoting men in the department. I do not always get information about such vacancies and the way in which they are filled up.

**PRESIDENT** : Government have no information as these appointments are made by the Assistant Excise Commissioners. Is that the answer?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : Yes, Sir.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member whether the Excise Commissioner has taken up the power of the appointment of even the peons from the Assistant Excise Commissioners?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : The power of appointment of peons is vested by Government order in the Excise Commissioner alone.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether the Excise Commissioner has taken away the power of appointment of petty officers from the Assistant Excise Commissioners?

**PRESIDENT** : The member says that the Excise Commissioner has no right in the matter but that Government have vested the Excise Commissioner with those powers.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether Government have given this right to the Excise Commissioner?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*) : The power of making permanent appointments and initial appointments as petty officers is also given to the Excise Commissioner. The Assistant Excise Commissioners can only give acting promotions to men already in service.

**PRESIDENT** : They have not got the right to make initial appointments. Is that what you mean ?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes, Sir.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): In the face of the answer given to me just now that it is in the power of the Excise Commissioner to appoint petty officers, may I know from the Government whether the Excise Commissioner has appointed outsiders as petty officers overlooking the claims of acting persons?

**MR. C.O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): No, Sir. There is no question of overlooking claims. Acting vacancies of petty officers are generally filled up by Assistant Commissioners by giving promotions to peons in their respective Divisions. When temporary or permanent vacancies occur, they are filled up by the Excise Commissioner. The claims of qualified and competent peons in all the Divisions are then considered along with applications from qualified outsiders. As such vacancies are comparatively few, all the peons who are given acting vacancies of petty officers by the Assistant Excise Commissioners may not get permanent or temporary places.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know from the member how, while the power of appointment vests with the Excise Commissioner, the Assistant Excise Commissioners, according to the Excise Commissioner, made various appointments?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): They can give grade promotions among the peons and also acting promotions as petty officers.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I take it that the Assistant Excise Commissioners have not made any fresh appointments as petty officers?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Yes. They cannot appoint outsiders as petty officers.

*Transfers of Excise Peons and Petty Officers.*

250. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of peons and petty officers the Excise Commissioner has transferred from one Division to another during the course of the year 1109 till the end of Medom 1109; and

(*b*) whether the transfers were effected as a sort of punishment to the persons who were transferred?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): (*a*) 115 peons and 53 petty officers.

(*b*) In the case of 5 peons alone, the transfers were effected as a sort of punishment.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member why those peons, other than the five, were transferred?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): They were transferred in the exigencies of service.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether those peons were transferred to places very far from their native place?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): Perhaps, in the case of many it may be that they are sent far away from their places.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether, in the interests of efficiency of service, the poor paid peons should be transferred to distant places without any fault on their part ?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): That is not possible. If the member's suggestion should be practicable, each place should have as many peons belonging to that place as there are appointments.

*The Director of State Gusests Department.*

251. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Government propose to create a new post as the Director of State Guests Department ;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, who was looking after the convenience, etc., of the State Guests till now :

(*c*) what is the salary proposed to be paid to the Director ;

(*d*) what necessity there is for the appointment of a Director newly for the purpose ;

(*e*) whether it is true that Miss D. H. Watts, the retired Principal of the Women's College, is to be appointed as the Director ? and

(*f*) what is the necessity for appointing a lady as the Director ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*e*). The member is referred to Notification R. O. C. No. 1477/33/Genl. the dated the 18th June 1934, published on page 1230 of the Gazette dated the 19th June 1934.

(*b*) The officers of the P. W. and Land Revenue Departments.

(*c*) Rs. 600.

(*d*) Owing to the large influx of distinguished visitors, the necessity for creating a separate department for the entertainment of State Guests under the supervision and control of an officer of status was felt.

(*f*) In the absence of any restriction *re* appointment of ladies, Miss Watts was appointed on account of her fitness for the post.

**MR. S. J NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there is one Mr. Irwin as the head of State Guest House ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Mr. Irwin is not the head of the State Guests Department.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether Mr. Irwin is not the Superintendent of the State Guests Department ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know the salary of Mr. Irwin in this connection ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): His salary is Rs. 400.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know why, in the face of Mr. Irwin another person was appointed as Director of State Guests? (*Laughter*)

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government felt the necessity for a new appointment like the Director of State Guests Department and they appointed Miss Watts as the Directress of that Department.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know the amount of pension that Miss Watts receives today?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Rs. 400 is her pension.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know how long it is since she has retired from service?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think it is a couple of years. I am not quite sure.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether pension would be given even on her present salary as Directress of State Guests Department?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether Government expect State Guests every day in the year?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Not *every day* in the year.

**PRESIDENT**: It depends upon the guests. Government have not any programme in this matter.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know whether her pay is over and above the pension?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes, it is over and above her pension.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Is there not a rule that retired officers' pension should not exceed the pay if they had continued in service?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not think that there is any such definite rule. But generally it is so and in this particular case Government made an exception.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know why this exception was made in this case?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government thought it necessary to pay Miss Watts Rs. 600 over and above her pension.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): It is true that Government thought it necessary. I want to know the reason why Government thought it necessary.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government thought that Miss Watts was the best person to be appointed as Directress of the State Guests Department and that for her work she should be paid Rs. 600 over and above her pension. That is the only reason that I can assign for the appointment at present.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I heard the member saying that she was getting Rs. 800 or Rs 900.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): She is getting Rs. 400 as pension and so she must have been getting at least Rs. 800 as pay while in service.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether there was any applicant for the post?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether they invited applications?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Then, may I know how they came to know that there were no candidates for this post in Travancore or outside?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They knew that Miss Watts was quite suited for the post and so they decided to apppoint her.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether the duties of the Superintendent of State Guest House have considerably diminished after the appointment of Directress of the State Guests Department?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not think that the duties of the Superintendent have diminished.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether this appointment was created in pursuance of public agitation?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether there was agitation against the creation of this appointment?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not think that there was any serious agitation against the appointment.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether the attention of the Government was drawn to articles published in papers against this appointment?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

**MR. E V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know what were the qualifications prescribed for the post?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI**: (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No qualification has been prescribed for this post under the T. S. R.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know how, in the face of the absence of such qualifications prescribed, Government came to the conclusion that Miss Watts was the best person?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI.** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Government knew that Miss Watts was a fit person and so she was appointed.

**PRESIDENT** : She was an old servant of Government and it is supposed they know.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha cum Devicolam*): May I know whether Miss Watts had any experience in this work?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha cum Devicolam*): May I know how long she had such experience?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : She was, for instance, the President of the Committee appointed to look after the guests that attended the Pallikkettu of the First Princess.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha cum Devicolam*) : Who were the persons that constituted the Committee?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** ( *Chief Secretary to Government*) : That Committee consisted of Miss. Watts; the Special officer of the Pallikkettu, Mr. Nilakanta Iyer; Mr. M. Govinda Pillai; Registrar of Co-operative Societies; and Mr. A. Nallaperumal Pillai, Sarvadhikariakar.

**MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha cum Devicolam*) : May I know whether the claims of those persons were considered at the time of this appointment?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Yes.

*Hindu-Nadar Sub-Registrar.*

252. ***MR. K. MADHAVAN** (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there is any Hindu Nadar as Sub-Registrar in the Registration Department ; and

(*b*) whether there are Hindu Nadar graduates serving in the department and, if so, how many?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes, there is one.

**MR. K. MADHAVAN** (*Nominated*) : May I know the name of the candidate who is employed?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I have not got the name here, Sir.

*Medical aid in Puthenchira.*

253. ***MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the nearest place where medical aid is available for the inhabitants of Puthenchira in the Parur taluk ; and

(*b*) whether there is any land route for reaching the place where medical aid is available?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Mala Cochin.

(*b*) Yes.

*Cart roads in the Karunagapalli and Kartikapalli taluks.*

254. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the length of cart roads (metalled or gravelled) in the *pakuthi s* of Puthupally and Perinad in the Karunagapalli taluk and in the *pakuthies* of Arattupuzha, Trikkunnapuzha, Kumarapuram and Kartikapalli in the Kartikapalli taluk;

(*b*) the length of such roads, in the said *pakuthies*, the construction of which has been sanctioned but the work has not yet been begun.

**MR G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) 14 miles in the said *pakuthies*.

(*b*) No road for which construction has been sanctioned but not taken up.

*Receipt of remuneration by doctors in Government Hospitals.*

255. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether doctors in Government service are permitted to receive any remuneration from patients going to them for treatment?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Medical Officers in Government service are not permitted to receive remuneration from patients resorting to Government medical institutions for treatment.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know whether this rule is with regard to the in-patients or the out-patients?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The rule applies to all those who resort to Government medical institutions.

**MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*): Does it apply to both the in-patients and the out-patients?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

*Non-Brahmin teachers in the Tuckala High School.*

256. ***MR. S. THIRAVIAM NADAR** (*Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of non-Brahmin teachers in the Tuckala High School; and

(*b*) whether they have received any resolutions passed at the meeting held on 15-10-1109 by the Nadars of Tuckala?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Eight.

(*b*) Yes.

*Road joining Rajakkamangalam road with Dharmapuram road.*

257. *MR. S. THIRAVIAM NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have taken any steps for the construction of the approach road from the 1st mile-stone of the Rajakkamangalam road to the Dharmapuram road, 1st mile 7th furlong;

(*b*) whether they are aware that the above road was sanctioned in the budget of 1108; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the affirmative, why the work is not taken up yet?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The work has not been taken up since the lands required have not been acquired and handed over by the Land Revenue Department.

*Opening of a market at Mannuparambu.*

258. *MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any representation has been received to open a market at Mannuparambu in the Kunnatnad taluk;

(*b*) whether any investigation was made; and

(*c*) if so, what action has been taken?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The site proposed was declared as a market, but no license was issued for the conduct of the market as the party failed to produce the necessary stamp paper.

*Royalty on water-falls.*

259. *MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the names of those water-falls from which royalty is collected by the P. W. D.;

(*b*) the rate at which it was collected in 1107, 1108 and 1109; and

(*c*) whether it is assigned annually or for a certain number of years?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) (1) Water-fall at Pallivasal.

(2) Water-falls in the concession area of the K. D. H. P. Company Ltd.

(*b*) (1) Bh. Rs. 5,000 per annum.

(2) Bh. Rs. 5 per annum per horse-power of power generated by the power plants installed in the various estates in the concession area of the K. D. H. P. Company.

(*c*) Royalty is assigned for certain number of years.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know for how many years?

**MR. G. B. E TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Which fall is the member referring to?

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Part (c).

**MR. G. B. E TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): There is more than one fall.

**PRESIDENT**: Are you referring to any particular one, Mr. Alexander or are you not very particular of an answer?

*Financial irregularities and the Public Accounts Committee.*

60. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state: the number of cases of fraud or neglect in treasuries or other offices which handle public money, reported by the Financial Secretary to the Audit and Appropriation Accounts Committee between the years 1108 and 1109, up to 1-11-1109?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The information required by the member is contained in the Audit and Appropriation Report for the year 1108 (Pages 67-81) already supplied to the Member.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know whether the Committee examined those officers who committed default?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The details of such examination as has been conducted will be mentioned in the proceedings of the meetings of the Committee that will be published soon.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether the report contains cases that occurred in 1107 also?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): No, only of those that occurred in 1108.

*Ayurvedic Vaidyan at Varapuzha.*

261. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether one A. N. Raghavan Vaidyan of Chirakkakam, Varapuzha, applied for grant-in-aid for his *Vaidyasala*;

(*b*) when he first applied;

(*c*) whether he is the only one among the Kammala (Malayala Goldsmith) community who has started a *Vaidyasala*;

(*d*) whether he was a scholarship-holder from the Ayurveda College, Trivandrum; and

(*e*) whether the Inspector of Ayurveda recommended the award of grant-in-aid?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) In 1104.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) He was one of the recipients of stipend from the Ayurveda College.

(*e*) Yes.

*North Travancore Motor Union.*

262. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of drivers and conductors among the employees of the North Travancore Motor Union who were convicted departmentally or otherwise, with the number of times?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*):

| *Number of drivers punished.* | | *Number of times.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Departmentally | 5 | One twice and 4 once only. |
| 2. Otherwise (Judicially) | 6 | Two twice and 4 once only. |

*Number of conductors punished.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Departmentally<br>2. Judicially | Nil. | Nil. |

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanantitta*): Is the delinquent punished departmentally after getting his explanation?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): I expect so, on evidence.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Has the member's attention been drawn to a deposition given in C. C. No. 30 of 109 filed in the Meenachil court wherein it is admitted that the explanation was taken only after the punishment was meted out to him?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): That is supplying information.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Was instruction issued by the Commissioner that such a procedure ought not to be followed?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Such a procedure has not come to my notice. But I think it is wrong.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): What is the purpose served by the explanations submitted by the delinquents if they are punished even before that?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): In some cases we may have to take quick action; for instance, we may not allow delinquents, who have committed serious crimes, to drive vehicles. In such cases, we suspend the license pending explanation; and when explanations are called for and are found satisfactory, that suspension will be cancelled.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know whether the member's attention has been drawn to the fact that in deciding such cases the Traffic Superintendent takes a long duration of time during which the punishment is enforced?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : My attention has not been drawn to that.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know whether any distinction is made by the Traffic Superintendent in deciding cases?

**PRESIDENT** : You ask, are there invidious instances in the matter of punishments by the Traffic Superintendent?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : I have not been able to discover anything myself.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Are there instances brought to the notice of Police Commissioner wherein after punishments are meted out, the Traffic Superintendent arbitrarily cancels certain punishments?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : I am not aware. No instance has been brought to my notice.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : May I know whether if instances are brought to his notice, the Commissioner will be pleased to go through them?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : If instances are mentioned, certainly I will go through them.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*) : Will the Honourable member bear in mind the general nature of the instances given?

**PRESIDENT** : He will thank you for that.

*Trade Agent at Bombay.*

263. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether applications were called for in the Government Gazette for appointment of a Trade Agent at Bombay.

(*b*) whether there were Travancoreans for the post ;

(*c*) the name, qualification, previous services, if any, and pay of those appointed under the Trade Agent

(*d*) whether the Government have entered into any agreement with the Trade Agent with regard to the terms of his service ; and

(*e*) if so, the terms?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*) : (*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes,

(c)

| *Name.* | *Designation.* | *Pay.* | *Qualification.* | *Previous service if any.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| K. R. Padmanabhan. | Accountant. | Bh. Rs. 75 | Studied in the Intermediate Class. | In a Sales Depot under the name Kannat Bros. and Co., for the last seven years, has practical exerience as the representative for two years to one of the continental manufacturers of Biological, Pharmaceutical preparations: has had direct dealings with a number of English and continental firms. |
| Hassanali Ismail Chandoobhoy. | Salesman. | 75 | .. | He was manager of the Karimbhoy Mills, Bombay. |
| M. K. Raghavan Nair. | Clerk-Typist. | 35 | .. | .. |

(d) The matter is under consideration.

(e) In view of the answer to part, (d) above this question does not arise.

**MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): May I know from the member why applications were not called for for the post?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): Evidently Government did not consider it necessary.

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): May I know whether an Honourable member of this House was an applicant for the Agent's place?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): We never published any notification inviting applicants. So I think, Sir, I need not answer the question.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Do the Government expect this Trade Agent to travel throughout the State or in any part of the State or do the Government expect him to keep his office in Bombay?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): He will have to travel inside the State as well.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): May I know whether he has travelled in any part of the State?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): He did visit Quilon and Alleppey and he is coming again to travel throughout Travancore to find out what all products could be taken to Bombay for sale.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamthitta*): As a result of the travel that he has already made, may I know whether he has submitted any report to Government with regard to the articles that could find a good market at Bombay?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): He has submitted a report and asked for several articles to be sent to Bombay and we have sent some products from the different parts of Travancore to be sold in Bombay.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamthitta*): Does he get any commission over and above his salary?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): No, Sir.

*Applications from L. T's for appointment in the Education Department.*

264 *MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of L. T's who have sent in applications for appointment in the Education Department as per the Gazette Notification of the Director of Public Instruction;

(*b*) whether any one of these has been entertained in the Department; and

(*c*) the names of those applicants who are *bona fide* Travancoreans and who are in aided institutions of the Cochin State?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) The Gazette Notification referred to merely asked for information with regard to unemployed B. A. L. T's in the State, and it was answered by 46 persons.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Nil.

*Improvements to Valiatura Port.*

265. *MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received representations urging the desirability of improving the Valiatura Port?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): May I know whether the attention of Government was drawn to some articles published in the "Travancore Times", "Western Star," "Kottayam Patrika" and other papers regarding the development of this Port?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): May I know from the Honourable member whether these representations have been considered?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): May I know whether any action has been taken on these representations?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

*Pier at Valiatura.*

266. *MR. K. MADHAVAN (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of money spent for the construction of the pier at Valiatura?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): Rs. 1,09,714-0-0.

*Investigation of Police cases.*

267. *MR. V. T. CHACKO (*Muvattupuzha I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there was a circular order in the Police Department that the investigating officers should be cited as prosecution witnesses in the charge-sheet;

(*b*) whether this order is still in force, and, if not, why it is not enforced;

(*c*) how many grave crimes were investigated and charge-sheeted by the A. S. P's and D. S. P's in the year 1108 and in the first ten months of 1109, showing the number of cases for each set of officers separately; and

(*d*) in how many cases the A. S. P's and D. S. P's were cited as prosecution witnesses in the charge sheets?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*):

(*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

(*c*) and (*d*). A statement furnishing the information is laid on the table.

MR. V. T. CHACKO (*Muvattupuzha I*): May I know whether there was any order in the time of Mr. F. S. S. George?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*): When was the time of F. S. S. George, Sir?

*References under the Income Tax Regulation.*

268. *MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any references on questions of law have been made to the Chief Revenue Authority, by officers subordinate to it, under Section 50 of the Income Tax Regulation during 1108 or 1109; and

(*b*) the number of such references?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*).

(*a*) and (*b*) No.

*Bridge over the Hanumanadi at Ayikudi.*

269. *MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on the proposal to construct a bridge over the Hanumanadi at Ayikudi?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): An estimate has been sanctioned.

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* *Vide* Appendix I.

*Bridge over the river at Samburvadakara.*

270. *MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on the proposal to construct a bridge over the river at Samburvadakara?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): An estimate for the work is under preparation.

*Text-Books for English Schools.*

271. *MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of pages contained in and the number of pages that have to be studied in the following text-books prescribed for English Schools (for the school year 1933-34),

(i) Balasikshanam (ബാലശിക്ഷണം)
(ii) Sahityakoumudi (സാഹിത്യകൌമുദി)
(iii) Upanyasamala (ഉപന്യാസമാല)
(iv) Navapadyamalika (നവപദ്യമാലിക)
(v) Akbar (അക്ബർ)
(vi) Sahityakusumam (സാഹിത്യകുസുമം)
(vii) Sri Ramayana Manjari (ശ്രീരാമായണമഞ്ജരി)
(viii) Kavitaramam (കവിതാരാമം)
(ix) Patracharitam (പാത്രചരിതം)
(x) Sri Padmanabha Dasan (ശ്രീ പത്മനാഭദാസൻ)
(xi) Padyamalika (പദ്യമാലിക)
(xii) Balaramayanam (ബാലരാമായണം)
(xiii) Kairaleekataksham (കൈരളീകടാക്ഷം)
(xiv) Balabhushanam (ബാലഭൂഷണം);

(*b*) the date on which the names of the text-books were published and the date on which the portions to be studied were intimated to the schools;

(*c*) whether they insisted upon the publication of the prescribed portions separately; and

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the negative, the reasons for the same?

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) A *statement furnishing the information asked for is placed on the table.

(*b*) *First Part*—18th April 1933.
*Second Part*—30th July 1933.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) It was too late in the school year to do this.

*The Legislative Library.*

272. *MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to my question No. 5, given on 15th November 1933:

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* *Vide* Appendix II.

(*a*) whether an additional hand has been appointed in the Legislative Library; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether the suggestion to keep the Library open till 8 P. M. has been brought into effect as promised in the answer referred to above?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Yes; temporarily.

(*b*) No. It has been ordered to be kept open till 6 P. M.

**MR. A. S DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know from what date onwards it has been ordered to be kept open till 6. P. M.?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): From the 30th July 1934.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the member will be pleased to extend the time up to 7·30 P. M.?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There are only two attenders, one of whom is temporary. I do not know if it is practicable to have the time extended till 7·30. Anyhow, the matter will be considered.

*Bridge at Pallam Palam.*

273. ***MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether a bridge existed at Pallam Palam over the Valli river on the Eraniel-Muttom road; and

(*b*) when and how the said bridge was destroyed?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes, before 1074 M. E.

(*b*) It is said to have been washed away during the floods of 1074 M. E.

*Inspection of Pallam Palam by the Chief Engineer.*

274. ***MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Chief Engineer, along with the Executive Engineer, inspected Pallam Palam on the Eraniel-Muttom road in 1109?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

*Inspection of Pallam Palam by the Executive Engineer.*

275. ***MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Executive Engineer of Nagercoil Division inspected Pallam Palam on the Eraniel-Muttom road, between 1100 and 1108?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*): May I know how many times he has inspected?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Several times.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know what became of the inspection?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): He conducted inspections which is one of his duties.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know the result of those inspections?

**MR. G B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): It was the Executive Engineer's inspection and not the Chief Engineer's inspection.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*).: May I know whether these inspections were made with a view to construct a new bridge in the same place?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): The inspections were made with a view to closing the breaches.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether the Executive Engineer reported that there was necessity for constructing a bridge?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): The Chief Engineer considered there was necessity for constructing the bridge and after that the inhabitants said that they did not want it.

*Bridge over Valliyar at Pallam Palam.*

276. ***MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the date when Government sanction was given to construct a bridge over Valliyar at Pallam Palam on the Eraniel-Muttom road; and

(*b*) whether provision is made in the budget for 1110 to construct a bridge at Pallam Palam?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) No sanction has been accorded.

(*b*) This does not arise.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*). May I know whether any reply was given to the people?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): No.

*Bridge at Pallam Palam.*

277. ***MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have prepared the plans and estimates for a bridge at Pallam Palam on the Eraniel-Muttom road?

**MR. G. B. E. TUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): No.

*Shipping at the Ports of the State.*

278. ***MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of steamers that touched the several ports in the State with their respective tonnage and how far away they anchored in each of those ports in the years 1930 to 1933 and till the end of June 1934?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : The *statement is laid on the table.

*Income and expenditure from the Ports.*

279. ***MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*) : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the income and expenditure for the years 1930 to 1933 from the several ports of the State, each port separately?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : The † statement of expenditure for the years 1106 to 1108 is laid on the table. It is not possible to furnish the information for the English years.

*Krishnanvakakars in the Police force.*

280. ***MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of members of the Krishnanvaka community in the Police force and their rank : and

(*b*) whether they are included in the list of unrepresented and backward classes deserving preferential consideration at the hands of Government for recruitment in the Police force?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : (*a*) Three Constables.

(*b*) No.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*) : May I know whether they deserve preferential consideration ?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : It is a matter for Government, Sir.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : May I know whether the Commissioner regards this community as backward and unrepresented ?

**PRESIDENT** : The Commissioner has no right to regard, except under Government order. So, you must ask whether Government regard this community as backward and unrepresented.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : May I know whether Government regard this community as unrepresented and backward ?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : I am not aware of the intentions of Government, Sir.

*District Hospital at Tuckala.*

281. ***MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Tuckalay District Hospital during the years 1107, 1108 and 1109 (up to 15-11-1109) and

*Vide Appendix III.

†Vide Appendix IV.

(b) the number of female in-patients and out-patients treated in the same hospital in each of those years?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1107 | 1108 | 1109 (15-11-1109) |
| In-patients. | 722 | 669 | 707 |
| Out-patients. | 15,643 | 17,653 | 18,240 |
| (b) | | | |
| Female in-patients. | 202 | 277 | 212 |
| Do. Out-patients. | 4,206 | 5,065 | 5,444 |

*Vaidyasalas in the State.*

282. ***MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*): Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a pakuthi-war statement of the recognised and grant-in-aid *vaidyasalas* in the State?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The *statement required by the member is laid on the table.

*Inspection of Vaidyasalas.*

283. ***MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether anybody inspects the recognised and grant-in-aid *vaidyasalas* regularly?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*): Who is that officer, please?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Inspector of Ayurveda.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*): Is he the only officer for the whole State?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): To inspect *vaidyasalas*, he is the only officer.

*Opening of a toll-gate in Kalkulam taluk.*

284. ***MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*): Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to open new toll-gates in the Kalkulam taluk;

(b) if so, what are the proposed localities and

(c) who proposed the introduction of these new toll-gates?

**MR. G. B. E TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (a) Yes.

(b) The Member is referred to the toll auction notification for 1110 published at pages 256 to 262 of the P. W. D. Sheet of the Government Gazette dated 10-7-1934.

(c) The Government.

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**Vide* Appendix V.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether the Government have received any complaints from the public as well as from the motor owners after the publication of this notification?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I have no information at present.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Are the Government aware that there are some villages from which one cannot go out in any direction without paying toll?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I am prepared to accept the information furnished by the member.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): My question is whether Government are aware of that.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I should not be at all surprised if there are such villages.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) May I bring that fact to the notice of Government?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I have already stated that I am prepared to accept that statement.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether the proposed new toll-gates are on the M. S. Road?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I refer the member to the toll-gate notification published in the Government Gazette. That notification gives full information about all toll-gates.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Poovala*): May I know whether some of the toll-gates on the M. S. Road were first established and then subsequently abolished as a result of the public agitation?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I claim notice.

*Director of Ayurveda.*

285. ***MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for holding the appointment of Director of Ayurveda in abeyance?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government are watching the working of the Department under the present arrangement before they make up their mind to revive the post of the Director of Ayurveda.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*) How long do the Government propose to wait watching?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): This arrangement was brought into effect only in 1107.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Who is now discharging the duties of the Director of Ayurveda?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There is no Director of Ayurveda and so there are not such duties to be discharged.

**MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): I want to know who is now discharging the duties of the Director of Ayurveda?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): With the abolition of the post of the Director of Ayurveda, the duties of such an officer have ceased to exist.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether there is any proposal to appoint the Principal of the Ayurveda College as the Director of Ayurveda?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

*Aided Ayurveda Dispensary at Munchira.*

286. ***MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received representations, from the public of Arudesom *pakuthi* and the neighbouring villages, for the establishment of a grant-in-aid Ayurveda dispensary at Munchira in the Vilavankod taluk; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether they have taken any action on the same?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The question of opening more grant-in-aid *vaidyasalas* can be taken up for consideration only when financial conditions improve.

*Opening of new Vaidyasalas.*

287. ***MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Inspector of Ayurveda submitted a proposal to Government for sanctioning at least 15 *vaidyasalas* per year;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, when the proposal was submitted; and

(*c*) what action, if any, they have taken on the proposal?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) in the budget proposals for 1110 M. E. submitted by the Inspector of Ayurveda on 5-5-1934.

(*c*) The proposal has to lie over for the present, owing to financial stringency.

*Recognition of Ayurveda Vaidyans.*

288. ***MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

[Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

(*a*) the principles that guide the Ayurveda Inspector in recommending the recognition of *Vaidyans* with no examination qualifications;

(*b*) whether the Inspector or any other person or body conducts any kind of examination before such recognitions are granted;

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the affirmative, the nature of the examination;

(*d*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the negative, what guarantee there is that a *Vaidyan* so recognised will not prove a public danger; and

(*e*) the total number of such recommendations made by the present Inspector and how many of them have been accepted by the Government?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Scientific knowledge, experience, heredity, success in the profession, popularity and the conduct of *vaidyasalas* in conformity with the prescribed departmental rules.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) In view of the answer to part (*b*), this does not arise.

(*d*) The principles referred in part (*a*) are sufficient guarantees.

(*e*) It is not possible to furnish the information as the period for which the same is required has not been specified by the member.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): I submit, Sir, that the period I have given is absolutely specific.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is a long period and it has not been possible to collect the information.

**PRESIDENT**: You have not specified the period, Mr. Padmanabha Pillai.

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): Only one period is possible.

**PRESIDENT**: What is it?

**MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Changanachery I*): The period after this gentleman became Inspector.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That is a long period, Sir.

*Recognised Ayurvedic Vaidyans and the Shashtiabdapurthi Gold Medal.*

289. ***MR. T. K. ALEXANDER** (*Kunnatnad I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Ayurvedic *Vaidyans* of the recognised *vaidyasalas* are allowed to compete for the gold medal sanctioned by the Government and instituted in connection with the Shashtiabdapurthi of His Highness the late Sri Mulam Thirunal Maha Raja;

(*b*) if not, why:

(*c*) whether subscriptions were not collected from the recognised *vaidyasalas* in connection with the celebration of the Shashtiabdapurthi; and

(*d*) the name of the recipient of the medal for 1108?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) No.

(*b*) The Gold Medal was founded by the grant-in-aid *Vaidyans* out of funds collected from among themselves; and under the rules for the administration and award of the medal, it can be awarded only to an Ayurveda *Vaidgan* receiving grant-in-aid.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) No medal was awarded during the year.

*Visha Vaidyasalas in the Chirayinkil taluk.*

290. ***MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of grant-in-aid *visha vaidyasalas* in the Chirayinkil taluk?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Two.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether there is a *visha vaidyasala* at Vakkom?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I claim notice.

*Ryots' road from Kuzhithura to Madichal.*

291. ***MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware of the handing over of the ryots' road from Kuzhittura to Madichal in the Vilavankod taluk to the P. W. D. authorities by the Road Committee;

(*b*) the date when the above road was handed over; and

(*c*) whether any work has been done subsequent to the handing over of the road to the departmental authorities?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT**: (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 18-2-1109.

(*c*) No. The road, as it is, is a poor trace with steep gradients; and the Chief Engineer has therefore been asked to trace a new line.

**MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF** (*Nominated*): May I know whether that road is being maintained by the P. W. D.?

**MR. G. B. E TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): I do not think it is.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Has the Chief Engineer inspected this road?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): No.

*Beach road between Colachel and Thengapattanom.*

292. ***MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received representations through the S. M. P. Assembly for the opening of a beach road between Colachel and Thengapattanom near and parallel to the old A. V. M. canal: and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether they have taken any action on the same?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) This section of the coastal road will be taken up when the sections already proposed and taken up are completed.

*Kuzhithura Village Panchayat Court.*

293. ***MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the names of the *pakuthies* over which the Kuzhittura Village Panchayat Court had jurisdiction, when the Court was established; and

(*b*) whether the Government have made any changes in the jurisdiction?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) The municipal town of Kuzhittura which covers portions of the *pakuthies* of Vilavankod, Pacode and Nalloor.

(*b*) It extended over the whole of the three *pakuthies* of Vilavankod, Pacode and Nalloor, but subsequently on the report of the Law's Delays Commissioner, the same was limited to the Vilavankod *pakuthi* alone.

*Change in the course of the Kuzhithura river.*

294. ***MR. M. MAHOMED HANEEF** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that the Kuzhithura river is taking a new course through Nattela in Ezhudesom *pakuthi*; and

(*b*) whether they have received any report from the Executive Engineer, Nagercoil, regarding the same?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT**: (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know what the Government propose——

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): These questions have no stars, as I see from my copy.

**PRESIDENT**: They *have* stars, as I hold in my hand. Probably there is some printer's or typist's mistake, as we had 'bug' for 'bag' yesterday. (*Laughter*.)

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I am sorry, Sir; there *are* stars in my copy also.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know what action the Government propose to take with regard to the diversion of the course?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): The file has been transferred to the Irrigation Department for report.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Is this question regarded mainly as a question of irrigation or as a question of prevention of frequent floods?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): As a matter of fact, it does not seem to be an irrigation work.

*Building for Vamanapuram District Dispensary.*

295. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Government have decided to construct a new building for the use of the dispensary; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, what has become of the proposed construction of the building?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) No.

(*b*) In view of the answer to part (*a*), this does not arise.

*Appointments made by the Nedumangad Tahsildar.*

296. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they will furnish a caste-war statement of the appointments and the acting appointments made by the Tahsildar, Nedumangad;

(*b*) whether they are aware that, when permanent vacancies and temporary vacancies occur in the Taluk Cutcherry and the Pakuthi Cutcherries, the Nedumangad Tahsildar, without considering the claims of acting persons, recruits new persons to the posts; and

(*c*) whether recruitment of new persons, in the presence of persons who have acted, is permissible?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) The *statement containing the information is laid on the table.

(*b*) Three persons have been newly appointed as Ag. Accountants. Two of them are reported to belong to communities not adequately represented in public service and the third was entertained when none of the persons included in the acting list had to be provided for.

(*c*) None was recruited overlooking the claims of those who have acted.

* *Vide* Appendix VI

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): It is asked in part (*c*) of the question 'whether recruitment of new persons, in the *presence* of persons who have acted, is permissible'. I want to know whether Government have ordered that persons once appointed must be *present* when new appointments are made. (*Laughter.*)

**PRESIDENT**: The member really does not expect any answer: he can answer it himself.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): With reference to part (*b*), may I know the communities to which the two persons belong?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): One is a Muslim and the other is a Veluthedathu Nair.

*Motor checking in the Nedumangad Taluk.*

297. ***MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Taluk Tahsildar, Nedumangad is specially empowered to check the Service Motor Buses in the taluk;

(*b*) how many buses the Taluk Tahsildar has checked during the course of the year (1109) till the end of Medam 1109; and

(*c*) how many cases of motor offence the Taluk Tahsildar has taken cognizance of and reported to the Police Station at Nedumangad and to the Magistrate's Court?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) Two.

(*c*) None.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): I did not hear the answer to part (*b*).

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): The answer is 'Two'.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know how, in the face of the answer to part (*a*), the Tahsildar took up two cases?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): Though the Tahsildar has not been *specially* empowered, he has got latent and potential powers which he could exercise.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know the nature of the dormant or latent or potential powers of the Nedumangad Tahsildar?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): I believe he has first class or second class Magistrate's powers.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Can he exercise the magisterial powers when there is a Stationary Second Class Magistrate there?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*): He can call up his powers whenever he wants.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the Tahsildar can excercise Second Class Magistrate's powers in the presence of the Stationary Magistrate?

**PRESIDENT** : I do not quite understand what exactly you mean by *'in the presence of'*.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : The Government member informed the House that the Tahsildar had dormant Magistrate's powers vested in him. So long as there is the Stationary Second Class Magistrate in Nedumangad, I am at a loss to know how the Tahsildar can exercise magisterial powers.

**PRESIDENT** : The Honourable member must be aware that this practice is not peculiar to Travancore. In British India also, the Tahsildars exercise magisterial powers, if and when necessary, even in places where there is a Stipendiary Magistrate on the spot. Such Stipendiary Magistrate will attend to such work as the Government or the District Magistrate or the High Court have empowered him to do. There is nothing peculiar in this matter in this country.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether, without the orders of the Government or the District Magistrate, the Tahsildar could exercise second class magisterial powers ?

**PRESIDENT** : *Suo motu*, that is to say, of his own accord I think that is your question. I can answer the question myself. The answer is, no.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Then may I know whether what he has done is legal ?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : There is nothing illegal about it.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether it is *ultra vires* ?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : It is quite *intra vires*.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*) : May I know from the member whether Mr. S. J. Nair has put these questions because he happened to travel in one of the buses that had to wait for some time for the sake of the Nedumangad Tahsildar ?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : The answer to the question could be supplied by Mr. S. J. Nair himself.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : May I know from the member whether all Tahsildars are not potential Magistrates under the G. O. ?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : They may or may not be.

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**PRESIDENT** : The clock has struck twelve and the time allotted for questions and answers has expired. As on the last occasion, if the House so wishes, I have no objection to allow the questions and answers which ought to have been delivered on the floor of the House

[President.]

to-day but have not been delivered on account of the lapse of time, to be brought in the proceedings of the day, as also the unstarred questions and the answers in respect of them.

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*Building for the Stationary Magistrate's Court at Nedumangad.*

298. *MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that there is no building to locate the Stationary Second Class Magistrate's Court at Nedumangad;

(*b*) what has become of the proposal for the construction of a new building for the Magistrate's Court;

(*c*) whether the estimate for the construction of the building has been sanctioned; and

(*d*) when the building would be completed?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*).

(*a*) The Court is now held in a portion of the Taluk Office building.

(*b*) An estimate called for from the Chief Engineer is awaited.

(*c*) and (*d*) do not arise in view of the answer to part (*b*).

*Overflow of water in Punnaman and Kothampi Elas.*

299. *MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether water has overflown in Punnaman and Kothampi paddy fields;

(*b*) whether petitions have been given by the people to the Government and the Water Works Executive Engineer about their grievances in this respect; and

(*c*) what action or actions were taken for this by the authorities concerned?

MR G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) None to Government; but a petition has been received by the Division Officer, Water Works Division.

(*c*) Investigation was conducted and it was found that to take the road over high embankments with suitable culverts to drain the water from the uplands into the reservior and the road improved and widened in other places, would cost about Rs. 20,000.

*The Kallara-Aruvipuram trace.*

300. *MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how low it is since continuous representations are made for the conversion of the Kallara-Aruvipuram trace, otherwise known as Vayakadu-Aruvipuram trace, into a cart road; and

(*b*) what the cost would be for converting it into a gravelled cart road?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Since Kumbham 1106.

(*b*) The cost has not been estimated.

*The Kottayam-Kumarakam road.*

301. ***MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the amount allotted for the Kottayam-Kumarakam road for the current year (1109); and

(*b*) how much additional length of road has been completed in the current year?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Rs. 5,000.

(*b*) 1,600 feet.

*The Ulavoor-Ramapuram road.*

302. ***MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI** (*Travancore Jenmies, North*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the people of Minachil have requested Government to make the Ulavoor-Ramapuram road a cartable one; and

(*b*) if so, what they have done?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Investigation has been conducted and an estimate prepared for the work.

*Bridge across the Minachil River.*

303. ***MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI** (*Travancore Jenmies, North*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there have been repeated representations in the Popular Assembly and the Legislative Council requesting Government to take up the work of constructing the bridge across the Minachil river at Pala;

(*b*) whether two deputations waited on the late Dewan Mr. Austin concerning this matter;

(*c*) whether, as a result, the Dewan visited the place and recommended the necessity of the bridge;

(*d*) whether, amounts were included in any budget for this work; and

(*e*) whether that amount was allowed to lapse?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) to (*e*): Yes.

*Bridge accross the Minachil River.*

304. ***MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI** (*Travancore Jenmies, North*): Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) the year in which the bridge across the Minachil river, near the town of Palai, was swept away by floods in the river; and

(*b*) the amount spent for the construction of the same?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) 1104 M. E.

(*b*) Rs. 61,715-9-0 including materials valued at Rs. 4,623 available for future use.

*Lady Doctor in the Lalam Hospital.*

305. ***MR. T. S. JAYANTAN NAMBOOTIRI** (*Travancore Jenmies, North*) Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the people of Minachil had represented to Government the need for a Lady Doctor in the Lalam Hospital;

(*b*) whether Government promised to appoint a Lady Doctor as soon as possible;

(*c*) whether they have acted according to their promise and

(*d*) if not, why?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes

(*b*) No. They had stated that the question of appointing a Lady Doctor in the Hospital at Lalam would be considered when more women doctors were entertained.

(*c*) and (*d*) In view of the answer to part (*b*), these do not arise.

*Formation of Mats and Mattings Manufacturers' Association.*

306. ***MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*); Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware of the endeavours made by the Mats and Mattings Manufacturers, both European and Indian, at Alleppey to form a Manufacturers' Association?

**MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI** (*Director of Industries*): No.

*Vaccination in the State.*

307. ***MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of vaccinators working in the State;

(*b*) the number of persons vaccinated in the year 1108; and

(*c*) the percentage of vaccination conducted in the year, taking the whole population of the State into consideration?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) 125 in the Public Health Department and 26 in the several Municipalities.

(*b*) 3,23,638.

(*c*) 6·35 per cent. on the assumption that all the rest have not been vaccinated which is impossible.

*Small-pox in the Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad, Trivandrum and Vilavankod taluks.*

308. ***MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of small-pox attacks in the Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad, Trivandrum and Vilavankod taluks during 1106, 1107, 1108 and 1109 (up to 19-11-1109) respectively;

(*b*) the death-roll in each of these taluks during each of these years and

(*c*) the preventive action taken by the Health Department ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

| | Year. | Neyyattinkara Taluk. | Nedumangad Taluk. | Trivandrum Taluk. | Vilavankod Taluk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (*a*) | 1106 | 332 | 78 | 1280 | 205 |
| | 1107 | 503 | 326 | 804 | 505 |
| | 1108 | 79 | 47 | 125 | 46 |
| | 1109 (up to 19-11-1109) | 67 | 32 | 239 | 3 |
| (*b*) | 1106 | 112 | 20 | 241 | 39 |
| | 1107 | 152 | 119 | 138 | 117 |
| | 1108 | 23 | 8 | 32 | 9 |
| | 1109 (up to 19-11-1109) | 27 | 7 | 26 | 0 |

(*c*) Vaccination has been made compulsory in the rural areas of the State as a tentative measure and extensive vaccination has been carried on, during the current year, by the Public Health Department. To educate the public and to persuade them to submit themselves to vaccination, propaganda work through the medium of cinema, chart, lantern lectures, wall-posters, etc., has also been undertaken by that Department.

*A Police Out-post at Peyyad.*

309. ***MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the people of Vilappil *pakuthi* in the Neyyattinkara taluk have sent representations to the Government or the Police Commissioner praying for the establishment of a Police Out-post at Peyyad or any other suitable place ; and

(*a*) if so, what action was taken thereon ?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*) : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Present conditions do not justify the opening of an Out-post at or near the place mentioned.

*Neyyattinkara District Hospital.*

310. ***MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*) : With reference to the Neyyattinkara District Hospital, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of in-patients and out-patients treated during each of the years 1106, 1107, 1108 and 1109 (up to 19-11-1109),

(*b*) the number of beds available for in-patients in the Hospital;

[Mr. N. K. Krishna Pillai.]

(c) the number of patients (i) women and (ii) children that attended the Hospital during each of the years 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108 and 1109 (up to 19-11-1109) and

(d) whether representations have not been made to Government urging the increase in the number of beds in the Hospital, the opening of a maternity ward and the appointment of a lady doctor ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(a) and (c) A *statement containing the required information is laid on the table.

(b) 46.

(d) Yes.

*Complaint against a Petty Officer.*

311. ***MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Vareeth, First Grade Petty Officer, was definitely found in a judgment of the Magistrate, Kottar, to have perjured in a case;

(b) whether that judgment was sent to the Excise Commissioner for action; and

(c) if so, what action was taken by the Commissioner ?

**MR. C. O. MADHAVAN** (*Excise Commissioner*): (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) The Petty Officer was punished by his promotion being barred for three years.

*Appointment of a runner in the Trivandrum Anchal Office.*

312. ***MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether one Devasiah Joseph was appointed as permanent runner in the Trivandrum Anchal Office, and, if so, whether he was the seniormost among the runner-volunteers of the Anchal Department ?

**MR. T C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): The answer to the first part of the interpellation is in the negative. The second part does not therefore arise.

*Bridge on the Parur-Chennamangalam road.*

313 ***MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON** (*Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have received any representation from the people of Parur regarding the construction of the bridge on the road from Parur to Chennamangalam and

(b) whether the Cochin Government has agreed to participate in constructing the said bridge ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (a) No.; none from the people.

(b) Yes.

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* *Vide* Appendix VII.

*Camp-shed or T. B. at Parur.*

314. *MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) whether there is a camp-shed or T. B. at Parur; and

(*b*) if not, whether the Government have any idea of constructing one?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

*Bridges at Murinjapuzha and Poothotta.*

315. *MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) whether there are bridges for vehicular traffic at Murinjapuzha and Poothotta on the Vaikom—Udayamperoor road; and

(*b*) if not, whether the Government propose to construct bridges in those places?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) The P. W. D. is investigating the matter.

*Interest to be realised by the Forest Department from the defaulters.*

316. *MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is any rule regarding the rate of interest to be realised by the Forest Department from the defaulting purchasers of coupes, etc.: and

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, whether they are aware that the rate of interest realised now by the Department differs in different Forest Divisions?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) In view of the answer to part (*a*), this does not arise.

*Demand for softwood.*

317. *MR. K. P. KRISHNA MENON (*Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) whether the demand for softwood is on the increase: and

(*b*) if so, whether any steps have been taken to meet the same?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) In view of the answer to part (*a*), this does not arise.

*Supply of Bombay Salt.*

318. *MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the Excise Commissioner invited fresh tenders, for the supply of Bombay salt, for a period of two years;

(*b*) whether tender notices were supplied by the Excise Department to all the parties who had put in their tenders at the first invitation for the tenders for the supply of Bombay salt for the year 1109;

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

(c) if not, why not;

(d) whether the deposit amounts furnished by those who had submitted tenders for the supply of salt for one year (1109) were returned on the cancellation of those tenders; and

(e) whether the deposit amount of any one was retained in the office after the cancellation of tenders submitted for the supply of Bombay salt for one year (1109)?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): (a) As per notice dated the 16th September 1933, published in the Gazette dated the 26th September 1933.

(b) Yes.

(c) In view of the answer to part (b), this does not arise.

(d) Of the two tenderers, the earnest money of one was returned. As his representative who came to present the tender did not produce any power of attorney, the money was returned to his principal by money order.

(e) The deposit money of the other tenderer was placed under Revenue Deposit, as he did not apply for the refund of the same.

*Assistant Excise Commissioners.*

319. *MR. K. MADHAVAN (*Nominated*): (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a caste-war return of the Assistant Excise Commissioners?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any Ezhava has at any time been appointed as an Assistant Excise Commissioner?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): (a) A statement furnishing the required information is placed on the table.

(b) No.

*Removal of royal trees on private holdings.*

320. *MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to give a statement showing;

(a) the number, cubic contents and cost of royal trees cut down from private holdings in each Range since 1st Chingom 1109 up to date (6-11-1109/20-6-1934);

(b) the number, cubic contents and cost of royal trees cut down from reserves during the same period;

(c) the number, cubic contents and cost realised of royal trees' timber on an average during the last three years and

(d) the arrears of *Kudivila* in each Range?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (a), (b) and (c) The information required is furnished in the †statement laid on the table.

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* *Vide* Appendix VIII

† *Vide* Appendix IX.

(*d*) The information is not available now as the actual amount of *kudivila* pending payment from the Forest Department can be determined only after the claims have been established by the landowners by the production of the necessary Taluk certificates and other records to substantiate their claims. Further, *kudivila* can be calculated only after timber has been delivered at the depots for disposal.

*Appointment of Assistant Agricultural Bio-chemist.*

321. *MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to give a statement showing the general and research qualifications of the applicants for the post of Assistant Agricultural Bio-chemist when the vacancy in that post occurred by the granting of leave to Mr. Muthunayagom, and the reason why the present incumbent was chosen in preference to other applicants?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*). A statement showing the names and qualifications (general and research) of the applicants for the post of the Assistant to the Bio-chemist is placed on the table.

Because he had acted in the Department before as Mycologist.

*Staff of the Anchal Superintendent's Office.*

322. *MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state the caste-war position of the staff of the Anchal Superintendent's Office.

(i) before the appointment of Mr. E. I. Mathew as Anchal Superintendent; and

(ii) at present (19-11-1109)?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*):

| | | *Before Mr. Mathew's appointment.* | *On 19-11-1109.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| I HINDUS | ... | | |
| 1. Brahmin Malayali | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 2. Do. others | ... | 14 | 15 |
| 3. Ezhavas | ... | 2 | 3 |
| 4. Nairs | ... | 8<br>2 Temporary. clerks. | 4<br>2 Temporary clerks. |
| 5. Vellala | ... | 4 | 4 |
| 6. Other Hindus | ... | 2 | 2 |
| II MUSLIMS | ... | 1 | 2 |
| III CHRISTIANS | ... | ... | ... |
| 1. Protestant | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 2. Roman Catholic: | ... | ... | ... |
| Latin Rite | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Syrian Rite | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 3. Jacobite | ... | 1 | 4 |
| 4. Mar Thoma | ... | 2 | ... |

*Vide Appendix X.

*Cases of house-breaking and theft handled by the Police.*

323. *MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to give a statement regarding:

(*a*) the number of cases of house-breaking and theft taken notice of by the several Inspectors of Police during the year (till 19-11-1109);

(*b*) the number of detection of culprits in each case;

(*c*) the alleged value of stolen properties in the cases dealt with by each; and

(*d*) the percentages of properties recovered by each?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*):

(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*). A *statement furnishing the information is laid on the table.

*Import of cocoanut products.*

324. *MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what reply they have received from the Government of India to their letters regarding the restriction of importation of cocoanut products into India; and

(*b*) what further action Government propose to take in the matter?

MR. T. C. THOMMEN (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No reply has been received. But the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, has written to say that the representation will receive careful consideration at the hands of the Government of India.

(*b*) No further action is contemplated till the reply from the Government of India to the representation is received.

*Assistant Superintendent of Survey.*

325. *MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*); Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Mr. Sivaramakrishna Iyer, Assistant Superintendent of Survey, was expected to do any special work that has not been ordinarily undertaken by the Survey Department in the State;

(*b*) what special qualifications Mr. Sivaramakrishna Iyer has in surveying;

(*c*) whether he will be deputed for boundary surveys; and

(*d*) whether it was at the instance of either the Imperial or the Madras Government that Government have picked up his services as Assistant Superintendent of Survey in Travancore?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) (1) Madras Survey Sub-Assistant's Test.

(2) Madras Revenue Test.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) No.

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*Vide Appendix XI.

*Road to Airoor Village Office.*

326. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there was any representation for the opening of a road from the 5th milestone of the Alwaye—Parur road to the Airoor Village Office;

(*b*) whether the District Road Board recommended to Government to open a road to Airoor Village Office; and

(*c*) if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

**MR. G. B E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*). (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Road Board considered the subject, but did not recommend it.

(*c*) This does not arise.

*Abolition of Sub-Registry Offices.*

327. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have decided to abolish two more Sub-Registry Offices in the State besides those that have already been abolished;

(*b*) if it is a fact, what the grounds for such a procedure are;

(*c*) whether the Government think to effect considerable financial savings by the abolition of these Sub-Registry Offices; and

(*d*) if so, the amount that can be saved?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) It is found that these temporary offices are robbing the neighbouring permanent offices of their legitimate work.

(*c*) and (*d*) About Rs. 4,300.

*Primary School for Muslim girls at Veliyathunad.*

328. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is any representation from the people of Veliyathunad and Aduvathuruthi *Karas* in the Airoor *pakuthi* for the opening of a Primary School for Muslim girls at Veliyathunad;

(*b*) whether the Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools and the Mahommedan Inspector visited the place in question and submitted their reports;

(*c*) if so, to what effect;

(*d*) the decision of the Government in the matter; and

(*e*) the number of Muslim girls and boys of school-going age in the said places?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

[Mr. R. M. Statham.]

(*c*) The Inspectress of Girls' Schools and the Mahommedan Inspector of Schools have recommended the opening of a Primary School for Muslim girls.

(*d*) The question will be taken up early next year.

(*e*) About 500. Boys 250. Girls 250.

*Road to connect North and South Vazhakulam.*

329. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there was any representation to open a road connecting North and South Vazhakulam : and

(*b*) whether there is a village road connecting these two places?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

*Punishments in the Registration Department.*

330. ***MR. K. MAHOMED** (*Alwaye*): Will the Government be pleased to state the names of those Sub-Registrars and Head Clerks who were punished by the Government or the Director of Registration either by reversion, depromotion, or by debarring promotions for their official misconduct?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government do not consider that it is in the public interests to furnish the information.

*Kanni Elam Tract.*

331. ***MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total surveyed area of the Kanni *Elam* tract;

(*b*) the extent that has been leased out from the above;

(*c*) whether there were applications for leasing out more: and

(*d*) why such applications, if any, were not granted?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) 2,483 acres.

(*b*) 1,088·53 acres.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The lands covered by the applications were abandoned gardens on which no cardamom plants exist. Hence such lands were not leased out.

*Registry of Service Boats.*

332. ***MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether the owners of service boats are required to pay Government dues for the whole year even if the boats are brought for registry towards the end of the year?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): Yes.

*Smithery section of the Carpentry School, Quilon.*

333. *MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state why the Smithery Section is not being opened in the Carpentry and Smithery School at Quilon (as per the rules passed by Government in March 1925)?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI* (*Director of Industries*): The carpentry section was first started and its success had to be assured before the smithery section could be added to the school. The carpentry section was found to be working satisfactorily. But, before the smithery section could be introduced, it was decided that the institution should be shifted to Trivandrum, and it is therefore thought desirable to take up the question only after the school is shifted to Trivandrum.

*Bridges over the Munnar River.*

334. *MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) if two bridges have been constructed over the Munnar river close to each other in the Munnar Town, Devicolam:

(*b*) the necessity for two bridges so close to each other;

(*c*) whether they were constructed by Government or by private agency:

(*d*) the cost of the two bridges;

(*e*) the year in which they were constructed;

(*f*) if they were built by a private agency, whether they were built at the instance of Government; and

(*g*) whether any contribution was made by Government and, if so, the amount of such contribution and the year in which such contribution was sanctioned?

MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) No such bridges have been constructed by Government.

(*b*) to (*g*) These do not arise.

*Sale of salt at factories.*

335. *MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) if the salt licensees are at liberty to remove for sale their share of the salt manufactured by them on payment of the prescribed duty and

(*b*) if the Salt Rule No. 64 has been so modified as to confer upon the excise authorities power to close or allow sales in the factories at their pleasure?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): (*a*) Yes, according to the Rules.

(*b*) A discretion has been allowed to the excise authorities to regulate such sales.

*An Anchal Office at Madavoor-Pallikkal in the Chirayinkil Taluk.*

336 *MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): With reference to the answer given to Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai (*Chirayinkil* cum

*Nedumangad*) in the Sri Chitra State Council on 9-4-1109 (Vol. II No. 2) regarding the opening of an Anchal Office at Madavoor-Pallikkal in Chirayinkil taluk, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have enquired into the matter of offering security?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes. One Easwara Kurup Govinda Kurup, Alummootil, Madavoor-Pallikkal, has offered to deposit a sum of Rs. 250 both as guarantee against loss to Government in the working of the Anchal Office if opened and as security for the combined post of master and runner.

*Assessment on Kuthakapattam lands.*

337. ***MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether, at the time of the last Settlement, Sirkar lands having yielding trees have been given on *Kuthakapattam* without term to owners of adjacent lands on the ground that such owners have effected improvements on those Sirkar lands;

(*b*) if so, the basis on which assessment was made on those lands; and

(*c*) whether steps are now being taken in the Chirayinkil and Nedumangad taluks to revise and enhance the assessment fixed at the time of the last Settlement?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*):

(*a*) No.

(*b*) and (*c*) These questions do not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*)

*Appointment of ladies in the P. W. Department.*

338. ***MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received applications from ladies, either graduates or under-graduates, for the posts of clerks and typists in the Chief Engineer's Office and in the offices subordinate thereto:

(*b*) whether any lady applicants have been appointed hitherto; and

(*c*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the negative, the reason therefor?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) For want of suitable vacancies and the fact that there are many male acting hands to be absorbed.

*Causeway on the Pallikkal—Chadayamangalam road.*

339. ***MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any representation against the construction of a "Chappathi" near the second mile-stone on the Pallikkal-Chadayamangalam road and

(*b*) if so, the action taken in the matter?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise.

*Confirmation of clerks in the Registration Department.*

340. ***MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Chirayinkil II*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of permanent appointments of clerks made by the Director of Registration since Kumbhom 1109 ;

(*b*) whether there is any standing order of Government regarding the confirmation of clerks in the Registration Department ;

(*c*) whether the Director of Registration has contravened the above order in the matter of confirmation of certain clerks : and

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, whether they will furnish a list of such appointments, with particulars regarding the names of clerks so confirmed, the dates of first entertainment, the total periods of acting service and the dates of confirmation ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) Nine.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) and (*d*) In view of answer to part (*b*), these do not arise.

*Appointments in the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.*

341. ***MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of applications for non-gazetted posts received by the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries from each of the communities of the State ever since he assumed charge ; and

(*b*) the number appointed from each community ?

**MR. T. C. THOMMEN** (*Secretary to Government*) : (*a*) and (*b*).

| *Community* | *Number of applications received for non-gazetted posts.* | *Number appointed from each community* |
|---|---|---|
| Brahmin | 11 | 2 |
| Nairs | 45 | 4 |
| Ezhava | 10 | 2 |
| Other Hindus | 44 | 7 |
| Christians | 32 | 2 |
| Muhammedans | 5 | ... |

*Age-limit for the retirement of Government Officers.*

342. ***MR. K. SANKARAN** (*Kartikapalli I*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government contemplate to raise the present age-limit of 55 fixed for the retirement of Government servants from service ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

*Throwing open Schools, Satroms etc., to all classes of peoples.*

343. *MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the schools, *satroms* tanks and wells, admission to which was restricted to caste Hindus alone, has been thrown open to all classes of His Highness's subjects, after the issue of the Government communique, dated 19th Jannuary 1934, regarding throwing open of all schools, *satroms*, tanks and wells; and

(b) what steps, if any, have been taken by Government to put into effect the intentions embodied in that communique?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(a) No.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

*Grant of privilege leave to acting hands in Government service.*

344. *MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether any distinction is maintained in the grant of privilege leave for acting hands as well as for officers confirmed?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes. Acting hands *i. e*, officers who have no substantive appointments under Government, may be allowed privilege leave without losing their liens on such appointments only if no sustitute is required, or if their duties can be provided for without additional expense. This condition is not insisted on in the case of permanent hands.

*The State Life Insurance Scheme.*

345. *MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Will the Government be pleased to state, whether they have any definite plans for investing the premium collections derived from the State Life Insurance Scheme, Public Branch, and if the answer is in the affirmative, what they are?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The attention of the member is invited to Rule 3 (*d*) of the rules relating to State Life Insurance, Public Branch, which provides for the investment of premium collections.

*Detection of cases of counterfeit coins.*

346. *MR. S. THIRAVIAM NADAR (*Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have detected any case of counterfeit coins and currency notes during 1104 to 1109;

(b) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, how many; and

(c) whether they have taken any action and with what results?

RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR (*Commissioner of Police*):

(a) Government are not a detective force.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the answer to part (a).

*Public Market at Udayanapuram, Vaikam.*

347. ***MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR** (*Vaikam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, has received petitions from the people of Udayanapuram, Vadakkemuri *pakuthi*, Vaikam, for a public market there;

(*b*) whether the Government are aware that the site has been surrendered free of cost for this purpose; and

(*c*) how long it is since the matter is under consideration of the Government?

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Government have already sanctioned the opening of a vegetable market on the site in question. A declaration for its acquisition has also been published in the Gazette and proceedings for the formal acquisition are in progress.

*Tuberculosis Sanatorium in South Travancore.*

348. ***MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): With reference to the answer to the question reported at page 97, Vol. II, State Council Proceedings, regarding the establishment of a sanatorium in South Travancore for the treatment of tuberculosis, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the result of the consideration of the Government regarding the selection of a suitable site for the Tuberculosis Hospital;

(*b*) the action taken by the Government in the matter;

(*c*) the date of sanction, if any, for the establishment of a sanatorium in Travancore?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) The report called for from the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner is awaited.

(*c*) Government have not sanctioned the establishment of a sanatorium in the State.

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

*Recruitment of Assistant Surgeons.*

1. **MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Will the Government be pleased to state to which of the following importance is attached in the matter of recruitment of Assistant Surgeons to the Medical Department;

(*a*) communal representation,

(*b*) qualification, or

(*c*) priority of application?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): All these factors are equally important in the matter of recruitment to the Medical Department.

*Recruitment to the Medical Department.*

2. **MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any circular to the effect that holders

of the M. B. & B. S. are to be preferred to holders of the L. M. & S. degree?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The public Service Notification (Appendix No. 1 A under "Medical Department" in the T. S. R.) prescribes that, in entertaining new hands, M. B. & C. M. or M. B. & B. S. should have preference to L. M. & S.

*Store-keeper, General Medical Stores.*

3. **MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the name, qualification and salary of the present Store-keeper, General Medical Stores, Trivandrum;

(*b*) when he was appointed;

(*c*) how many applied for the post and what were their qualifications; and

(*d*) whether the authorities ascertained if the applicants for Assistant Surgeon's post were willing to accept the Store-keeper's post?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Mr. T. C. Thomas; L. M. S.; Rs. 100 per mensem.

(*b*) 25th Karkatakam 1108.

(*c*) Messrs. C. William, M. B. B. S.
T. C. Thomas, L. M. S.
S. Sankaranarayanan Unnithan, L. M. S.

(*d*) No.

*Exemption from payment of toll.*

4. **MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Will the Government be pleased to state the names of officers and other persons, if any, who are exempted from the payment of toll at the P. W. D. toll-gates?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): The member is referred to pages 260 and 261 of the P. W. D. Sheet of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 10-7-1934/26-11-1109.

*Confirmation of Medical Officers.*

5. **MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Will the Government be pleased to state what is the principle followed in the Medical Department in confirming persons to the posts of (i) Deputy Surgeons, (ii) Assistant Surgeons, and (iii) Sub-Assistant Surgeons?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Seniority, merit and qualifications.

*Special staff for the standardisation of printed forms.*

6. **MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of offices inspected by the Special Officer for standardisation of printed forms and his staff till the end of Edavom 1109 with respective dates in chronological order;

(b) the pay and the status of the staff that accompanied the Special Officer each time;

(c) the previous experience the Special Officer and each member of his staff had in the standardisation work;

(d) the pay the Manager was drawing before his appointment as such;

(e) his special qualification for appointment as Manager on Rs. 100;

(f) the grounds for raising his pay further within a period of about eleven months;

(g) the appointment each of the members of the above office was holding prior to 1-1-1108 and their respective pay:

(h) whether any clerk has been selected from the Stationery Department; and

(i) what amount has been spent till 1-9-1109 and what work has been turned out?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): A *statement containing the information asked for is placed on the table.

*Fine realised from Schools in the State.*

7. **MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of fine realised per annum from the pupils of Vernacular and English Schools of the State during the last five years?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*): Government do not propose to collect the information as the time and labour involved will not be commensurate with its usefulness.

*Site of the old silk farm in Nedumangad.*

8. **MR. K. M. KRISHNAN** (*Ambalapuzha II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether any land, formerly used as Silk Farm, in Nedumangad, has been registered in the name of any person;

(b) whether there were any other applicants for the same:

(c) if so, how many;

(d) the extent of the land so registered;

(e) whether the Land Revenue Department was consulted before registering the land;

(f) if consulted, the rate of *taravila* recommended by the Land Revenue Commissioner;

(g) the rate of *taravila* at which the land has been registered; and

(h) the lowest rate of *taravila* at which land, similar to the one registered, is registered in the Nedumangad taluk?

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*Vide Appendix XII

**MR. K. GEORGE** (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*):

(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) Yes.
(*c*) 30.
(*d*) 27·8 acres.
(*e*) Yes.
(*f*) No rate was recommended.
(*g*) Rs. 25 per acre.
(*h*) Rs. 20 per acre.

*Assistant to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools.*

9. **MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) whether one Srimati Kamakshi B. A. L. T., has been appointed as Assistant to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools;

(*b*) whether the appointment as such was kept in abeyance for some time, and, if so, why;

(*c*) whether, in the final order of her appointment as Assistant to the Inspectress, she has been declared to have been so appointed without prejudice to her seniors;

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, why the Director recommended the appointment of this particular individual in preference to others who are seniors; and

(*e*) the service that Srimati Kamakshi has put in and the office that she was permanently holding while she was appointed as Assistant to the Inspectress?

**MR. R. M. STATHAM** (*Director of Public Instruction*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes, by the Director of Public Instruction awaiting the sanction of Government.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) She was considered most suitable for the post.

(*e*) About 6 years; Headmistress of a Vernacular Middle School.

*Court duty of Police Officers.*

10. **MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of times the District Superintendents of Police and the Assistant Superintendents of Police have attended courts to watch the prosecution of grave offences in 1108 and 1109?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*):

| | | *No. of times.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1108 | 1109 |
| District Superintendents of Police | ... | 92 | 43 |
| Assistant Superintendents of Police | ... | 155 | 118 |

*Grant of License to Newspapers.*

11. **MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of the newspapers that applied for license and the license fee imposed by the Government for each of them giving the difference in the fees?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is not possible to furnish the information as the period, for which the same is required, has not been specified.

*Secretariat Officers drafted to other departments.*

12. **MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names, appointments and pay of the persons who have been permanently drafted to other departments from the Huzur Office from 1106 to the end of 1108?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The *statement is laid on the table.

*Police cases in the Neyyattinkara Taluk.*

13. **MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara II*): Will the Government be pleased to give a statement showing the number of cases referred to the Police by the Magistracy and the number referred to as false to the Magistracy by the Police in 1108, in the Neyyattinkara taluk?

**RAO BAHADUR N. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR** (*Commissioner of Police*):

| *Station* | | *No. of cases referred by the Magistracy.* | *No. referred as false.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nemom | ... | 6 | 2 |
| Neyyattinkara | ... | 6 | 4 |

*Roads in the Kartikapalli Taluk.*

14. **MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the full extent of the roads in the Kartikapalli taluk directly under the control of P. W. D;

(*b*) the extent of the metalled portion of those roads;

(*c*) whether the remaining portion of those roads is being annually maintained by the P. W. D;

(*d*) if it is so maintained, the annual cost of such maintenance; and

(*e*) if any amount is spent on such maintenance, whether the Government knows whether such expenditure serves any useful purpose?

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**Vide* Appendix XIII.

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*):
(*a*) 57 miles - 1571 R. Ft.
(*b*) Nil.
(*c*) Yes.
(*d*) Rs. 22,030.
(*e*) Yes.

*Haripad Elangial Road.*

15. **MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:
(*a*) whether the metalling of any portion of the Haripad-Elangial road was ever sanctioned by Government; and
(*b*) what further action has been taken in the matter?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes (gravelling and not metalling).
(*b*) The necessary land plan and area list are being scrutinised by the Chief Engineer.

*Dhanapadi-Kartikapalli road.*

16. **MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:
(*a*) whether Government have started any land assumption proceedings to widen the Dhanapadi-Kartikapalli road;
(*b*) whether the Chief Engineer has received any representation that the construction of a parapet wall on the eastern side of the Dhanapadi canal will serve to widen the road; and
(*c*) whether any action has been taken on it?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*): (*a*) All steps preliminary to the land acquisition have been taken.
(*b*) Yes.
(*c*) Yes.

*Extension of age-limit for retirement of Judicial Officers.*

17. **MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): Will the Government be pleased to state:
(*a*) whether any requisition was received by Government from the High Court to so amend the Service Regulations (T. S. R.) as to extend the age-limit for retirement of Judicial Officers;
(*b*) whether Government have received any memorial protesting against the measure, and, if so, from whom; and
(*c*) whether Government have passed any final orders in the matter?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*):
(*a*) No such requisition was received from the High Court.
(*b*) and (*c*) Do not arise.

*Chief Justiceship.*

18. **MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether any one has been permanently appointed to the place of the Chief Justice which fell vacant an year ago, and, if so, when ; and

(*b*) how long the place has been left without being permanently filled up ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) :

(*a*) No.

(*b*) Since the 23rd Edavom 1108.

*Boat-jetty at Mangalam.*

19. **MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Chief Engineer has received any petition for sanctioning a boat jetty at Mangalam ; and

(*b*) what action has been taken on the petition ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) ;

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The petitions have been forwarded to the Division Officer for report.

*Vaidyasalas in the Kartikapalli taluk.*

20. **MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) how many recognised *Vaidyasalas* and *Visha Vaidyasalas* there are in the Kartikapalli taluk ;

(*b*) whether there is any *Vaidyasala* in the interior *pakuthies* of the taluk, such as Pathiyoor, Cheppad, Valiakuzhi, Nangayarkulangara, Pallippad, Kizhakkekara, Viyyapuram, Cherutana and Karuvatta; and

(*c*) whether the Yevoor *Vaidyasala* in the centre of the said area is a recognised one ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) ; (*a*) 7, of which one is a *Visha Vaidyasala.*

(*b*) Yes, one at Karichal (Cherutana) and another at Karuvatta.

(*c*) Yes ; but Yevoor is reported to be not in the centre of the area referred to by the member.

*Kartikapalli-Kayankulam road via Mutukulam.*

21. **MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR** (*Kartikapalli II*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the metalling of the Kartikapalli-Kayankulam road *via* Mutukulam was ever sanctioned by Government , and

(*b*) whether there was any proposal by the P. W. D. for constructing cross-roads to connect the Nangayarkulangara-Kayankulam road with the Kayankulam backwaters ?

**MR. G. B. E. TRUSCOTT** (*Chief Engineer*) ) (*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

## Appendix I.

[*Vide* **question No. 267**].

Statement re : investigation of Police cases by D. S. P's and A. S. P's.

| Officer. | Station. | No. investigated in the year | | Number of cases in which cited as witnesses | | Cases charge-sheeted. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1108 | 1109 (10 months.) | 1108 | 1109 | | |
| 1. D. S. P. | Trivandrum | 19 | 20 | 8 | 5 | Nil. | |
| 2. D. S. P. | Quilon | 18 | 6 | 2 | 2 | Do. | |
| 3. D. S. P. | Kottayam | .. | 21 | ... | .. | Do. | |
| 4. A. S. P. | Trivandrum | 29 | 30 | 9 | ... | 2 (1109) | |
| 5. A. S. P. | Nagercoil | 7 | 16 | 2 | 1 | .. | |
| 6. A. S. P. | Quilon | ... | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | |
| 7. A. S. P. | Chengannur | 69 | 50 | 3 | 3 | 3 (1109) | |
| 8. A. S. P. | Kottayam | 48 | 25 | 2 | ... | .. | |
| 9. A. S. P. | Alwaye | 21 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 1 (1108) | |

## Appendix II.

[*Vide* **question No. 271**].

Statement re : number of pages prescribed and the number to be studied in the Text Books for English Schools.

| Serial No. | Name of book. | No. of pages in the book. | No. of pages to be studied. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Balasikshanam ... | 128 | 59 |
| 2 | Sahitya Koumudi ... | 103 | 32 |
| 3 | Upanyasamala ... | 155 | 87 |
| 4 | Navapadyamalika ... | 72 | 17 |
| 5 | Akbar ... | 155 | 38 |
| 6 | Sahityakusumam ... | 40 | 19 |
| 7 | Sri Ramayana Manjari ... | 98 | 12 |
| 8 | Kavitaramam ... | 72 | 23 |
| 9 | Patracharitam ... | 36 | 8 |
| 10 | Sri Padmanabha Dasan ... | 67 | 18 |
| 11 | Padyamalika ... | 75 | 12 |
| 12 | Balaramayanam ... | 30 | 7 |
| 13 | Kairaleekataksham ... | 56 | 15 |
| 14 | Balabushanam ... | 61 | 24 |

## Appendix III.

[*Vide* question No 278.]

Statement showing the number of steamers with tonnage from 1930-33.

| Year. | Alleppey. | | Quilon. | | Trivandrum. | | Colachel. | | Distance of anchorage from shore. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | |
| 1106 (1930-31) | 438 | 10,22,287 | 31 | 84,629 | 43 | 1,19,122 | 47 | 1,46,460 | Alleppey—1 to 2¼ miles. |
| 1107 (1931-32) | 429 | 9,98,382 | 28 | 87,987 | 52 | 1,43,984 | 33 | 1,01,859 | Quilon—4/10 of a mile off shore. |
| 1108 (1932-33) | 425 | 10,15,442 | 23 | 56,136 | 32 | 2,42,046 | 43 | 1,41,676 | Trivandrum Do. |
| 1109 (1933 up to the end of June 1934.) | 356 | 8,60,392 | 21 | 58,636 | 90 | 2,72,475 | 47 | 1,55,402 | Colachel—3/10 of a mile off shore |

# Appendix IV.

**[*Vide* question No. 279].**

Statement showing the income and expenditure in respect of the Ports of the State for the years 1106 to 1108 M. E.

| Year. | Alleppey. | | | | | | Quilon. | | | | | | Trivandrum. | | | | | | Colachel. | | | | | | Total. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Income. | | | Expenditure. | | | Income. | | | Expenditure. | | | Income. | | | Expenditure. | | | Income. | | | Expenditure. | | | Income. | | | Expenditure. | | |
| | Rs. | ch. | c. | Rs. | ch. | c. | Rs. | ch. | c. | Rs. | ch. | c. | Rs. | ch. | c. | Rs. | ch. | c. | Rs. | ch. | c. | Rs. | ch. | c. | R. | ch. | c. | Rs. | ch. | c. |
| 1106/1930-31 | 62,442 | 20 | 13 | 34,405 | 5 | 9 | 946 | 15 | 10 | 337 | 17 | 14 | 1,884 | 8 | 15 | 281 | 24 | 3 | 7,120 | 20 | 12 | 365 | 27 | 5 | 72,394 | 10 | 2 | 35,390 | 18 | 15 |
| 1107/1931-32 | 59,529 | 24 | 2 | 21,429 | 9 | 15 | 791 | 14 | 2 | 372 | 21 | 5 | 5,668 | 3 | 5 | 294 | 11 | 1 | 4,604 | 13 | 7 | 340 | 10 | 7 | 70,693 | 27 | 0 | 22,436 | 24 | 12 |
| 1108/1932-33 | 60,272 | 4 | 12 | 22,602 | 24 | 13 | 253 | 21 | 10 | 617 | 17 | 7 | 9,286 | 14 | 14 | 765 | 0 | 9 | 5,381 | 25 | 13 | 359 | 1 | 2 | 75,204 | 11 | 1 | 24,214 | 15 | 15 |

## Appendix V.

(*Vide* Question No. 282.)

*A Pakuthi-war Statement of the Recognised and Grant-in-aid Vaidyasalas.*

| No. | Name of Pakuthi. | Recognised Vaidyasala. | Grant-in-aid Vaidyasala. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Thovala | ... | Thovala Vaidyasala |
| 2 | Thazhakudy | ... | Thazhakudy Vaidyasala |
| 3 | Cape Comorin | ... | Cape Comorin |
| 4 | Suchindram | ... | Suchindram |
| 5 | Nagercoil | Kottar Sidha<br>Nagercoil Marma<br>Kottar Sidha | Nagercoil Hospital |
| 6 | Thekampudur | Zionpuram | ... |
| 7 | Neendakara | Ethamvazhi | ... |
| 8 | Thuckala | ... | Padmanabhapuram |
| 9 | Kappiyara | Chellamkonam Marma | ... |
| 10 | Valvachagoshtam | ... | Kattathura Marma |
| 11 | Ponmana | ... | Ponmana Vaidyasala |
| 12 | Thiruvattar | ... | Thiruvattar Do. |
| 13 | Eraniel | Neyyoor Sidha<br>Eraniel Marma | ... |
| 14 | Arudesapattu | Munchira | ... |
| 15 | Pakode | ... | Pakode Visham |
| ~~16~~ | ~~Painkulam~~ | ... | Puthukada Vaidyasala |
| 17 | Vilavancode | ... | Kuzhithura Vaidyasala |
| 18 | Midalam | Karingal Sidha | ... |
| 19 | Killiyur | ... | Poottatti Visham |
| 20 | Nattalam | Perumbuzhi Bala Chikilsa | ... |
| 21 | Neyyattinkara | Perumbazhuthoor | Neyyattinkara Town |
| 22 | Karimkulam | ... | Nellikkakuzhi |
| 23 | Kottukal | Balaramapuram<br>Vizhinjam | ... |
| 24 | Thiruvellam | Pachalloor Visham | ... |
| 25 | Nemom | Kymanam | Nemom Vaidyasala<br>Edagramom Marma |

APPENDIX V—(*contd.*)

| No. | Name of Pakuthi. | Recognised Vaidyasala. | Grant-in-aid Vaidyasala. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Perumkadavila | Perumkadavila Visham | .. |
| 27 | Kazhakuttom | ... | Kazhakuttam Vaidyasala |
| 28 | Ayiranimuttom | Manacad Unani<br>Do. Netram<br>Ambalathura | Kalady W & C<br>Karamana Vaidyasala |
| 29 | Chettivilagom | Perukada Marma | ... |
| 30 | Mad thuvilagom | ... | Nanthencode Visham |
| 31 | Pallipuram | Kaniyapuram Visham | ... |
| 32 | Palkulangara | | Perumthanny Visham |
| 33 | Veyilore | Thonnakal | .. |
| 34 | Oolloor | Oolloor Vaidyasala | ... |
| 35 | Chengazhassery | Vazhuthacad Vaidyasala | Mettukada Unani |
| 36 | Anjamada | ... | Thirumala Vaidyasala |
| 37 | Aramada | Pujappura Vaidyasala | ... |
| 38 | Vanchiyur | Vanchiyur Small-pox<br>Pettah Netram<br>Fort | Vanchiyur Vaidyasala<br>Puthanchanta<br>Puthenchanta Eye-treatment<br>Contonment Unani |
| 39 | Nedumangad | ... | Nedumangad Vaidyasala |
| 40 | Anadu | Pirappencode Visham | Pirappencode Vaidyasala |
| 41 | Vempayam | Vempayam Marma | ... |
| 42 | Vellanad | Vellanad Visham | ... |
| 43 | Kadakkavoor | Nedunganda<br>Vakkom Visham | KadakkavoorVaidyasala |
| 44 | Pulimath | ... | Pulimath Visha-Netram |
| 45 | Navaikulam | ... | Navaikulam |
| 46 | Vettoor | Vilabhagom Vaidyasala | ... |
| 47 | Warkala | ... | Warkala Vaidyasala |
| 48 | Edava | ... | Kappil Vaidyasala |
| 49 | Avanavancherry | Attingal Visham<br>Attingal (Municipal) | Atttingal Town do. |

APPENDIX V—(*contd.*)

| No. | Name of Pakuthi. | Recognised Vaidyasala. | Grant-in-aid Vaidyasala. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Kilimanur | ... | Kilimanur Vaidyasala |
| 51 | Eravipuram | Mundakal Marma | Mayyanad Vaidyasala<br>Quilon Hospital |
| 52 | East Kallada | East Kallada | ... |
| 53 | Kilikollur | Kilikollur Visham | ... |
| 54 | Kottangara | ... | Kottangara Vaidyasala |
| 55 | Meenad | Chathannur | ... |
| 56 | Quilon | Quilon Netram<br>do. Visham<br>do. Sidha<br>Asramom<br>Quilon General<br>Neendakara | Quilon West |
| 57 | Paravoor | ... | Paravoor |
| 58 | Thrikadavur | ... | Perinad Vaidyasala<br>Perinad Visham |
| 59 | Chavara | ... | Chavara Vaidyasala |
| 60 | Thekkumbhagom | Chavara Thekkumbhagom | ... |
| 61 | Karunagapalli | Parayakadavoo Visham | ... |
| 62 | Kulasekarapuram | .. | Azhikal |
| 63 | Krishnapuram | Kayamkulam (Municipal) | Kayamkulam |
| 64 | Puthupalli | Puthupalli<br>Puthupalli Visham | ... |
| 65 | Perinad | ... | Changankulangara Vaidyasala<br>Ochira Visham |
| 66 | Thevalakkara | Thevalakara North | .. |
| 67 | Harippad | Haripad Visham | Haripad Vaidyasala |
| 68 | Cheruthana | Karichal | ... |
| 69 | Cheppad | Avoor | ... |
| 70 | Kartikapalli | Kartikapalli<br>Do. Marma<br>Do. Netram | ... |
| 71 | Kandalloor | ... | Keericad Vaidyasala |
| 72 | Kumarapuram | Karuvatta | ... |
| 73 | Arattupuzha | ... | Arattupuzha Vaidyasala |

APPENDIX V—(*contd.*)

| No. | Name of Pakuthi. | Recognised Vaidyasala. | Grant-in-aid Vaidyasala. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 74 | Thrikunnapuzha | ... | Pallana Vaidyasala |
| 75 | Kunnathur | ... | Mannady do. |
| 76 | Poruvazhi | ... | Sasthamkotta do.<br>Poruvazhi do. |
| 77 | Adoor | Adoor Netram | ... |
| 78 | Esanthimangalam | Kalanjoor | Enath Vaidyasala |
| 79 | West Kallada | ... | West Kallada do. |
| 80 | Ezhukone | ... | Ezhukone Vaidyasala |
| 81 | Kottarakara | ... | Kottarakara do. |
| 82 | Ummannoor | .. | Valakom do. |
| 83 | Kummil | Kadakal Vaidyasala | ... |
| 84 | Pathanapuram | ... | Pathanapuram Vaidyasala |
| 85 | Punalur | ... | Punalur do. |
| 86 | Pattazhi | Pattazhi Vaidyasala | ... |
| 87 | Anjal | ... | Anjal Vaidyasala |
| 88 | Shencotta | ... | Shencotta do. |
| 89 | Omalloor | Omalloor Visham | Omallur do. |
| 90 | Ranny | Ranny Visham | Ranni Vaidyasala<br>Vadasserikara<br>Mylapra Visham |
| 91 | Mallapuzhassery | Aranmula Children | Aranmula Vaidyasala |
| 92 | Bharanikavu | ... | Pallikal do. |
| 93 | Thripparanthura | ... | Chennithala Visham |
| 94 | Chennithala | Cherukole Netram | ... |
| 95 | Mavelikara | .. | Mavelikara do. |
| 96 | Thekkakara | Kurathiyad | ... |
| 97 | Noornad | Cherumuka | ... |
| 98 | Palamel | ... | Nooranad Vaidyasala |
| 99 | Pandalam Thekaykara | Pandalam Visham | ... |
| 100 | Thonnalloor | ... | Pandalam Vaidyasala |
| 101 | Thalavady | Neerattupuram Visham | Thalavady do. |
| 102 | Purakad | ... | Puracad do. |
| 103 | Ambalapuzha | ... | Ambalapuzha do. |
| 104 | Pulimkunnu | ... | Kavalam do. |

APPENDIX V- *(contd.)*

| No. | Name of Pakuthi. | Recognised Vaidyasala. | Grant-in-aid Vaidyasala. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 105 | Alleppey | Kallercode<br>Alleppey Marma | ... |
| 106 | Aryad South | ... | Alleppey Town<br>Aryad South |
| 107 | Mannar | ... | Mannar Vaidyasala |
| 108 | Nedumpuram | ... | Nedumpuram |
| 109 | Kadapra | Kadapra Netram | ... |
| 110 | Kavumbhagom | Achiyadathuchira | ... |
| 111 | Thiruvella | Thiruvella Netram<br>Do. Visham | Thiruvella Town Vaidyasala<br>Do. Visham |
| 112 | Eraviperur | Othara East | Eraviperur Visham |
| 113 | Kaviyoor | Kaviyur | ... |
| 114 | Koippuram | Koipuram | Pullad Vaidyasala |
| 115 | Aranmula | ... | Aranmula Visham |
| 116 | Vadakkakara | ... | Chengannur Vadakakara<br>Do. Visham |
| 117 | Pandanad | ... | Pandanad W & C |
| 118 | Chengannur | Mulakuzha | ... |
| 119 | Puliyur | Puliyur | ... |
| 120 | Pandalam Vadakakara | Mezhuveli | ... |
| 121 | Kalluppara | Vaipur<br>Kizhuvaipur<br>Kallupara | Mallappalli Visham |
| 122 | Ayiroor | Ayiroor | ... |
| 123 | Ezhumattoor | ... | Ezhumattoor Visham |
| 124 | Muttar | Muttar | Mitrakara Muttar do. |
| 125 | Nilamperur | Narakathara | ... |
| 126 | Vazhappalli East | ... | Vazhappally Netram |
| 127 | Changanacherry | ... | Perunna Vaidyasala |
| 128 | Madapalli | Thenginal Visham<br>Vakathanam | ... |
| 129 | Nedumkunnam | Nedumkunnam | Karukachal |
| 130 | Manimala | ... | Manimala |
| 131 | Cheruvalli | Cheruvalli Vaidyasala | ... |
| 132 | Kanjirapalli North | ... | Mundakayam |
| 133 | Chirakadavu | ... | Ponkunnam Vaidyasala |

APPENDIX V—(*contd.*)

| No. | Name of Pakuthi. | Recognised Vaidyasala. | Grant-in-aid Vaidyasala. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 134 | Thiruvarppu | ... | Thiruvarppu Vaidyasala |
| 135 | Kottayam | Kottayam Karappuzha<br>Do. Netram | ... |
| 136 | Nattagom | ... | Chingavanam Vaidyasala |
| 137 | Vijayapuram | Kottayam Bala Chikilsa | Vijayapuram |
| 138 | Pampady | ... | Pampady Visham |
| 139 | Kodumalloor | Elikulam | ... |
| 140 | Parambiakada | ... | Kumaranallor Visham |
| 141 | Ettumanur | Athirampuzha | Ettumanur |
| 142 | Onamthuruthu | Neendoor | ... |
| 143 | Vaduthala Mattathilbhagom | ... | Arukutti Vaidyasala |
| 144 | Pallipuram | Pallippuram | ... |
| 145 | MararikulamNorth | ... | MararikulamVaidyasala |
| 146 | Thanneermukkam South | Thanneermukom Visham | Puthenangadi do. |
| 147 | Shertalla North | ... | Shertalla Town do. |
| 148 | Thuravur South | ... | Thuravur do. |
| 149 | Thykattussery | Thykattusseri | ... |
| 150 | Vaikam | ... | Vaikam Town |
| 151 | Kulasekaramangalam | Moothadathukavu | ... |
| 152 | Maravanthuruthu | Maravanthuruthu | ... |
| 153 | Thalayalam | Kothavara | ... |
| 154 | Manjur | Kallara | ... |
| 155 | Kaduthuruthy | ... | Kadathuruthy Vaidyasala |
| 156 | Manakunnam | ... | Udayamperur do. |
| 157 | Mulakulam | Mulakulam | ... |
| 158 | Ramapuram | ... | Ramapuram Vaidyasala |
| 159 | Meenachil | Meenachil | ... |
| 160 | Kondoor | Thidanad | Erattupettah do. |
| 161 | Kanagary | Kanagary Visham | Kozha do. |
| 162 | Kidangoor | Anthimuttom (W & C) | Kidangoor do. |
| 163 | Poonjar | Poonjar | ... |

APPENDIX V—(*concld.*)

| No. | Name of Pakuthi. | Recognised Vaidyasala. | Grant-in-aid Vaidyasala. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 164 | Muvattupuzha | Muvattupuzha | ... |
| 165 | Piravom | ... | Piravam Vaidyasala |
| 166 | Arakulam | ... | Muvattupuzha Town |
| 167 | Eramalloor | ... | Thrikariyur |
| 168 | Kothamangalam | Kothamangalam | ... |
| 169 | Thirumaradi | Pampakada | ... |
| 170 | Thodupuzha | ... | Kumaramangalam |
| 171 | Karikode | Karimkunnam | ... |
| 172 | Manikamangalam | ... .. | Kalady Vaidyasala |
| 173 | Kazhukambalam | ... | Kazhukambalam |
| 174 | Cheranalloor | Kodanad | ... |
| 175 | Alwaye | Alwaye Town | ... |
| 176 | Perumbavur | ... | Perumbavur Vaidyasala |
| 177 | Varapuzha | Varapuzha | ... |
| 178 | Ezhikkara | ... | Ezhikkara Eye-treatment |
| 179 | Parur | Parur Town | Parur Town |
| 180 | Edapalli South | Edapalli Visham | Edapalli Vaidyasala |
| 181 | Ayiroor | ... ... | Ayiroor Visham<br>Kottapuram Vaidyasala |

# Appendix VI.

***Vide* Question No. 296.**

Statement by caste of appointments made by the Ag. Tahsildar, Nedumangad.

| Hindus. | | | | | | | | | | | | Christians. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Roman Catholics. | | Syrian. | | | | |
| Brahmins (Malayala) | Brahmins (others.) | Ezhavas. | Kammalas. | Kshatriyas (Malayala.) | Nadars. | Nayars. | Pulayas. | Vellalas. | Other depressed classes | Other Hindus. | Musalmans. | Protestants. | Latin rite. | Syrian rite. | Jacobite. | Mar Thoma. | Church of England. | Others. | Remarks. |
| .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. |

## Appendix VII.

***Vide* Question No. 310.**

Statement *re*: patients etc., in the Neyyattinkkara District Hospital.

| Year. | No. of in-patients. | No. of out-patients. | Women (In and Out.) | Children. (In and Out.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1105 ... | ... | ... | 11,045 | 9,097 |
| 1106 ... | 924 | 32,180 | 10,769 | 9,547 |
| 1107 ... | 772 | 29,550 | 10,205 | 9,082 |
| 1108 ... | 658 | 27,520 | 9,531 | 8,316 |
| 1109 up to 19-11-1109 ... | 639 | 22,147 | 7,904 | 6,595 |

## Appendix VIII.

***Vide* Question No. 319.**

Caste-war statement of Assistant Excise Commissioners.

| Caste | No. | Names. |
|---|---|---|
| Nairs ... | 6 | 1. K. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L., (First Grade.)<br>2. R. Sankara Pillai, B. A. (2nd Grade.)<br>3. A. Raman Pillai, B. A., ( Do. )<br>4. V. Narayana Pillai, B. A., (3rd Grade.)<br>5. K. Paramu Pillai, B. A., B. L., ( Do. )<br>6. K. Thanu Pillai, B. A., ( Do. ) |
| Brahmins ... | 3 | 1. P. N. Sankara Aiyar, B. A. & B. L. (2nd Grade.)<br>2. K. Pitchu Aiyar, B. A., (3rd Grade.)<br>3. S. Krishna Aiyar, B. A. & B. L. ( Do. ) |
| Mohammadan... | 1 | 1. V. Ghulam Hussain, (3rd Grade.) |

# Appendix IX.

***Vide* Question No. 320.**

Statement showing the number, cubic contents and cost of royal trees cut down from private holdings from 1st Chingom 1109/17-8-1933 up to 20-6-1934/6-11-1109.

| Division. | Range. | No. of logs. | C. Ft. | Cost | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. | Chs. | C. |
| Northern | Neriamangalam | 593 | 10,960·712 | 5,334 | 9 | 2 |
| | Manjapra | 123 | 911·115 | 130 | 4 | 8 |
| | Idyara | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kottayam | Thodupuzha | 2,065 | 50,230 | 19,284 | .. | .. |
| | Meenachil | 1,035 | 27,137 | 13,568 | .. | .. |
| | Manimala | 1,555 | 28,718 | 11,282 | .. | .. |
| Central | Koni | 5.433 | 89,230·033 | .. | | .. |
| | Rani | 5,623 | 91,136·286 | | | |
| Quilon | Pathanapuram | 515 | 4,819·365 | 1,148 | 1 | 10 |
| | Yerur | 472 | 5,192·576 | 1,500 | 7 | 13 |
| | Kadakal | 182 | 2,196·509 | 706 | .. | 9 |
| Shencotta | Shencotta Range | 417 | 1,124·281 | 400 | 10 | 6 |
| Southern | Vilavancode | 663 | 7,289 | 4,140 | .. | .. |
| | Kalkulam | 1,108 | 13,930 | 7,913 | .. | .. |
| | Neyyattinkara | 26 | 406 | 231 | .. | .. |
| | Nedumangad | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Statement showing the number, cubic contents and cost of royal trees cut down from Reserves from 1st Chingom 1109/17-8-1933 to 6-11-1109/20-6-1934.

| Division. | Range. | No. of logs. | C. ft. | Cost. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. | Chs. | C. |
| Northern | Plantation | 66 | 841·197 | 157 | 2 | 0 |
| Kottayam | Vandanmet | 5057 axed and sawn materials. | 51996 | .. | .. | .. |
| Central | From the areas taken up for opening of Teak Plantations. | 1558 | 31470·163 | .. | .. | .. |
| Quilon | Pathanapuram | 29 | 969·957 | 281 | 7 | 11 |
| | Yerur | 13 | 404·435 | 91 | 1 | 12 |
| | Kadakal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Shencotta | Reserves | 84 | 2417·101 | 558 | 3 | 2 |
| | Achencoil Reserve | on mellabhom | 10457·829 | 10,825 | 5 | 10 |
| Southern | .. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil | |

*N. B.*—The cost shown is only approximate as in most cases the working charges are based on percentage of sale proceeds.

Appendix IX (*contd.*)

Statement showing the number, cubic contents and cost realised of royal trees' timber on an average during the last 3 years from 1106, 1107 and 1108.

| Division. | Year. | No. of logs. | C. ft. | Amounts realised. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. | Chs. | C. | |
| Northern | 1106 | 630 | 30,207 | 27,356 | 0 | 14 | |
| | 1107 | 810 | 11,938 | 24,185 | 23 | 11 | |
| | 1108 | 1,122 | 15,673 | 19,128 | 12 | 6 | |
| | Total | 2,062 | 57,818 | 71,670 | 8 | 15 | |
| | Average per year | 687 | 19,273 | 23,890 | 2 | 15 | |
| | | | | Rs. | as. | p. | Average realisation per c. ft. |
| Kottayam | 1106 | .. | 98,758·239 | 1,62,479 | 5 | 11 | is Bh. Rs. 1-10-4 |
| | 1107 | .. | 1,32,876·731 | 1,62,735 | 11 | 5 | " 1-3-7 |
| | 1108 | .. | 1,36,726·947 | 1,67,920 | 6 | 11 | " 1-3-8 |
| | Total | .. | 3,68,361·917 | 4,93,135 | 8 | 3 | |
| | Average per year | .. | 1,22,787·306 | 1,64,378 | 8 | 1 | |
| | | | | Rs. | Chs. | C. | Average rate per c. ft. Rs. Chs. C. |
| Central | 1106 | .. | 1,50,681 | 1,99,022 | 25 | 5 | 1 9 0 |
| | 1107 | .. | 2,20,160 | 2,25,924 | 8 | 9 | 1 0 1 |
| | 1108 | .. | 1,91,126 | 1,79,581 | 10 | 13 | 0 26 4 |
| | Total | .. | 5,61,967 | 6,04,528 | 16 | 11 | |
| | Average per year | .. | 1,87,322 | 2,01,509 | 14 | 14 | |

## Appendix IX—(*contd.*)

| Division. | Year. | No. of logs. | C. ft. | Amount realised. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. | as. | p. | |
| Quilon | 1106 | 5,091 | 47,254 | 52,244 | 13 | 5 | |
| | 1107 | 6,447 | 66,348 | 65,521 | 13 | 10 | |
| | 1108 | 4,319 | 42,047 | 40,016 | 6 | 8 | |
| | Total | 15,857 | 1,55,649 | 1,57,783 | 1 | 11 | |
| | Average per year | 5,286 | 51,883 | 52,594 | 5 | 12 | |
| Shencotta | Average for 106 to 108 | 335 | 3,312·570 | 4,376 | .15 | 2 | |
| Southern | 1106 | 3,882 | 45,750 | 70,990 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 1107 | 4,132 | 49,812 | 65,903 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 1108 | 3,332 | 39,378 | 48,753 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Total | 11,346 | 1,34,940 | 1,85,646 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Average per year | 3,782 | 44,980 | 61,882 | 0 | 0 | |

## APPENDIX X.

**Vide Question No. 321.**

*Statement showing the names and qualifications of the applicants for the post of the Assistant to the Bio-Chemist.*

| | *Name.* | *Qualifications.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | T. V. Balasubramoniam | B. Ag. (Bombay) and Special training in Horticulture. |
| 2. | R. Ganapathy | B. A. (Madras). |
| 3. | P. Gopalakrishnan | B. Sc. (Agri.) Madras. |
| 4. | T. S. Subramoniam | M. A. (Madras). |
| 5. | K. R. Ramachandran Nair | B. Ag. and Special training in cattle breeding and Animal Husbandry. |
| 6. | A. K. Madhavan Pillai | B. A., M. Sc. (Lucknow). |
| 7. | V. K. P. Menon | B. Sc. (Benares). |
| 8. | E. K. Raghavan Pillai | B. A. (Madras). |
| 9. | P. K Narayana Pillai | B. A. (Madras) ; B. Ag. (Poona) and Special training in Agricultural Chemistry. |
| 10. | M. E. Joseph | B. A. (Madras). |
| 11. | C. A. Joseph | B. A. (Madras) B. Sc. (London). |
| 12. | M. C. Abraham | B. Sc. (Madras) Post-graduate training in Mycology at Coimbatore. |
| 13. | T. T. Chacko | B. A. (Madras) M. Sc. (Calcutta). |
| 14. | K. V. Poonen | B. Ag. (Poona) and Special training in Agricultural Chemistry. |
| 15. | V. Balakrishnan | B. A. (Madras.) |

# APPENDIX XI.

**Vide Question No. 323.**

*Statement re: number of cases of house-breaking and theft.*

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT.

| No. | Name of Station. | No. of cases of House-breaking and theft reported from 1-1-1109 to 19-11-1109. | No. of cases in which culprits were detected. | Value of stolen property. | | | Percentage of property recovered. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A | B | C | | | D |
| | | | | Rs. | Chs. | C. | |
| 1 | Fort ... | 9 | 6 | 462 | 26 | 4 | 60% |
| 2 | Puthenchanthai ... | 2 | ... | 350 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 3 | Cantonment ... | 13 | 4 | 1,079 | 0 | 15 | 13 |
| 4 | Vattiyurkavu ... | 1 | ... | 375 | 26 | 0 | ... |
| 5 | Nemom ... | 1 | ... | 64 | 24 | 0 | ... |
| 6 | Neyyattinkarai ... | 3 | 1 | 278 | 21 | 0 | 6·1 |
| 7 | Nedumangad ... | 1 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 53·3 |
| 8 | Kattakadai ... | 2 | 1 | 160 | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| 9 | Warkalai ... | 6 | ... | 541 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| 10 | Kazhakuttam ... | 2 | ... | 63 | 2 | 0 | ... |
| 11 | Vilavancode ... | 4 | ... | 234 | 2 | 12 | ... |
| 12 | Thiruvattar ... | 2 | 1 | 168 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 13 | Thuckalai ... | 1 | ... | 171 | 12 | 0 | ... |

# APPENDIX XI—(*contd*).

## TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT—(*contd.*)

| No. | Name of Station. | No. of cases of House-breaking and theft reported from 1-1-1109 to 19-11-1109. | No. of cases in which culprits were detected. | Value of stolen property. | | | Percentage of property recovered. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A | B | C | | | D |
| | | | | Rs. | Chs. | C. | |
| 14 | Eraniel ... | 5 | 2 | 284 | 21 | 8 | 8 |
| 15 | Kottar ... | 6 | 5 | 1,817 | 7 | 0 | 94 |
| 16 | Idalakudy ... | 5 | 3 | 297 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 17 | Aramboly ... | 2 | 2 | 441 | 21 | 0 | 100 |

## QUILON DISTRICT.

| No. | Name of Station. | A | B | Rs. | Chs. | C. | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Quilon Taluk ... | 7 | 3 | 404 | 14 | 0 | 28 per cent. |
| 2 | Pulincunnu ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Mavelikara ... | 4 | 1 | 158 | 2 | 8 | 12 per cent. |
| 4 | uilon Town ... | 15 | 2 | 1,163 | 3 | 6 | 2½ ,, |
| 5 | Shencottah ... | 2 | 1 | 791 | 14 | 0 | 4½ ,, |
| 6 | Paravoor ... | 2 | 1 | 29 | 3 | 0 | 72 ,, |
| 7 | Thiruvellah ... | 12 | 3 | 577 | 15 | 0 | 4½ ,, |
| 8 | Ambalapuzha ... | 5 | 3 | 221 | 4 | 0 | 29 ,, |

## APPENDIX XI—(*contd*).

QUILON DISTRICT—(*contd*).

| No. | Name of Station. | No. of cases of House-breaking and theft reported from 1-1-1109 to 19-11-1109. | No. of cases in which culprits were detected. | Value of stolen property. | | | Percentage of property recovered. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A | B | C | | | D |
| | | | | Rs. | Chs. | C. | |
| 9 | Alleppey ... | 10 | 7 | 351 | 16 | 8 | 14 per cent. |
| 10 | Haripad ... | 4 | 2 | 138 | 25 | 0 | 77 ,, |
| 11 | Punaloor ... | 5 | 4 | 282 | 5 | 8 | 60 ,, |
| 12 | Kottarakara ... | 6 | 3 | 251 | 14 | 0 | 19 ,, |
| 13 | Chengannoor ... | 5 | 2 | 966 | 1 | 0 | 11 ,, |
| 14 | Kayankulam ... | 5 | 3 | 736 | 21 | 4 | 19 ,, |
| 15 | Adoor ... | 1 | ... | 25 | 0 | 0 | Nil. |
| 16 | Aranmula ... | 4 | 2 | 576 | 22 | 0 | 21 per cent. |
| 17 | Pathanamthitta ... | 3 | 2 | 142 | 7 | 0 | 11 ,, |
| 18 | Karunagapalli ... | 21 | 20 | 2,898 | 24 | 6 | 53 ,, |

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT.

| No. | Name of Station. | A | B | Rs. | Chs. | C. | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kottayam ... | 10 | 5 | 1,417 | 18 | 8 | 30 per cent. |
| 2 | Changanacherry ... | 1 | 1 | 35 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 3 | Ettumanoor ... | 6 | ... | 1,011 | 0 | 0 | ... |

## APPENDIX XI—(*contd.*)

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT—(*contd.*)

| No. | Name of Station. | No. of cases of House-breaking and theft reported from 1-1-1109 to 19-11-1109. | No. of cases in which culprits were detected. | Value of stolen property. | | | Percentage of property recovered. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A | B | C | | | D |
| | | | | Rs. | Chs. | C. | |
| 4 | Karugachel ... | 2 | 2 | 44 | 7 | 0 | 50 per cent. |
| 5 | Pampady ... | 3 | 2 | 220 | 9 | 14 | 15 ,, |
| 6 | Arukutty ... | 10 | 4 | 4,152 | 5 | 4 | 22 ,, |
| 7 | Vaikom ... | 15 | 9 | 770 | 1 | 0 | 21·7 ,, |
| 8 | Shertallai ... | 15 | 11 | 367 | 8 | 1 | 20·5 ,, |
| 9 | Devicolam ... | 5 | 4 | 669 | 11 | 0 | 22 ,, |
| 10 | Muvattupuzha ... | 8 | 2 | 494 | 20 | 12 | 16·7 ,, |
| 11 | Kuthattukulam ... | 6 | 3 | 375 | ... | 2 | 17 ,, |
| 12 | Perumbavoor ... | 6 | 6 | 321 | 10 | 0 | 97 ,, |
| 13 | Kothamangalam ... | 3 | 1 | 84 | 3 | 0 | 25 ,, |
| 14 | Alwaye ... | 1 | ... | 22 | 14 | 0 | ... |
| 15 | Parur ... | 3 | 2 | 97 | 3 | 8 | 50 per cent. |
| 16 | Edapalli ... | 1 | 1 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 35·6 ,, |
| 17 | Munambom ... | 2 | ... | 44 | 14 | 8 | ... |
| 18 | Thodupuzha ... | 5 | 4 | 1,698 | 23 | 15 | 5 per cent. |
| 19 | Meenachil ... | 5 | 1 | 192 | 18 | 8 | 10 ,, |
| 20 | Kanjirapalli ... | 6 | 6 | 34 | 18 | 6 | 80 ,, |
| 21 | Mundakayam ... | 5 | 4 | 528 | 3 | 0 | 73·5 ,, |
| 22 | Peermade .. | 2 | 1 | 180 | 5 | 0 | 82 ,, |
| 23 | Erattupettah ... | 4 | 2 | 185 | 14 | 0 | 7 ,, |
| 24 | Udumbanshola ... | 1 | ... | 421 | 0 | 0 | ... |

## Appendix XII

**Vide unstarred question No. 6**

*Statement regarding the offices visited by the Special Officer for the Standardisation of forms, the staff that accompanied him, etc.*

(a) *Th number of offices visited.* 123.

| | *Month.* | *Dates of visit.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1108 | Vrischigom. | 23, 24, & 25. |
| ,, | Dhanu. | 5, 6, 7, 21, 22, 27, 28 & 29. |
| ,, | Makaram. | 5, 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27 & 28. |
| ,, | Kumbham. | 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27 & 28. |
| ,, | Meenam. | 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 26, & 29. |
| ,, | Medam. | 3, 5, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, & 23. |
| ,, | Edavam. | 4, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 27 & 28. |
| ,, | Mithunam. | 15, 20, 21, 23, 26 & 28. |
| ,, | Karkadagom. | 11, 13, 28, & 31. |
| 1109 | Chingom. | 3, 11, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30 & 31. |
| ,, | Kanni. | 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, & 29. |
| ,, | Thulam. | 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 21, & 24. |
| ,, | Vrischigom. | 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 13, 22. 23, & 24. |
| ,, | Dhanu. | 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, & 29. |
| ,, | Makaram. | 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 16. 17, 20, 25 & 29. |
| ,, | Kumbham. | 4, 5, 6, 8, 10. 11, 12, 18, 20, 28, 29 & 30. |
| ,, | Meenam, | 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 22, 23, 24 & 25. |
| ,, | Medam. | 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 18, 21, 22, 29, & 30. |
| ,, | Edavam. | 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 23, & 28. |

(b) *The pay and status of the staff that accompanied him.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Rs. 100, Senior Clerk : | Rs. 9, Peon. |
| 2. | Rs. 50, Clerk ; | Rs. 9, Peon. |
| 3. | Rs. 25, Ag. Clerk ; | Rs. 9, Peon. |

(c) *Their previous experience.*

The Special Officer was engaged in similar special duties and he had worked in the Government Press for a period of over 15 months in stock-taking and auditing the technical accounts of the Government Press.

The Senior clerk had worked in the Forms Branch of the Stationery Department and he was also Head Clerk of the Stationery Department.

The Clerk on Rs. 50 was working in the Stationery Department before he was taken to the Special Office.

The typist-clerk was an Ag. Clerk in the Central Stamp Depot.

(d) *The pay of the Manager before his appointment as such.*
Rs. 100.

(e) *His special qualifications.*

1. His experience as Clerk in the Forms Branch of the Stationery Department and as Head Clerk in that office.
2. His experience as the Senior Clerk in the office for the standardisation of printed forms.
3. His training in the Government Press.

(f) The Manager's pay has not been raised till now.

(g) *The appointment of each of the members prior to 1-1-1108 and their pay.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | *Special Officer.* | Divisional Treasury Officer on Rs. 225. |
| 2. | *Senior Clerk.* | Higher Grade Clerk in the General and Revenue Secretariat on Rs. 55. |
| 3. | *Clerk.* | Lower Grade Clerk in the Stationery department on Rs. 35. |
| 4. | *Typist-clerk.* | Ag. Clerk in the Central Stamp Depot on Rs. 20. |
| 5. | *Two peons.* | Ag. Peons in the Divisional Treasury and Central Stamp Depot. |

(h) Yes.

(i) *The amount spent till 1-9-1109 for the special work of standardisation and the work turned out.*

Rs. 9,013. Work resulting in an approximate annual recurring saving of more than Rs. 50,000 has been turned out.

# Appendix XIII

**Vide unstarred question No. 12**

*Statement of Officers drafted to other Departments from the Huzur Office.*

| No. | Name and designation. | Appointment to which promoted | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | T. P. Ramasubba Iyer B. A. Secretary to Government. | Dewan Peishkar. | 18-1-1107 |
| 2 | C. O. Madhavan B. A & B. L. Do. | Excise Commissioner. | 5-7-1107 |
| 3 | C. N. Sriranganatha Sastri. ,, Do. | Devawom Commissioner. | 3-10-1108 |
| 4 | T. K. Madhavan Nair ,, Asst. Do. | Director of Registration. | 6-9-1107 |
| 5 | M. Govinda Pillai B. A. ,, Do. | Registrar of Co-operative Societies. | 5-5-1108 |
| 6 | K. J. Cheriyan B. A. & B. L. ,, Do. | Asst: Dewan Peishkar | 14-9-1107 |
| 7 | T. Chandy ,, ,, Do. | Do. | 23-10-1108 |
| 8 | P. Mahadeva Iyer B. A. Private Secretary to the Dewan. | Asst: Devaswom Commissioner. | 1-3-1107 |
| 9 | P. Krishna Pillai B. A. & B. L. H. G. Clerk. | Sty. Magistrate | 3-1-1106 |
| 10 | B. Paramu Do. ,, | Do. | 23-6-1106 |
| 11 | C. P. Gopala Panicker ,, ,, | Do. | 27-10-1107 |
| 12 | L. G. Periara M. A., B. L. ,, | Do. | 27-10-1107 |
| 13 | K. A. Parameswara Menon ,, ,, | Do. | 27-10-1107 |
| 14 | J. T. Rodrigues, M. A. B. L. ,, ,, | Do. (on probation.) | 27-10-1107 |
| 15 | K. Sadasivan B. A. ,, | Excise Inspector 1st. Grade | 7-10-1105 |
| 15 | R. Ramasubba Iyer B. A. & B. L. ,, | Sty. Magistrate | 27-10-1107 |
| 17 | K. Krishna Pillai Do. ,, | Do. | 28-10-1107 |
| 11 | S. Subramoniam Do. ,, | Do. | 18-11-1107 |
| 19 | N. Ramakrishna Pillai Do. ,, | Do. | 2-4-1108 |
| 20 | John Samuel Do. ,, | Do. | 24-11-1108 |
| 21 | Steaphen Netto B. A. Ag. ,, | Manager, Nayar Brigade. | 17-10-1107 |
| 22 | C. M. Easaw B. A., & B. L. ,, | Manager, Central Printing Office. | 22-2-1108 |
| 23 | S. R. Subramonia Iyer, Lower Grade clerk | Manager, Vaikom Temple | 7-7-1107 |

## Legislative Business.

### THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

**PRESIDENT**: The next item in the agenda is the legislative business.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I rise to introduce the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill. The Bill has already been printed and copies of it circulated together with a Statement of Objects and Reasons. I beg to move that the Bill be read in the Assembly.

**MR. V. T. CHACKO** (*Muvattupuzha*): I second it.

**PRESIDENT**. Moved and seconded that the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill be read in the Assembly.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad I*): Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, it is usual for the mover to explain the principles of the Bill, as the House will wish to know why the member wants this Bill to be introduced.

**PRESIDENT**: Does Mr. Nair care to do it?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Yes, Sir; I shall now explain briefly the principles involved in the present Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill. By this Bill, it is intended to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation VIII of 1100, for the purpose of exempting, from arrest and detention in the civil prison, the judgment debtors. Sir, the arrest and detention of judgment debtors in civil prison is a barbarous custom that has come into force in recent times as a result of the advancement of the so-called modern civilisation. Sir, it was unknown in Travancore, or, for the matter of that, in the Indian Empire, in ancient times, to see that civil debtors are arrested and detained as though they were criminals who had committed some crimes either to the individuals or to society or to the country. Sir, from the administration report of the Central Prison for the year 1108, we find that the number of civil prisoners remaining at the commencement of 1108 in the Central Prison was 16. The number of civil prisoners received in the Central Prison during 1108 was 106. The total number of persons in civil jail in 1108 was 122. The daily average of civil prisoners in 1108 is 11·14. The daily average of under-trial criminals for 1108 in the Central Prison is 22·20. Therefore, for every two under-trial prisoners who are sent to the local Central Prison, we find one person sent to the civil prison for civil debts.

It is a simple Bill that I am introducing; and I hope there will not be any serious opposition to this Bill from this side of the House as well as from the other side of the House, because it is the fundamental right of a citizen to see that he does not suffer for not committing any offence against the State or against any individual. Taking loans and failing to repay in time is not a crime committed against any individual or against the State or society. Further.

[Mr. S. J. Nair.]

money is advanced generally as loan only after considering the solvency of the debtor or in consideration of the friendship or relationship that exists between the party who receives the money and the person who pays it. In the light of these, it would not be safe or better to see that a person who, due to some unfortunate circumstances in life, is unable to pay back a loan in time is arrested and put in a civil jail. Going to a civil jail is considered as a sort of personal stigma, a sort of moral turpitude and a sort of social ostracism.

**PRESIDENT** : Why not you read the last paragraph of your Objects and Reasons? That is very interesting.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Yes, Sir. I shall do so, Sir,

"A creditor never gains anything by sending a debtor to civil prison. Whereas, in doing so, the debtor as well as the people, who are with him, or under him, or related to him, or attached to him suffer a good lot, in matters of personal discomfort and discomfiture, loss of reputation, mental agony, loss of labour and of wages, and deprivation of safety, support, and actual maintenance. In other words, there is personal mortification and loss and suffering for the debtor; there is the negation of the means of livelihood for those who depend for their living upon the labours of the debtor; there is solitude and helplessness and absence of solicitude and protection for the wife and children as well as other people who depend upon the debtor, there is the increasing idleness and absence of labour in the world; there is the badge of inferiority and loathsomeness stamped on the forehead of the debtor; there is the increasing burden for the State for providing civil prisons and officers for the work. In short, the arrest and detention of judgment debtors in civil prison is a personal insult and injury, domestic misery, unhappiness and calamity, social injustice political degradation, economic loss, and a sheer crime to man and society. In the interest of individuals, in the interest of families, in the interest of society, in the interest of labour, in the interest of economic development, in the interest of social and economic morality, in the interest of State and in the interest of humanity at large, the practice of arresting and detaining of the judgment debtors in civil prisons ought not to be permitted to continue any longer. It shall be immediately discontinued; and this Bill has accordingly been framed."

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Torala*) : Sir, may I know wherefrom the member quotes the passage?

**PRESIDENT** : He has read out the last paragraph from the Statement of objects and reasons of the Bill.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, this is not a novel feature I demand that the State or the House will have to provide. If I understand correctly, the exemption from arrest and detention in civil jail is done away with throughout the Russian Empire, in Scotland, and in Germany and in various States in the United States of America.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : What about British India?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : I am told that some member has moved or is going to introduce a Bill to this effect in the Legislative Assembly.

**PRESIDENT**: That Bill has a restricted application. It is not as universal as yours in its application.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Even under the Civil Procedure Code, in our State, women are exempted from arrest and detention in civil prison. I am told that there was a time even in Travancore when the debtors among women also were arrested and kept in civil jail. But that barbarous custom was done away with by the State as a sort of symbol of morality and of civilisation. So I request the members of this House to support the general principle of this Bill unanimously without any dissenting voice.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): I oppose, Sir, the introduction of this Bill. My reason is that there are provisions in the present Civil Procedure Code exempting really deserving debtors from arrest and detention. I refer to clauses 3, 4 and 5 of Section 47 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Clause 3 of Section 47 says:

"Where a judgment debtor is arrested in execution of a decree for the payment of money and brought before the Court, the Court may inform him that he may apply to be declared an insolvent, and that he will be discharged if he has not committed any act of bad faith regarding the subject of the application and he complies with the provisions of the law of insolvency for the time being in force."

Clause 4 of the Section reads:

"Where a judgment debtor expresses his intention to apply to be declared an insolvent and furnishes security, to the satisfaction of the Court, that he will within one month so apply, and that he will appear, when called upon, in any proceeding upon the application or upon the decree in execution of which he was arrested, the Court shall release him from arrest, and, if he fails so to apply and to appear, the Court may either direct the security to be realised or commit him to the civil prison in execution of the decree."

Clause 5 of the Section says:

"Where the judgment debtor applies for time to enable him to pay the judgment debt, the Court may leave the judgment debtor in the custody of an officer of the Court for a specified period not exceeding 15 days or release him on his furnishing security to the satisfaction of the Court for his appearance at the expiration of the specified period if the decree be not sooner satisfied."

Then, Order 21, Rule 38, which deals with execution, says:

"Where a judgment-debtor appears before the Court in obedience to a notice issued under Rule 35, or is brought befor the Court after being arrested in execution of a decree for the payment of money, and it appears to the Court that the judgment-debtor is unable from poverty or other sufficient cause to pay the amount of the decree or, if that amount is payable by instalments, the amount of any instalment thereof, the Court may, upon such terms (if any) as it thinks fit, make an order disallowing the application for his arrest and detention, or directing his release, as the case may be."

Therefore my submission is that there are provisions in the Civil Procedure Code investing the Court with ample discretion in releasing debtors arrested and brought before the Court, and also in refusing applications for arrest. If, as a matter of fact, the debtor is willing

[Mr. R. Sambasiva Aiyar.]

to surrender his property, certainly he can do so. He can apply and be declared an insolvent. He will have only to surrender his properties o the Official Receiver and his creditors will then get only ratable distribution of his assets. He himself is exempt from arrest.

**PRESIDENT**: But he is not prepared to give anything. That is what Mr. S. J. Nair says.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): My submission is that it is not fair. On that ground, I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, I happen to represent the commercial constituency and our grievances are that even the Insolvency Regulation had considerable bad effect on commerce. Therefore, as a member representing commerce, I oppose the Bill.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I also oppose the motion. That imprisonment as a means of recovering a debt has been and is efficacious is not denied by Mr. S. J. Nair. It is true that a number of people have been arrested and sent to jail. They were so arrested because money due from them was not paid and not because anybody wanted to insult or worry them. It is alleged that this remedy allowed by the law is absurd. From the mere fact that, as a consequence of the arrest, debts had been paid, it must be conceded that this arrest is an efficacious way of getting at the money rightly due. If it is so, the simple question is why it should not be allowed to continue to exist as it is and why it should be abolished. Now, it must be noted that this method is generally resorted to in the recovery of small sums. When big sums are lent, the lender generally looks to the property of the debtor as the source of the money forthcoming; in the case of small sums, say Rs. 50 or Rs. 100, it is generally advanced on personal security.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether sums are advanced as loans in Scotland?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not profess to know much of Scotland. I know of conditions prevailing in Travancore.

**PRESIDENT**: We are not now in Scotland.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): To recover money from the person, *i. e.*, by arrest, is easy. To proceed against the property is a very tedious process and troublesome business. Those who have tried to recover money by attaching and selling properties must know that it is not an easy task at all. For a man who has to recover, say, some Rs. 30 or Rs. 100, it is very hard indeed to ask him to undertake this task. For the sake of Rs. 50, he has, in the execution of the decree, to procure various certificates, file affidavits, issue proclamations, etc. When all these things are done some stranger may turn up alleging that he has an interest in the land.

Then that man has to be fought. Thus, there is a lot of trouble and much time may be lost. Of course, if a man has to recover large sums of money, say, Rs. 4,000 or 5,000, it may be worth all this trouble. But if a man has advanced some Rs. 40 or 50, it will be very hard if he is to be compelled to act against the properties alone of the debtor.

Apart from the point of view of the creditor who will be largely affected by this measure, it will have very serious effect on the commercial and business activities, and even agricultural activities in a country, such as ours. Here, the tendency of the people is to hoard money and not to invest in business, or they may invest it in Government Savings Bank as that is a safe security. In order that money may flow out, every facility should be afforded for the recovery of moneys lent out. If money is hoarded or kept idle, it is of no use to anybody; money ought, properly, to be used for the economic development of the country. If it is kept inside a man's pocket, there is no use of it either to himself or to the public at large. In this country, people generally borrow small sums of money; comparatively speaking, there is not much of big borrowing. Even the agriculturists want to borrow money, say, Rs. 10 or so, or at the most Rs. 50, for seeds, for cattle, etc. For that if he goes to a bank or to a private moneylender, do you expect them to go and inspect the borrower's properties, paddy fields and garden lands and so on and calculate on their value for the recovery of the money to be lent? Never. The result is that small sums will cease to be lent, if they can be lent only on such conditions.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether he has got a statistics of persons in the State who succeed in borrowing money?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): No, I have not got.

Sir, those who advance small sums of money look to the person of the borrower as security.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know the number of decrees in all the civil courts in Travancore for the realisation of money?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I am submitting, Sir, that, in the case of small sums of money, if we once deny this method of recovering money by arrest and detention in jail, the people who will be the greater sufferers, than even the would-be lenders, will be those who have to borrow money: because the would-be borrowers will not be able to get the loan. The man who possesses money may suffer too, he will suffer because he cannot use his money to profit. But I am saying that the would-be borrower will also suffer and he will be the worse sufferer. And the bulk of the money transactions and activities will cease. In fact there will be a complete stagnation in one important activity of a civilised society. It is in the interest of society and the State that money is circulated and that freely. It should not be allowed to remain idle. It is absolutely necessary that it should be used by somebody or other.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know whether there is inconvenience at elections in debtors being scared away from the polls?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): If a candidate is clever enough, he can cause the arrest of his rival candidate or a recalcitrant voter. If that is felt to be a serious difficulty, let us make a provision that persons who are going to the polls should not be arrested. That will be a much more tolerable measure than the present wholesale measure. A person going to Assembly or Council cannot be arrested now. Let us extend it a bit if it is considered that a person going to the polling booth should not be arrested. I can understand that. But that is not the case here. Here, it is a wholesale measure and it is sought to prevent arrest in *every* case. If that is done, I submit that people who want to borrow money will suffer and particularly those who want small sums. Particularly at this time, when there is great economic depression on account of sufficient money not being available for circulation, it is very dangerous. Money exists even now and many people have got it, and there is plenty of commodity too. But money does not go into the market freely and prices have gone down and business cannot safely take in money. The Government of India have been able recently to raise loans at 3 and 3½ per cent. interest. Why? Because businesses are not considered safe investments now. At this time, it is proposed to do away with the one efficacious method of recovering moneys lent out. Is it right? And is it in the interests of society? It seems to me, no.

The measure proposed is so wholesale that even damages for wrongs done cannot be recovered by arrest and court costs decreed by court cannot be recovered by arrest; and a man fraudulently or maliciously withholding moneys due cannot be arrested. Any person can beat another person or commit mischief and destroy another's property and if a decree for damages is obtained, the amount cannot be recovered by arrest. So also, if a person without any justification harasses another by a false suit and if the suit is dismissed and costs are ordered to be paid, the wrong-does can escape payment if he has no property or can keep away his property fraudulently.

Furthermore, the proposed measure will affect contracts being made or entered into. If a person at Alleppey contracts with another person, say, at Kottayam, for the purchase of copra or pepper, he does not generally look at the property of the other person. He will look only at the personal property and look to his person as security. Do you expect the merchant at Alleppey to go all the way to Kottayam or Kainikara and inspect the other man's paddy fields, garden lands and the dry and the water-logged areas before entering into the contract? Not merely the borrowing facilities will be affected, but the whole economic activity of the country will suffer if this measure is passed. I think it a fantastic measure which cannot be accepted for any moment, not merely by Government, but by any human being at all. No human society

can accept it, particularly in India where the joint family system is still in vogue and it is much more difficult than elsewhere for a man to follow the properties of the debtor. I think, Sir, that Government have to oppose this Bill.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether the member knows anything about the conditions prevailing in other countries ?

**PRESIDENT** : He has said he does not know much of Scotland.

Will the Financial Secretary to Government say something? It is he who has to speak about the financial aspect and the economic condition of the country affected by this Bill.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Of the various measures provided by the Civil Procedure Code for the recovery of the decree debts, it is only in exceptional circumstances that is to say, when it has been found practically impossible to realise the amount, in any of the other ways provided by law, that the creditor generally resorts to the arrest and detention of the decree debtor. The creditor, who resorts to the arrest and detention of his debtor as a means of recovering his debts, is under a legal obligation to provide the debtor with food, bedding, clothing and the other things necessary for his life in the prison, consistent with the status and the comforts which the debtor has been enjoying prior to his arrest and detention. This naturally puts the creditor to extra expenditure which he would only try to avoid if possible. If therefore a creditor proceeds to arrest and detain his debtor in the prison, it may be reasonably presumed in all ordinary cases that he had tried all other means of recovering his debts, but could not succeed in realising the amount. In such extreme cases, which are not after all of very common occurrence, it would be really handicapping the creditor to withhold from him his last resource for recovering his debts. In the case of serious illness, etc., of the decree debtor, the law has provided ample safeguards against the abuse of the rule in a manner seriously affecting the debtor's life and health. In the light of the safeguards provided by law against the abuse of the rules and in view of the fact that the arrest or the detention of civil debtors constitutes the last resort of a desperate creditor, it is neither desirable nor necessary to cancel the existing provision for the arrest and detention of civil debtors. I may add that, as stated by the Law Member, the withdrawal of the existing provision for the arrest and detention of a debtor will considerably affect the free circulation of money, which is certainly not a desirable state of affairs, especially in these days of economic depression, by inducing the lender not to part with his money.

(At this stage the President left the Hall and the Deputy President took the Chair).

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*) : Will it affect the working of the co-operative institutions?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Most of our co-operative institutions are working with only small capital and it is very seldom, if ever, that they take the security of landed property for the loans advanced to the members. If therefore

[Mr. R.. Nilakanta Pillai.]

the existing proovision for the arrest and detention of the decree debtor be withdrawn, the co-operative institutions will be deprived of their last resort for recovering their dues. This is certainly a state of affairs that will considerably affect the smooth working of co-operative institutions.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Will it not remove at least one distinction as between males and females?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The removal of that distinction dces not appear to be very material.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*); What will be the financial effect if nobody will lend money and the borrower will not get it?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): If money could not be borrowed, that would be a serious clog on the development of trade and industries. All commercial and industrial activities will naturally come to a stand still.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether people lend money in Germany?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): People do lend money in Germany as well.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): Sir, I oppose the motion for the introduction of this Bill. The Bill seeks to abrogate the provisions in the Civil Procedure Code relating to arrest and detention and to take away the remedies available to the creditor against the person of the debtor. If this Bill be passed into law, the consequence will be that capital will not be coming forth and the effect of it upon society will be disastrous. Capital will fight shy of the market and credit will be injured beyond all repair. At present, creditors lend money on the strength of the remedy available under law against the person of the debtor. If such a remedy is taken away, it will do incalculable harm to credit. It will have its own reaction upon the trade and commerce of the country. A large part of the capital is in circulation because the bankers and other creditors are under the impression that there is a remedy against the person of the debtor which is a summary and effective remedy. If this remedy is taken away, it will give a great blow to trade and industrial activities in the State.

Again, Sir, there is another aspect of the question, which must be borne in mind in considering this Bill. Our laws of procedure follow very closely the laws in British India. This has to be necessarily so, having regard to our commercial relations with British India. The Civil Procedure Code in British India has not been amended on the lines of the present Bill. Therefore if this Bill be passed, it would necessarily mean that a great portion of the capital will get locked up or fly into British India. There should be a piece of legislation for India as a whole in this matter and not for a country like Travancore which is only a very small

portion of India. In the interest of uniformity of legislation and in the interest of trade and industrial activities, I repeat this Bill cannot be placed on the Statute Book.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know the total number of female population in the State and is the member aware that they are not affected by this law ?

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*) : I have nothing to do with that.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Is the member aware that the female population in the State amounts to half the total population of the whole State ?

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*) : I am not speaking about the female population. I am speaking about the provision of law generally.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : What harm is there in extending a right enjoyed by one half of the population to the other half also ?

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*) : It is not the female population, Sir, that is raising moneys from day to day.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether the female population in the State claim equal opportunities in public service and public life to that of the male population ?

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*) : That is not the question that we are considering now.

Sir, there should be uniformity of legislation in British India and in Travancore, in the matter, With these observations, I oppose the motion for the introduction of this Bill.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : സഭയുടെ ആലോചനയിലിരിക്കുന്ന ബില്ലിന്റെ തത്വത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. പ്രഥമദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ ഈ ബില്ല് കാണുമ്പോൾ സാധുക്കളോട് ദയകാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയായതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കണമെന്നു് തോന്നുമെങ്കിലും ബില്ല് നിയമമായാലുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഭവിഷ്യൽഫലങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചാലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിനോടു യോജിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നു് തോന്നുന്നതാണു്. സാർ, കടക്കാർ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽമാത്രമേ പണക്കാരും ഉണ്ടാകയുള്ളു. പണമുള്ളവരിൽ നിന്നും കടം വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ ആളുകൾ തയ്യാറില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ പണംകൊണ്ടു് ഒരു പ്രയോജനവും ഇല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് കടമെന്നും ധനമെന്നും പറയുന്നതു് പ്രകൃതിയുടെ ഒരു ജോലിയല്ലേ എന്നു സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് കടക്കാരെ ഈ വിധത്തിൽ സഹായിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ അതിന്റെ ഫലം പ്രകൃതിയോടു മല്ലയുദ്ധംചെയ്കയല്ലേ എന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകുന്നു. സ്ത്രീകളെ വാറണ്ടിൽ പിടിച്ചുകൂടാ എന്നു വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ പുരുഷ

[Mr. N. E. Varughese.]

ന്മാരേയും വാറണ്ടിൽ പിടിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നൊരു നിയമം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നാണു ഈബില്ലിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശകാരണങ്ങളിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ന്യായം. സ്ത്രീകൾ സാധാരണയായി പണം കടം വാങ്ങാറില്ല. അതു് പുരുഷന്മാരാണു അധികഭാഗവും നടത്തുന്നതു്.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : സ്ത്രീകളും പണമിടപാടു് നടത്തിവരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു് മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : ആഭരണങ്ങളും മററും പണയംവെച്ചു് ചില്ലറ പണമിടപാടുകൾ ചില സ്ത്രീകൾ നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടു്. ആ സംഗതികൾ തന്നേയും അവർ വളരെ രഹസ്യമായും കരുതലോടുകൂടിയുമാണു് നടത്തിപ്പോരുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ പുരുഷന്മാർ നടത്തിവരുന്ന പണമിടപാടുകൾപോലെ സ്ത്രീകൾ പണമിടപാടുകൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നില്ല. ഈ ബിൽ പാസ്സാകുന്നതായാൽ ലാ മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ സകല ഇടപാടുകളും പെട്ടെന്നു് നിന്നുപോകുന്നതാണു്. പണം കൊടുക്കുന്നവർക്കും വളരെ വിഷമം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണു്. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം മൂർദ്ധന്യദശയെ പ്രാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു നിയമംകൂടി പാസ്സാകുന്നു എങ്കിൽ കൊടുക്കൽ വാങ്ങൽ അശേഷം നിലച്ചു് രാജ്യം ഭയങ്കരമായ ഒരു അവസ്ഥയിൽ ആയിത്തീരുന്നതാണു്. ഈ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ ഈ ബില്ലിനെപ്പററി കൂടുതലായി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടയാവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*) : Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill. The principle underlying this Bill is fundamentally wrong and it is not in the best interests of the society or the country at large. No doubt, Sir, the law of arrest and detention of a civil debtor in prison is a survival of those barbarous times when a creditor could lay his hands on the body of his debtor, that is, take the debtor actually into his custody and make him work for him. No doubt, Sir, this was so in olden days; but, in the opinion of later authorities such a law is very barbarous indeed and that is very rigorous. By the advancement of societies, this practice had been done away with. There are several provisions in our Civil Precedure Code as well as in the Civil Procedure Codes of other lands which are provided for giving relief to debtors in suitable cases. Further, in recent times, our Legislature had placed on the Statute Book the Law of Insolvency. I may say that it is fresh in the memory of all the Honourable members of this House that the old Insolvency Regulation has been recently amended making more liberal provisions in favour of debtors. Just take one instance. In the old Insolvency Law, there was no provision to protect the person of the

debtor during that interval, that is between the presentation of the petition and the date of adjudication.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether, under the Insolvency Regulation, a party will have to put in a petition so that he may be declared an insolvent before a court of law?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Yes, Sir; it is so.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether a person who has been declared insolvent loses his political right in the State?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): No doubt, that is a disability indeed with regard to certain rights, for instance, with regard to right to exercise the franchise and several other matters. That is no doubt a disability.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether it indirectly gives a social stigma?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): It is not, Sir, the case that once an insolvent always an insolvent. The law of insolvency, of course makes ample provisions for making a man once more dignified and competent enough to exercise all the powers and privileges, for instance, by getting a discharge; when proper grounds are shown to the satisfaction of the court. A debtor who has already been an insolvent can get a discharge and after the date of discharge order, he is in a position as good as that of any other person.

So, Sir, since there are ample provisions in our various laws for protecting the person of an improvident or unfortunate debtor, I do not think this drastic piece of legislation is necessary in the interest of either society or even that limited society, I mean, the general body of debtors.

Then, Sir, another reason why I oppose the principle underlying this Bill is that it is fundamentally wrong as it will affect the credit in the land. We all know, Sir, that the material prosperity of a country mainly depends upon the availability of its credit.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there is credit in Russia today?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Russia is a Bolshevik State and I do not think the conditions prevailing in States like Travancore or other States have to be judged from the standard of Bolshevism in Russia.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether there is credit in the United States of America?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): There is too much of credit there.

So, if this measure be passed into law, it will have the effect of affecting credit in the land and that will adversly affect commerce and industry and all activities of business-men.

Lastly, Sir, there is one other most deleterious effect that this measure may have if it becomes law, namely, that like women who, on account of their privileged position under the Civil Procedure Code, have no credit in the land, men will cease to have credit if the privilege is extended to them also.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether our women now have credit or not ?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): I still maintain that women do not command as much credit as men. It is on account of this fundamental difference between man and woman that the law now maintains this distinction now sought to be done away with by my friend Mr. S. J. Nair. This privileged position of women, Sir, may be due to historical reasons.

**MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI** (*Tiruvalla III*): Is there no time-limit for speeches, Sir ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: No, prescribed time limit for legislative business.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): In ancient times, women were not regarded as free at all. That was why it was then considered there was no use in arresting or keeping in custody another man's property. As I said, women were looked upon only as chattels in those days.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I ask whether, at any time in the history of India, women were considered as chattels ?

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): That is my reading of history, Sir.

**MR. M. K. JANARDANA KAMATH** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ഈ ബില്ലിനെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു. ഈ ബില്ല് നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയാൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന് വലിയ ഒരു അസുഖം ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്നതാണ്. കച്ചവടക്കാർ സാധാരണ പണമിടപാടുകൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നത് ഒരാളിന്റെ സ്വത്തിനെമാത്രം ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടല്ല. ആളിന്റെ നിലയും വിലയും നോക്കിമാത്രമാണ് പണമിടപാടുകൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നത്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഒരാളിനെ വാറണ്ടിൽ പിടിച്ചുകൂടാ എന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതു വളരെ കുഴപ്പമുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): ഒരാളിനെ വാറണ്ടിൽ പിടിക്കാനും പണച്ചിലവില്ലേ?

**MR. M. K. JANARDANA KAMATH** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): ആ ചിലവു നഷ്ടപ്പെടേണ്ടിവരികയില്ല.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): കടം വാങ്ങിയ പണത്തിൽനിന്നും കുറെപണം അതിലേക്കു ചിലവുചെയ്താൽ മതിയല്ലോ?

**MR. M. K. JANARDANA KAMATH** (*Commerce and Industry, North*): അതുമതി. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു നിയമം ഉണ്ടായാൽ കച്ചവടസംബന്ധമായും ബാങ്കുസംബന്ധമായുമുള്ള ഇടപാടുകൾ നിന്നുപോകുന്നതാണ്. യാതൊരുവിധമായ സഹായസഹകരണവും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. വലിയ കൊലപാതകങ്ങൾ കൂടി ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ലേ എന്നു സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ബില്ലിനെ ഒരിക്കലും പാസ്സാക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്നാണു എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara*): I rise to support the principle of the Bill now before the House. I certainly realise the force of the arguments advanced by the learned Law Member and by some other Honourable members against the Bill. But, at this time of acute economic distress, such a measure is absolutely indispensable. Rich men, certainly, will not be in favour of this enactment. We are concerned not with the rich few but with the poor masses. It is the poor that are in need of our sympathy. There is ample provision in the Civil Procedure Code for the realisation of debt. The arrest and the imprisonment of the debtor is not the only means of realising debts due. Therefore, Sir, at least temporarily till the depression lifts, a measure like the one now before the House is absolutely necessary.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): May I ask the member whether there is any provision in the Bill that the measure is only temporary?

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara*): We can amend the law when we revert to normal conditions. I therefore strongly support the principles of the Bill introduced by Mr. S. J. Nair.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): May I know——

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I think Mr. Easwara Pillai has resumed his seat.

**MR KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Mr. Easwara Pillai sat down because Mr. Pacode Narayana Pillai stood up.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Easwara Pillai, will you please tell me whether you sat down before Mr. Pacode Narayana Pillai stood up or because he stood up.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara*): I sat down before he stood up, Sir.

**DUPUTY PRESIDENT**: That is conclusive on the point. So, Mr Nara-ayana Pillai cannot put any question to Mr. Easwara Pillai.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Though my learned friend, the Law Member, characterised the Bill as rather fantastic, it is difficult to shut one's eyes to the various merits of the measure. (Mr. S. J. Nair: (*Hear, hear.*) (*Laughter.*)

In the first place, Sir, (*A little louder, please.*) all advocates of the principles of equality between the sexes must certainly support the Bill, for, if the women of the State are given the privilege of exemption from arrest for non-payment of debt, the men also must be given the same privilege. There is no reason to make any distinction between the sexes in this matter, especially in these days.

One further advantage, Sir, is the sure chance of reduction of much work in the Civil Courts, on the execution side. I am sure this measure would help us to reduce a number of hands, like Amins, Peons and Execution Clerks and the presiding officers of our Courts will find more time to devote to other work.

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

Thirdly, Sir, this measure will give a sense of security to people to move about. Sir, when a voter goes to the polling booth, in all democratic fervour and enthusiasm to vote for his candidate, is it not an outrage to arrest him on the way? Sometimes, the candidate himself may be exposed to the risk of being arrested for debt, at the height of the election fever (*Laughter.*)

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): May I ask whether it is desirable to vote for such candidates?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Why not?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The law allows it.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): It is only an undischarged insolvent that cannot stand for an election. That is the only prohibition in law. Other debtors may improve their lot, by being elected or nominated.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I ask whether the Legislature should be the monopoly of the rich alone?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): I am perfectly at one with my friend Mr. S J. Nair in thinking that the Council or the Assembly is not intended exclusively for the rich; it is intended for the debtors as well. (*Laughter.*) Sir, not infrequently, some Honourable members of the Legislature, after election, could not come out for their public work on account of the whiz of malicious arrest warrants all round. (*Laughter.*) Recently I was told of an instance of the kind. Further at the political meetings on important public matters, some of the ardent supporters of such meetings are arrested just when the meeting is in progress so that it is the public that suffer by such nefarious moves. Or, again, let us take it that it is the case of the *Jatha* on some important mission set in motion from one place to another. Would it be just to damp its grandeur by the arrest of the leaders or even the camp-followers by a despicable peon?

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I ask whether even marriages could not be prevented?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Difficulties may arise in solemn functions by the bridegroom being arrested at the critical point.

Therefore, Sir, if, as we are told, the number of debtors is on the increase in the State, a protective provision as the one now proposed will certainly go a great way to create a sense of security in a large section of the public of Travancore.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Does the member think that the proposed measure will reduce the number of suits in the land?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): It will certainly prevent the protraction of suits and will help quicker disposal. It will

relieve congestion of suits if suits are deemed worth while, and complication in execution proceedings will disappear to a considerable extent.

There are certainly some positive advantages. But, Sir, are there not also serious difficulties involved in the Bill? That is what I am considering. (*Laughter.*)

In the first place, Sir, although, as was stated by my friend, the mover, there may not be any such provision in Scotland or in Russia, unfortunately, the provision exists in our neighbouring States, in Cochin, for instance, and also in British India. On account of certain agreements with the Government of British India and the Government of Cochin, there is what is known as reciprocal execution of decrees. For example, decrees from Cochin or from British India may be transferred to our Courts, and executed here. Similarly, our decrees may be transferred to British India or to Cochin to be executed there. In British India and in Cochin, there is provision for the arrest of the debtor. If, therefore, all on a sudden, we withdraw the provision for arrest without taking into consideration the agreement with other Governments, it is sure to lead to an infringement of inter-statal relations. That is one difficulty.

Then, money has been advanced relying mainly, in many cases, on the remedy available by the arrest of the debtor. How can the Government now step in all on a sudden and withdraw such remedy? That is likely to be viewed as mischief on the part of the State to interfere like that after the debtor has had the benefit of other people's money.

Therefore, Sir, in spite of the manifold advantages that the measure seeks to confer on the people, on equitable considerations, I find it rather difficult to support the measure unless Mr. S. J. Nair is prepared to convince me that the difficulties I have pointed out may conveniently be met otherwise.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M. and met again at 2 P. M.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, it has been contended by the learned Law Member on the official side that the measure I have brought before the House is fantastic. Sir, there is no wonder in the astonished remark or in the unnecessary observation made by the Law Member that it is a fantastic measure. It is fantastic so far as the conception of the Law Member is concerned. There is nothing wonderful in it. He is capable of conceiving only so much. His conception of the conditions that prevail in outside world is narrow, and his knowledge about it nil. When I put a question directly to the Law Member whether he is aware of the conditions that prevail in very many States in America, in Germany, in Scotland and in Russia, he said that he is ignorant of the conditions that prevail there.

**MR. K. C. ABRAHAM** (*Kottayam I*): Has the member compared the system of bailiffs sitting in judgment on the debtor obtaining in other countries with the system of personal detention here?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, that is out of place so far as this Bill is concerned.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Are you able to answer the question? If you are able, you may answer it. Whether it is out of place or not it is not for you to decide.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): It is out of place so far as this Bill is concerned.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: You do not propose to answer the question?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*); Of course, I cannot deny answering it.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Then you can answer it.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Anyhow, I did not understand the member.

**MR. K. C. ABRAHAM** (*Kottayam I*): Has the member compared the system, obtaining in other countries, of bailiffs sitting in judgment on the debtor with the system of personal detention here?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I do not know anything about the practical working of the system suggested by my learned friend. So I cannot answer that question. So far as the people of Travancore are concerned, we are not in any way superior to those people in Russia, Germany, United States, Scotland or any other civilised country where the system of exemption from arrest and detention in civil prison of judgment debtors prevails. Sir, in this connection, I beg to point out that the population of Travancore is 50,95,973. Of this, the female population is 25,30,900 and the male population is 25,65,073. So it will be evident from the statistics that practically half the population in the State consists of females. Sir, a privilege that is extended to the women in the State, a privilege that is enjoyed by our women in the State, is also the privilege that I demand from the members of this House to be allowed to be enjoyed by the men as well. Moreover, I am sure my friend, the Police Commissioner, will bear witness to my statement when I say that, for the sake of 7 chackrams, simply because the debtor was not in a position to return 7 chs. due to a tea shop, he had to commit suicide. There is another case, which the police have investigated, where, when a process peon went to arrest a judgment debtor for an amount of about three hundred fanams he had to commit suicide. So, from these instances, it would be evident that -

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Is it the process server or the debtor who committed suicide?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Judgment debtor. It was simply because he thought it a disgrace to surrender himself to be arrested under a civil warrant.

Sir, I have brought this Bill before the House as a touchstone to test the sincerity of the members of this House as well as Government. Sir, we have come here not to represent the aristocracy; we have come not to safeguard the interests of millionaires in the State; we have come here not to look after the interests of the bankers, the moneylenders, the "Shylocks" in the State. We have come here, in order to safeguard the interests of the suffering millions, the poverty-stricken millions, the oppressed millions, the suppressed millions.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : The member is not right in saying that. There are, in this House, members who represent commercial and banking interests.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Yes, Sir, I am aware of it; but they form only a microscopic minority. I pray that the members of this House as well as the Government will remember that this Bill does not suggest anything fantastic at all; but it is intended merely to protect the interests and the life of the poor people in the State. That is my request. From the statements made by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, the learned leader of the Liberal Party, it would be evident to this House that this Bill is not as fantastic or as unreasonable as is imagined on the official side. So, Sir, I appeal to this House that, as a result of the economic depression that prevails in the land; as a result that equal opportunities and equal privileges shall be given to men as well as to women in the State and as a result that the honour, life and privileges, social as well as political, of the citizens of the State, however humble, however poor, however oppressed, and however depressed they may be, might be safeguarded, I introduce this Bill to the House. From the various speeches, Sir, at least from some of the speeches, it is evident that the general principle of the Bill has received practically the consent of this House and there is no opposition so far as the general principles of the Bill are concerned. Further, if some of my friends wish to make useful suggestions, if any, that they deem fit to be embodied in this Bill, I am prepared to see that proper amendments are made in the Bill in the Select Committee stage.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Sir, the only principle involved in the Bill is the abolition of the system of the arrest and detention of civil debtors. There is no other principle involved in the Bill. It has received a full debate from many quarters in this House and it has been said that it is quite unsuited to the conditions of our country. It is not necessary to go to other countries such as England, Scotland and Ireland for coming to a judgment on this matter. I may, however, inform Mr. S. J. Nair that even in Scotland the system of imprisonment for civil debt seems still to prevail, so far as I have been able to look up here in this short interval. However, I do not want the House to pass judgment on any analogy with Scotland. Let us look to our own conditions.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : May I know from the member till what year that system prevailed?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I canot say, perhaps it prevails even today.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : My information is otherwise.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I have no objection to accepting it for the present debate.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : The question is whether the general principle of the Bill is accepted by the House.

The question was put and the motion was declared lost.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Sir, I demand a poll.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The demand for poll could have been made earlier. All the same, I allow it.

A poll was accordingly taken with the following result:—

AYES—4.

1 Mr. V. T. Chacko
2 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)
3 Mr. S. J. Nair
4 ,, K. Mahomed

NOES—52.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 ,, K. C. Abraham
3 ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar
4 ,, P. Chidambaram Pillai
5 ,, A. S. Damodaran Asan
6 ,, A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)
7 ,, K. George
8 ,, M. Mahomed Haneef
9 ,, M. K. Janardana Kamath
10 ,, T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri
11 ,, N. John Joseph
12 ,, J. M. Joseph
13 ,, T. C. Joseph
14 ,, K. C. Karunakaran
15 ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri
16 ,, K. M. Krishnan
17 ,, K. P. Krishna Menon
18 ,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
19 ,, N. K. Krishna Pillai
20 ,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
21 ,, T. Krishna Pillai
22 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
23 Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
24 ,, E. K. Kunjuraman
25 ,, C. O. Madhavan
26 ,, M. N. Nair
27 Mr. P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad
28 ,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
29 ,, Srimathi T. Narayani Amma
30 ,, G. Nilakantan
31 ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai
32 ,, S. Nilakanta Pillai
33 ,, Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
34 ,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
35 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
36 Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar
37 Mr. Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
38 ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
39 ,, V. Ramakrishna Panickar
40 Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
41 Mr. R. Sambasiva Aiyar
42 ,, K. Sankaran
43 ,, M. Sivatanu Pillai
44 ,, R. M. Statham
45 ,, A. Thanu Pillai
46 ,, S. Thiraviam Nadar
47 ,, P. K. Thomas
48 ,, T. C. Thommen
49 ,, G. B. E. Truscott
50 ,, N. E. Varughese
51 ,, V. K. Velappan Nair
52 ,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

NEUTRAL—8

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Mr. T. K. Alexander | 5 Mr. K. M. Kuriakose |
| 2 ,, K. R. Elenkath | 6 ,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai |
| 3 ,, Antony George | 7 ,, K. A. Narayana Pillai |
| 4 ,, C. V. Kunjuraman | 8 ,, P. K. Naryana Pillai |

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The motion is lost. The general principle of the Bill is not accepted by the House.

## THE HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, I move that the Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Bill be read in the Assembly.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): I second it.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, it is the usual practice for the mover to explain the principle of the Bill that he is introducing.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): The present Bill is an attempt to bring the law relating to Hindus into conformity with that prevailing in British India. There, in the year 1929, an Act was passed at the instance of Justice T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar and was enacted as Act II of 1929. The present Bill is a mere reproduction of it. Subsequently, in Mysore, Regulation X of 1933 was passed which, while following the principle of British Indian Act, made a departure so far as the order of succession of these limited heirs is concerned. That also has been enacted as Section 4 of the Mysore Regulation and reproduced in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which I have given:—

The sister and other female heirs were not recognised formerly as heirs at all under the Mitakshara. This proposal was made some 75 years ago by the Madras High Court because under the old arrangement these were not recognised as heirs at all. They came to be recognised only at the fag end of it. Followers of Mitakshara Law in British India came to be affected by Act II of 1929; and in the subsequent enactment in Mysore by the Regulation of 1933 a more logical arrangement was given to the Act of 1929 by which the sons' daughters who were given the 14th place under the British Act were given the 8th place under the Mysore Regulation. The daughters' daughter who was given the 15th place in the British Indian Act was given the 9th place in the Mysore Regulation and the sisters' daughter who was given the 16th place was given the 15th place in the Mysore Regulation. These are the only differences which exist between the British Indian Act and the Mysore Regulation. Now so far as Travancore is concerned, I shall quote a passage from the judgment of our High Court.

> "There is no reason why we should lay down a different rule for those following the Hindu Mitakshara Law in this country. The great majority of the community following Hindu Law in Travancore are emigrants from British India."

[Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai.]

It is merely a reproduction of the British Act and we follow the line of least resistance, because this order of succession has been enacted both in British India and in Mysore without any opposition whatever.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I know whether there was not a committee of enquiry in Mysore?

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): The Mysore Committee was formed not merely for this purpese. The whole question of the rights of women under Hindu Law was considered by that Committee.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Which are the communities in Travancore that can be included as following the Mitakshara system of law?

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): The Section itself says that.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): With reference to the observations read out by the member from the judgment, I ask the question in order to ascertain what the communities are in Travancore that would be largely affected and whether it would be only the emigrants or some others such as the Kammalas, for example, that would be affected.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): There are ever so many communities as Kammalas, Pandi Kammalas, Vellalas, Brahmins, etc, who are recognised to be followers of Mitakshara Law.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): But have they got any contact with British India?

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*); Yes, most of them have got matrimonial connections with British India.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): Sir, while supporting the principle of the Bill that a re-arrangement—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Are you seconding?

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*) Yes, Sir. I support the principle of the Bill. Some legislation is certainly necessary. But at the same time, I submit, this piece-meal legislation is not what we want. The change was made in Mysore by Regulation X of 1933. The necessity of such a change in Travancore may be determined by a Select Committee. What is required is that the whole system should be reconstituted. It is not enough that the four heirs, son's daughter, daughter's daughter, sister and sister's son are placed in the order of succession after father's father and before father's brother. That is only a piece-meal legislation. We want the whole system to be reconsidered by the Select Committee.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): What does the member mean by whole system?

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): The whole question of inheritance.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): May I know whether daughters share equally with the sons ?

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): That is not in the law of succession. I may inform the Honourable member that sons, grandsons, great grandsons, daughters, daughter's sons, they all come in the order mentioned. Daughters and sons do not share jointly at all. Hindu Law is quite different from the Indian Law of Succession or other laws. Therefore, I submit that the whole question must be considered by the Select Committee.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether a change of succession according to the member would not be losing sight of the principle on which the Hindu Law of succession is based ?

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): Certainly not. To make my position clearer, by giving any preference to certain heirs in the order of succession, no fundamental principle of Hindu Law is violated. In fact, the law of inheritance, I submit, is understood in different ways in different parts of India. Different Judges have come to different conclusions in these matters. The law of inheritance in Bengal is different from that which prevails in the Madras Presidency and the Bomby Presidency ; commentators have explained the law as it suited them.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I want to make the position clear. Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar, while supporting the principle, would like to extend the scope of the Bill. Is that your position, Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar ?

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*). Yes, Sir, that is my position.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, I support the motion for the introduction of the Bill and agree with Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar, that if the Bill is referred to a Select Committee, powers should be given to that Committee to go into the whole question of inheritance according to Mitakshara. I find from the Census Report that about 9 lakhs of people in Travancore follow the Mitakshara system of inheritance.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I know, out of these 9 lakhs, how many can be deemed to have contact with British India ?

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): I do not know. Out of the 9 lakhs, a good many are controlled by custom and communal usages. There is no knowing as to how many of the 9 lakhs follow the ordinary Mitakshara Law. Nor am I in a position to know what changes the community wants. Mr. Chidambaram Pillai makes this proposal here. Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar says that more changes are necessary. There are only half a dozen members of this House who are likely to be affected by this measure personally. This is a very important matter, since it affects a considerable section of the people and it

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai]

is a very difficult matter to decide too. How far the community wants changes, we do not know. Personally, I would like this matter to be entrusted to a committee specially appointed for the purpose and that committee should take evidence.

Certainly I attach great weight to what Mr. Chidambaram Pillai has said. And I do not question his right to speak on behalf of the community concerned; but, Sir, I find from the Census Report, that about 48 castes are comprised in that nine lakhs of people following the Mitakshara Law. Now, how many of these really want the proposed change and whether the majority of these communities want it, we do not know. But the Bill is before the House. I would therefore suggest that it may be referred to a Select Committee with power to go into the whole question of inheritance or such parts of it as it may deem fit to consider and take evidence. It may for that purpose go to a place with a large population following the Mitakshara Law such as Nagercoil and Shencotta, and there invite witnesses and take evidence from them. They can also take evidence in Trivandrum, I lay stress on this because we do not know what changes it is that the community wants. We should not take a leap in the dark.

No doubt something was done in British India. As for the question put by the learned Law Member, I do not know how many people in Travancore have contact with British India. I do not know personally how far the statement in the High Court judgment is correct. I am not sure whether any part of this large——

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The member questions an observation which occurs in the High Court judgment. Is that so?

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum - Rural*): I do not want to question the High Court judgment. In answer to the Law Member's question, I say I do not believe that a large part of the people following Mitakshara Law, as stated in the Census Report, do really have relations with British India. For instance the Kammala community follow Hindu Mitakshara Law but they have very little contact with British India. They form two to three lakhs of people. There are many other communities in the list of the 48 communities who have very little to do with people in Tinnevelly or Madura. We need not follow what is done in British India simply because it has been done there. A better course, according to Mr. Chidambaram Pillai, is to follow what has been done in Mysore; we may go further if possible and necessary.

No doubt there were considerations that weighed with the ancient Hindus who said that the daughter had nothing to do with the property of the father. But in these modern days when conditions have tremendously changed, one cannot easily make himself reconciled to the position that the son should be given a treatment different from that accorded to the daughter in respect of the assets of the father. We must, if possible, go into the whole question of inheritance. I do not know how far the communities are willing to have changes. The question may well be referred to a Select Committee.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*) : Sir, I support the principle underlying the Bill introduced by my friend Mr. Chidambaram Pillai. So far as the changes advocated by Mr. Chidambaram Pillai are concerned, I am in agreement with him ; but if the whole system of the Mitakshara Law of inheritance is to be examined and reviewed, I am afraid that it cannot be done unless the Government appoint a separate committee for the purpose and they collect evidence. I do not think that it will be enough if a Select Committee of this House examines witnesses and arrives at a decision. For that, an *ad hoe* committee is necessary. But in respect of the small changes advocated by Mr. Chidambaram Pillai, there can be no difference of opinion; and it is therefore that I support him.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*) : Sir, I support the principle of this Bill, but I do not agree with Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar that the whole system of the Hindu Law of Inheritance should be revised. This Bill itself has been introduced for the very limited purpose of advancing the order of certain *Bandhus* in the line of succession, The preamble says " it is expedient to alter the order in which certain heirs of a Hindu male dying intestate are entitled to succeed to his estate. " The object of this Bill is clear from the preamble.

Some of the members referred to the Mysore Committee which went into the question of women's rights under Hindu Law and the legislation that followed their enquiry. That was constituted for the purpose of placing the rights of women generally on a statutory basis. That has nothing to do with the scope of this Bill. This Bill is for the purpose of advancing the order of succession of certain *Bandhus*. It is for the purpose of altering the line of succession so as to place the son's daughter, daughter's daughter, sister and sister's son next after the father's father and before the father's brother. Ordinarily, under the system of law as has been hitherto followed, the heirs whose order of succession is sought to be advanced by this Bill would come about 400 places later. The order of succession of these heirs is very low and does not follow the line of affinity and affection. It was in order to give effect to the popular opinion that the order of succession of these heirs should be advanced that a Bill on similar lines was introduced in British India and passed into law. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill passed as Act II of 1929 in British India, it is stated

> " The whole law of Hindu inheritance is unsatisfactory and does not follow the line of affinity and affection, placing as it does agnatic kinsmen however remote above all cognatic relations however near ".
>
> The Bill will not seriously affect the law as understood in the province of Madras where female *Bandhus* are allowed to rank but only after all the male *Bandhus* are exhausted. "

That Bill was very much restricted in its scope and character and it is that Bill that is sought to be introduced into the Statute Book here. I for one do not believe in a wholesale recasting of the whole system of the Hindu law of inheritance. No system of personal law can be said to be perfect. The best way to deal with the defects in any system

[Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

of personal law is to make amendments as and when the necessity is felt and not to try to alter the entire system. You cannot alter or rebuild the structure of Hindu Law of Inheritance according to *a priori* principles. 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof' is a maxim of considerable practical wisdom even in regard to alteration of a system of law. I am of opinion, Sir, that to alter the whole law of inheritance will be going beyond the scope of this Bill and it will be inadvisable and inexpedient to go beyond the scope of the Bill and try to change the whole law of inheritance.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum Rural*): What does the member say as to the necessity of taking evidence ?

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): I do not feel there is any necessity for taking evidence. The scope of the Bill being limited, I do not think it is necessary to take evidence. But seeing that in this matter it would be advisable to give respect to popular opinion, at least of the communities that are intended to be affected by the Bill, I have no objection to evidence being taken.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Are you for extending the scope of the Bill ?

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): No. The scope of the Bill is very limited. It is only to advance the order of succession with regard to certain heirs. Technically, we are not competent to enlarge the scope of the Bill at the Select Committee stage.

Sir, as to the necessity for a change, I recognise that there is a general agreement among the people who will be affected by this piece of legislation that there is necessity for a change in the law of inheritance on the lines indicated in the Bill. For example, in British India, it was felt that the law of inheritance of the heirs specified was in need of reform. So the Hindu Law of Inheritance was passed. Similarly, there was another Bill for the Law of Inheritance of certain other people. That was enacted by a separate Bill there. A similar change is felt to be necessary in Travancore also. Moreover, there must be uniformity of law in this matter.

What I want to suggest is that these defects may be rectified by separate pieces of legislation as and when they are felt. It is impracticable to change the whole structure of the law of inheritance and to deal with it. I am against the scope of this Bill being extended so as to cover an enquiry to be made as to how the system of inheritance may be changed.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Will the changes now proposed affect the principles of the law of inheritance according to Mr. Karayalar?

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): It will affect to a limited extent because the very object of the Bill is to introduce some heirs into the line in a different order. The order itself is proposed to be changed and it is for this purpose that legislation has been found to be necessary.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): I support the principle of the Bill and I want to make only one observation with a view to be enlightened. I want to know whether the mover of this Bill wants to bring within the ambit of its provisions certain communities in Travancore which no doubt generally follow the Mitakshara Law but at the same time are governed by certain local customs and modifications. For instance, I would refer to the community called *Chakkalas* in certain places in South Travancore. Our High Court in several cases have held that, among this particular community who follow the Hindu Mitakshara Law, the daughters and sons inherit. That is a fundamental change. And again there is another community known as *Krishnan Vagai* who follow Hindu Mitakshara Law. There are very fundamental local customs governing the inheritance of this community, for instance, the *Pagnibhagom* and the custom by which the widow of the deceased brother being allowed to marry the surviving brother and her children being allowed to inherit him. I want to know from the mover of the Bill whether such communities as are governed by local customs are also to be brought in the ambit of this measure.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): I also support the principle underlying the Bill. I know that Mr. Chidambaram Pillai has a big support in the country among the communities for the benefit of which it has been inaugurated. Sir, I come from a constituency which consists of a considerable number of members who are to be affected by the Bill. The object of the Bill is no doubt that an alteration in the line of succession should be made so as to bring it in conformity with that in British India and to give preference to son's daughter, daughter's daughter, sister and sister's son before father's brother. I only say that the scope of the Bill can as far as possible be extended and the Select Committee, which has of course the power to examine witnesses, may as far as possible be given opportunity of knowing the opinion of the general public in the matter.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I propose to ask Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai and Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai to speak if they mean to speak.

**MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Kunnattur cum Pattanapuram*). I have very great pleasure in supporting the principle of the Bill.

It was asked whether the mover intended to include, within the ambit of this Bill, certain communities like the Kammalas who follow the Mitakshara law generally, but modified by custom. In their case, according to custom, the sons and daughters are treated alike in the matter of inheritance and they divide the properties equally. This Bill cannot certainly apply to such communities. Because, this Bill merely seeks to change the order of succession in the case of people who follow the pure Mitakshara system of Hindu Law. So far as I can see, this Bill is not intended to affect those whose system of inheritance has been altered by custom or by special local legislation.

[Mr. Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

The change sought to be introduced by this measure is a small change, and a change which, as has already been submitted, been accepted in British India. I do not think any very elaborate investigation, as to the opinion of the communities affected, is necessary if the Bill is confined to its present object. If, on the other hand, as was suggested by some members, the scope of the Bill is to be extended, an enquiry, as to the opinion of the communities affected, will certainly be necessary. But, on that subject, as to the scope of the Bill being extended, there seems to be considerable difference of opinion among the members of the Assembly who will be affected by this Bill. I do not propose to venture any opinion on that.

I support the principle of the Bill.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, I have also some pleasure in supporting the principle of this Bill, but, in doing so I think it necessary to draw attention to certain points that may affect, the situation in this State

The measure is intended to effect certain changes in the Hindu Law of inheritance as it is administered in the State. Act II of 1929 (Madras) has been referred to in this connection, and it has been pointed out, placing reliance on a passage in a pronouncement by the High Court of Travancore, that many of the families now in Travancore following the Mitakshara law are immigrants into Travancore from the adjoining districts of the Madras Presidency. It is stated that it is therefore desirable to amend the law of inheritance, not at the very root, but on the fringes as it were, so that it may be brought into line with the law obtaining among our neighbours. So far, it is all right.

A thorough consideration of the system of inheritance has not been undertaken by the mover of the Bill, for very plain reasons. Sir, the main principles of inheritance in the case of intestates under the Mitakshara law are not in any way clouded and do not demand any modification. The whole system is regulated by one or two verses in Yagnavalkya's Smrithi as elucidated by its commentary, the Mitakshara. If there are sons, it is a case of succession. Inheritance begins, only if there are no sons, or sons' sons. It begins with the wife, the daughter comes next and so on according to the order given in the text of the Smrithi. There is no possibility of making any mistake. It is as we descend further down into the remote stages that the question arises whether the nearer female heirs, as we view them, should not be preferred to remoter male relations. It is there that, in Madras, the Legislature has stepped in. And, it is there that Mr. Chidambaram Pillai here proposes now to step in. Reliance is placed, as I have already submitted, on the pronouncement of the High Court to the effect that the communities concerned are immigrants from the adjacent British Indian province, and it was stated therefore, that this legislation is proper and desirable.

Sir, if that be the only reason for bringing in this measure, it may be contended that, even without any special legislation here, the communities concerned would be entitled to the law as it is in Madras being applied to them here also; for, the principle of law is that migrating families carry with them their personal law wherever they go. Sir, it is perhaps now difficult to prove, though easy to guess the migration of these families, at this distance of time. Further, it is also not quite clear what communities would be affected by this enactment. That question has to be carefully considered. Mr. Pacode Narayana Pillai has been drawing attention to certain communities in South Travancore who follow Hindu Law, but modified very much by custom. I may draw the attention of the House to certain other communities, which are not so articulate as the communities referred to by Mr. Pacode Narayana Pillai, for example, some of the depressed class communities, who follow the Hindu Law modified by custom. There are numerous communities of that kind in regard to whom we are not now in a position to know definitely the extent to which the Hindu Law is followed. I must say, Sir, that, in regard to some of these communities, the Courts have been indiscreminately applying Hindu Law without regard to custom. My submission, Sir, is that, the Courts ought to have given precedence to custom in the case of these communities, apart from the written text of the Hinu Law. I would therefore request the House first to consider the question of the communities to which this Bill is sought to be applied. In the case of communities like the Brahmins and Vellalas having relations in British India, they would only be glad to fall into line with their brothern beyond the ghats. But, with respect to other communities practically confined to Travancore, it is desirable that their wishes are ascertained and their views are understood before their law is changed. We shall not be justified in ignoring their wishes in the matter and in riding roughshod over their feelings.

**MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR** (*Shencotta*): May I ask whether local custom having the force of law will be superseded by this Bill?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): I am only submitting, Sir, that even the prejudices of such communities should be respected if they are for no change, custom or no custom. I can understand the position of communities who know their own position in law and who are aware of the change in British India. They know what they want and so demand the change. But, what about communities like the Kuravas and the Parayas who follow Hindu Law without any knowledge of the changes recently introduced in Hindu Law? I submit the Legis ature would not be justified in forcing this piece of legislation on such communities, at any rate before they are fully informed of it. That is the only risk which, I think, we have to take into account, in attempting an enactment like the one now before the House. In other respects, personally speaking, Sir, I am glad to see that the rank in the grade of inheritance is raised in the case of persons who stand to benefit by this measure. Natural justice demands such promotions

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

over others. Only, ultimately, it should not turn out that we have imposed this legislation on a set of people who did not want it. That is the point.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Are you speaking, Mr. Sivatanu Pillai?

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): No, Sir.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Do you propose to speak, Mr. Easwara Pillai?

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kalkulam II*): No, Sir.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Kesava Sastri?

**MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): No, Sir.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The Law Member.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, the position of Government in this matter is, I must say, rather delicate at present. Personally speaking, I am in full sympathy with Mr. Chidambaram Pillai's Bill. For that matter, if I am allowed to have my own way in this matter, I may agree to the present law and custom being completely revised and to the whole system being thoroughly overhauled so that man and woman may have equal rights in the matter of inheritance.

Sir, I am probably digressing from the matter before the House. Sir, as I was submitting, Sir, the position of Government is very delicate. Because, while they do not want to stand in the way of any community seeking to bring wholesome changes in its law, they have to be convinced, before they give their *support* to such a measure, that the bulk of the communities affected, or at least a majority of the community are in favour of the proposed change.

It was mentioned here that the law has been changed in British India. No doubt, ordinarily, that would have been a very good reason. But, as has been pointed out by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, and to some extent by Mr. Thanu Pillai also, there are many Travancore communities too to whom this Bill, if passed, may apply. They are of Travancore only and have no relationship with the people in British India. Therefore, the mere fact that the law has been changed in British India is scarcely an adequate ground for bringing about the change here, especially in regard to communities which have nothing to do with British Indian people.

Sir, it must not be understood that I am opposing this measure. I only submit, for the information of the promoters of this Bill that, in this matter, the position of the Government is very delicate. If they want the Government to come forward and support this measure, they must satisfy Government that, not merely is there a similar enactment in British India or in Mysore, but that the followers of the Mitakshara law in Travancore are, in bulk or in majority, in favour of this measure. In the present circumstances, the position of Government can only be described as one of armed neutrality, not one of indifference. The

moment they are satisfied that the bulk or the majority of the communities concerned are in favour of the measure, Government will give their full support to this Bill. Also, if they find that the communities are against this Bill Government will oppose it.

It was suggested by Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar that the scope of the Bill might be extended, and that the Select Committee might be empowered to effect a complete change in the system of inheritance applicable to the communities following the Mitakshara law. Sir, I am very doubtful about that. It will hardly be justifiable considering the very narrow scope of the Bill that the mover has placed before the House. It seeks only to give proper places to certain sets of heirs. It does not seek to go beyond that.

However, it is beyond me to say whether it is within the scope or not. For my part I should express my view that a general revision of the whole system of inheritance does not arise in this Bill. The only question in this case is whether or not to accept the order of inheritance proposed in the Bill. Then again, regarding the question of evidence being taken, it is suggested that the Select Committee may take evidence for ascertaining the mind of the community. But I have doubts about that. The Select Committee cannot examine any person for the purpose of evidence because the Committee's functions are somewhat limited. I will draw attention to the provision of the legislative rules which deals with the Select Committee's function of taking evidences. That is in paragraph 90 of the Manual.

Standing order 35, Sub-part 4: -

> "A Select Committee may hear expert evidence and representatives of any special interests affected by the measures before them and may for the purpose of obtaining information invite any person to be present at its sittings."

This is all the power which the Select Committee has got and I doubt very much whether that power can be converted into a power of taking evidence to find the general consent or dissent of the members of the community, by the proposed committee. I am drawing attention to this fact for one particular reason. I said that the Government's position is one of armed neutrality. If the Government are satisfied that a majority of the community supports this measure, they will support it in the later stages of the Bill. If they are not satisfied, I fear the Government may have to drop their present attitude of neutrality and take up arms against the measure.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): What is the Government's position now?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Armed neutrality. I may offer one word of advice to the promoters of this Bill. If they want the support of the Government, they must get the support of the bulk of the communities to be affected. It is not merely through the evidence that may be tendered to the Select Committee, not merely by the examination of a few persons as expert persons, but it is by a general awakening of the communities

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.]

affected that Government should be satisfied. In this respect, the promoters of the Bill have got to do a good deal in the way of awakening the community and eliciting their consent to this measure. I trust that it is possible for Mr. Chidambaram Pillai and his supporters to do this.

Let me make my position clear. The Government do not at all oppose the measure. Government are quite prepared to allow the community to change the law, and I am glad to say that most of the speakers who supported this Bill are followers of Mitakshara Law. But there is a large number of people who do not perhaps even know the existence of this House, and it is only right and fair to see whether these people are also in favour of this Bill. Government also would like to be convinced of that and then they are quite prepared to agree to the necessary changes effected.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): May I know from the member whether this House does not represent those who do not know of its existence?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Constitutionally it may perhaps—but electorally it does not, I think. I am only making the suggestion for the purpose of asking Mr. Chidambaram Pillai and his supporters to bring home to these illiterate people the benefits of this measure so that they may bless this measure with their support. As Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai said, many uneducated communities are governed by Mitakshara Law and we must acertain from them their opinion about the proposed change. There may be communities among them who are in a much better position without this proposed change. So it will be seen that whatever we enact will affect *different* communities in *different* ways. This change may prove better for one and worse for another.. Therefore, I say, some sort of enquiring or propaganda work should be done before the further stages of this proposed measure are submitted to the House.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Has not a similar enquiry been set up in Baroda?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not know whether there was any enquiry conducted in Baroda. But in Mysore, there was a committee constituted for the purpose of eliciting evidence with regard to such matters.

**MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR** (*Kunnatnad II*): May I draw the attention of the Honorable member to Section 3 of the law about local custom. It says:—"Nothing in this Regulation shall affect any special family or local custom having the force of law."

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I do not think that it is intended to affect the custom of *communities* as followed today. If that were so, the question will be what

changes are we going to adopt with regard to the text of the Mitakshara Law as it is accepted by the British Indian courts or the Travancore courts. The Mitakshara Law is not codified. It varies with provinces and with families too perhaps; and there is considerible scope for differences of opinion when we propose to adopt a measure of this sort. I am only indicating a point of danger and we will have to make sufficient provision so that these proposed changes may not prejudicialy affect the various communities which follow varying customs. I must say that a great responsibility lies on Mr. Chidambaram Pillai and his supporters to gauge the sentiments of those communities in respect of this change. Government may not be quite aware of the attitude of the communities who are affected by this law.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know from the Law Member whether the Government would also try to ascertain the views of those communities?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That is somewhat problematical. Government want their responsibility to be considerably lightened in this matter. I may point out, however, that this measure was sponsored in British India on general principle of equity, I think; and if public opinion in this country is also favourable, I think Government will have no difficulty in supporting this measure.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether this measure can be taken up, even higher up?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): That means that we will have to revise the whole law. Personally I may not object.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That is the member's personal opinion.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes, Sir. If the communities are willing to adopt this change, Government will not object.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): When I stated first that the law in Travancore is not in conformity with what is prevalent in British India, I did not mean to be dogmatic and I do not assert that whatever law is found in British India must be followed here also. What I said was that there will not be much of opposition in Travancore for such a law being introduced; not that we are bound to follow that law. In British India, there are millions and millions belonging to several castes. Such castes, by the Mitakshara Law as it is enacted, are and will be affected. This Act is of a very limited character. In clause I sub clause (ii), it is stated "it extends to the whole of Travancore, but it applies only to persons who, but for the passing of this Regulation would have been subject to the law of Mitakshara in respect of the provisions herein enacted; and it applies in respect only of the property of the males not held in coparcenary and not disposed of by will". That is to say, it is only in cases where it is found that the

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parties are followers of Mitakshara Law and to those parties which follow the old order of succession under the Mitakshara this change would apply. That makes it perfectly clear. If the parties are found to be not following the Mitakshara Law, but family or local custom, this law will not apply at all. This is made clear by the saving clause. When it is found in any given case that the old order of succession under the Mitakshara prevails, this change will affect them.

Of course the Honourable Law Member, who at one time professed to be my friend, later on stated that his position is that of armed neutrality. The present Bill is perfectly harmless and has not aroused any opposition in the House. The Mysore Committee which entered into the question of womens' rights under Hindu Law observed :—

"The refashioning and recasting in the form of a code of the vast expanse of the Hindu Law may be the ideal, but is hardly necessary or practicable at present. The task is one that will involve great difficulty and entail considerable time and labour, besides being certain to arouse much and needless opposition. An ambitious project of this sort is the surest way of blocking necessary legislation on those points where the need for change is most pressing".

"Piecemeal legislation, so called, has thus its own manifest advantages over wholesale codification. It is a futile ambition which seeks to foresee and regulate everything once for all".

This is what I have stated in the objects and reasons for the introduction of this Bill. After this Bill was accepted in British India, Mysore adopted this principle. A limited proposal of this sort is very necessary and pressing. It is therefore I was able, because the measure was of a very limited character, to get the support of many Honourable members.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Is the House in favour of the principles of the Bill being accepted ?

The principle of the Bill was accepted by the House.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : I propose that the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members :—

1 Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai (Deputy President)
2 " P. K. Narayana Pillai
3 " A. Thanu Pillai
4 " R. Sambasiva Aiyar
5 " Changanachery K. Parameswaran Pillai
6 " S. Chattanatha Karayalar
7 Rao Sahib S. Parameswara Aiyar
8 Mr. K. A. Narayana Pillai
9 " S. Krishna Pillai
10 " K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
11 " Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai
12 " P. Chidambaram Pillai

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): If I may be permitted, I wish to say that, I understand that among the Ezhava community, there are people following Makkathayam. We should get their views represented. So I propose Mr. K. Sankaran B. A., B. L.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, I propose Mr. S. Thiraviam Nadar be also made a member of the Committee since he represents a large community that will be affected by the Bill.

**MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN** (*Nominated*): I second it.

**MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH** (*Nominated*): I propose Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastri also.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**. Mr. K. Sankaran's name has been proposed by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, Mr. S. Thiraviam Nadar's name has been proposed by Mr. A. Thanu Pillai and Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastri's name by Mr. John Joseph.

I hope Mr. Chidambaram Pillai has no objection.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I have no objection.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The Select Committee will report within 4 months.

VAKILS' REGULATION AMENDMENT BILL.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): As for the Vakils' Regulation Amendment Bill, I am not moving that Bill in this Session and will bring it up later on.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, on a point of order. It is not for him to say that.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. S. J. Nair, you cannot put the House on terms. The only question is whether you are introducing the Bill.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) I am not introducing the Bill, Sir.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Then there is an end of the matter.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): Yes, Sir.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

*Reduction of pay of Government officers.*

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Sir, I move:—

"*This Assembly recommends to Government that, in order to afford adequate relief to the people in their present economic difficulties, appropriate reductions in the pay and allowances of officers be made with a view to reduce the total expenditure on account of pay and allowances of officers by 33 1/3 per cent.*"

Sir, I do not think that an elaborate speech is necessary in this House to commend this resolution for its acceptance, because this House is aware that cuts in the pay and allowances of officers were effected in British India and all over the world. Travancore is perhaps the only place where the pay and allowances of officers have not been

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

touched. This House and the members of it, on various occasions whenever they got an opportunity, have expressed the desire to make this cut with a view to balance the finances of the State and also to afford adequate relief to the agriculturists of the country. Sir, on account of the economic depression, the people who are most affected are the agriculturists who are producers of the commodities and it is the fall in prices of commodities that has made the lot of the agriculturists very hard indeed and it is the very same thing—the fall in commodity prices—that has benefited the officers who draw fixed allowances from the Government. So I take it, Sir, that it is legitimate and logical to say that the amount saved by a cut in the pay and allowances of officers should be utilized specifically for the relief of the agriculturists. Sir, the agriculturists are the back-bone of the country. If they are ruined, officers cannot get on for long, salaries or allowances cannot be paid. The State should take proper measures for the protection of the peasantry which is fast running to ruin. Sir, so I have worded this resolution in rather general terms, so that Government may make appropriate reductions in the pay and allowances of officers.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*) : May I know, Sir, whether the percentage of 33 1/3 is sufficient for the purpose ?

**MR. K KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : No, I do not propose that 33 1/3 per cent. of the pay of every officer should be reduced at a uniform rate. That is not my intention. My intention is that from the total amount wanted to meet the expenses on pay and allowances of officers such reductions should be made so that 1/3 of the sum may be available for the purpose of affording relief to the people. That is my point which I wanted to make clear.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I know whether the member wants to make any deduction in the pay of officers drawing Rs. 20 and below.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : I know, Sir, the purpose with which the Financial Secretary puts that question. If I agree to his suggestion, then he can say that the amount could not be got even if the whole pay of officers drawing Rs. 125 and above is abolished and the amount that we get would be negligible. I have gone through the figures that he himself has furnished to this House. I wish to suggest that a graded cut in the pay and allowances of officers drawing Rs. 20 and above should be effected.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : The reduction of the entire amount is rather unnecessary.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I don't think that raises a definite issue.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : Sir, I have worded the resolution in such a way as to give freedom to Government to effect reasonable cuts, which is absolutely necessary. Government can reduce the pay of officers, they can abolish posts and they can do a variety of things which are appropriate, reasonable and necessary.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): The resolution is for effecting reduction in the pay and allowances of officers and not the *abolition* of offices.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Abolition of pay means a cent. per cent. reduction.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I don't understand what the total reduction means. I can understand total omission and partial reduction.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Sir, however, I shall not stand on technicalities and allow my resolution to be torpedoed by the Law Member with his quibbles and technicalities.

Sir, it will be found that we are asking for alot of relief and Government are compelled to come to the aid of the people in a variety of ways which may deplete the treasury of Government. Sir, this is a method that we suggest to Government, though constitutionally we are not responsible to make any suggestion like that. I point out that as a measure of relief which Government may very well adopt in the circumstances of the country. Sir, about the financial question I said—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: One word I wish to ask you. Your resolution speaks of adequate relief to the people in their present economic difficulty. In your speech so far, you confined your attention to the relief of the agriculturists.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon*): Sir, they are the majority.

Sir, the financial position of our country has been very clearly pointed out in the Retrenchment Committee Report and they have also came to the following conclusion. The Retrenchment Committee states thus about the financial position on page 9 of the report:

" One fact that is prominently disclosed by an analysis of the Revenue and Expenditure of the last few years is the steady increase in expenditure and the impracticability of adjusting it automaticaly to the fluctuactions in Revenue."

Sir, the position as explained by the Retrenchment Committee will be accentuated now that, I hope, Government are going to accede to the wishes of the House with regard to the remission of taxes, fees and in regard to the other reliefs that this House has asked for. In these circumstances, Government will be compelled to resort to this measure, and I say, Sir, there is absolutely no objection to resort to this 33 1/3 per cent. cut at this time of economic distress; and I hear that people in high quarters have already made a move in this direction and I hope the worthy example set will be emulated by the subordinates of Government as well. Sir, it is necessary to point out the fact that, out of the total expenditure, according to the Financial Secretary, 92 lakhs of rupees are spent on salaries and allowances and I would suggest that all salaries and allowances above Rs. 20 should come under this cut. But the cut must be graded. The poor people who get their minimum may get a subsisting allowance at least now. The cut of the highly paid must be as high as possible. But I gather, from the statement of the Financial Secretary, that, unless you effect a cut from at least Rs. 20 onwards.

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

no substantial saving may be effected because 76 per cent. of the total amount is spent on the pay of officers drawing Rs. 100 and less. Moreover, when the prices went up some years ago, substantial scarcity allowances were given on a former occasion to all officers drawing Rs. 55 and below. Sir, that was given from the revenue derived from the taxes paid by the agriculturist or the common ryot, when he got good prices for his commodities.

It is also admitted, as that fact has been pointed out on a former occasion even by the responsible officers of Government, that the pay of the officers of the State has been raised in 1097 as a result of the recommendations of the Salaries Committee. That was when the prices of commodities went high. We realise that we contributed substantially, I think over 5 lakhs of rupees, towards the increase of pay of the Government officers. This is the time when the officers should reciprocate and should come to the rescue of the poor people. The table shows that the commodity prices have gone down and the agriculturists are in a very bad position. I shall appeal to all the officers and hope that they will come in with grace to the rescue of the agriculturists without making any technical objections or raising impossible pleas.

I do not wish to labour further because I know, on the face of it, the resolution is acceptable and I have put this 33 1/3 per cent because that is the percentage of cut that has been passed in the Mysore Assembly very recently and I think it is a very legitimate cut and it will be a sort of investment or rather it will be an investment made by officers for their own benefit and for the benefit of the country for which they will earn the lasting gratitude of the public. I hope they will do it in a sporting spirit.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*) : അസംബ്ലിമെമ്പർ എന്നുള്ള നിലയിൽ കിട്ടിവരുന്ന ട്രാവലിംഗ് അലവൻസ്സിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും കുറവ് ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് സമ്മതമാണോ?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) : Personally, I have no objection.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : That does not arise, because the resolution does not deal with that subject.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, I support the resolution so ably moved by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. The people in the State have been agitating for a long time that the salaries of the officers—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You are supporting the resolution?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Yes, Sir. The people of this State have been agitating for the last so many years that the salary of the officers in the State service be reduced and the maximum or the highest salary for an officer in the State shall be fixed at Rs. 500 and the minimum Rs. 15 per mensem.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : That is irrelevant : I mean the latter portion.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : The Retrenchment Committee has submitted a report and the recommendations of that committee have not yet been given effect to. The officers in British India and other places have already surrendered a portion of their salary as a result of salary cut there. And Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the able Legal and Constitutional Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja, has, if I understand correctly.—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Don't talk things of which you are not certain.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : I am quite certain, Sir.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Then don't say 'if I understand correctly'.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : Sir. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar has voluntarily surrendered, Sir, from his salary a sum of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. By this he has shown a beautiful gesture which the other officers of the State from the Dewan downwards may copy.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : You said something to be copied. What is it that has to be copied ?

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): The example set up by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar in having voluntarily surrendered a portion of his salary. This example may be copied.

Sir, recently, while we have been demanding the reduction of the salaries of our officers and pointing out that the officers in the State service might very well surrender a portion of their salary, the Special Officer appointed for the standardisation of salaries has been attempting to suggest the increment of salaries of high-paid office in the State.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I can't permit you to proceed in that line. We are not concerned with the question of any voluntary surrender. This is a resolution which this House proposes, if carried, to submit to the Government. Voluntary surrenders are not quite relevant.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): In spite of the suggestions that we have been making, the officers in the State had not the good sense and courtesy to do anything for the sake of the poor people by foregoing a portion of their salary.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : All that is irrelevant.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : And we are compelled, Sir, to bring forward this resolution for the acceptance of the House and I request that this resolution in the interest of the State and benefit of the people be accepted without any objection whatsoever.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Sir, I wish to speak a few words in supporting the resolution brought forward by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

Sir, the purpose of this resolution is commendable not only to the members on this side of the House, but to those who are responsible for the administration of the State also. It was in this Assembly, Sir, that we have passed two resolutions in the shape of cut motions which stated that the fees in schools and colleges should be reduced by 50 per cent. and that 50 per cent remission of land tax should be granted.

[Mr. K. R. Elenkath.]

Sir, when we come to the revenue side for the next year, the reduction of school and college fees and the remission of taxes have to be taken into consideration. The Revenue Department will have to forego 18 lakhs of rupees and the Education Department will have to forego more than 3 lakhs of rupees. Thus Government will have to find funds to the extent of about 21 lakhs of rupees if our recommendations are given effect to.

Sir, by a cut in the salaries of officers or by the general reduction of the expenditure from the revenues of the State by $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent on the salaries and allowances, we will be able to save approximately only 15 lakhs of rupees, for, the present proportion of salaries to the general revenues of the State is nearly 40 per cent. In this Assembly, I moved a resolution to the effect that the expenses on salaries, allowanes and establishment of Government officers should not go above 30 per cent. of the total revenues. Requests of this nature have been made by representatives of the people on many occasions. Sir, Government ought to accede to this if they have the least consideration for the opinions of the representatives of the people in this Assembly, for our representations have been invariably very moderate and warranted by the exigencies of time.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: This House recommends to the Government; what Government are going to do cannot be anticipated.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Our recommendations form the opinion of the public which the Government should and ought to respect or in other words they should respect the voices given forth by the representatives of the people. It is more or less a duty of any Government. I strongly support the resolution.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. It is nearly two years since the Retrenchment Committee submitted their proposals. The Retrenchment Committee had recommended a reduction of 15 lakhs of rupees in the total expenditure of the State.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Does it include the levy of fees in Vernacular Primary Schools?

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): I am not quite sure of that.

Out of it, we understand, not even a 15 per cent has been accepted by the Government. The Retrenchment Committee recommended a salary cut. It is regrettable to note that the Government have not accepted the proposals yet. Not only have they not accepted the proposals for salary cut, but they have enhanced the salaries in the case of most of the departmental heads. For instance, they have increased the salary of the Police Commissioner, they have increased the salary of the Director of Public Instruction, the Land Revenue Commissioner and several other officers. Is that all? Government have got a mania for the creation of all sorts of imaginary posts.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT :** Now, Mr. Padmanabhan, I should object to the word 'mania'.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*) : I shall substitute the word 'desire' for 'mania'. And I can cite instances in support of that, such as Game Warden and Directress of State Guests. All these imaginary posts are created for the sole purpose of being conferred on Government's favourites, curiously enough pensioned favourites.

**MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANAHBA MENON** (*Shertala I*) : When the appointments are already made, would these appointments be real and actual ?

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : By imaginary officer, does not the member mean officers whose work is imaginary, that is, in other words, officers who have no work to do ?

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*) : Certainly I mean useless officers.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT :** I do not allow that. The member is not in order in putting the question.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : I simply wanted to elicit an answer without difficulty from the member. I asked him if that is not what he meant.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT :** I am not quite sure if it is justifiable.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*) : It is a uniform complaint from the non-officials in both the Legislative Chambers that Travancore has a top-heavy administration. We understand that the Special Officer for the standardisation of salaries of officers has submitted his report, but the report is not available to us. Still, we learn that it is something like running from the frying pan to the fire. The agitation all along has been that in the lower ranks of the services the pay is too meagre and in the higher ranks too heavy. The Government entrusted this task of standardising the salaries to a Secretary to Government. In that matter, I should say, the Government have committed a blunder. They should not have appointed a Government servant to do this most important piece of work. The present Special Officer will naturally be inclined to make his position and the position of those who are above him more attractive. The natural result will be that he will effect all possible economy in the lower ranks of the service.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): What would be the position of the poor lower subordinate when a cut in his pay also is effected ?

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*) : My point is that there are various grades of pay ranging from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 9.

Some relief must be given to the ill-paid lower subordinates by raising their pay a little.

[Mr. K. Padmanabhan.]

If the Government are responsive to public opinion, if they have any regard to this House, they should place the report of the Special Officer before the Legislative Chambers for their discussion and in the light of their observations, the Government should formulate their conclusions.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Padmanabhan is absolutely out of order in referring to anything about the other House.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): One word about standardisation in the Judicial Department. The Judicial Department is the only department which can have direct recruitment from non-officials.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That does not arise. This resolution does not contemplate any standardisation of the salaries of officers in any department. So I rule it out of order on that point.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): My point is with regard to the standardisation scheme which is before Government for consideration.—

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I do not permit you to make any observations on any particular department in detail.

**MR. K. PADMANABHAN** (*Chirayinkil I*): My only point is that, before they effect any cut in the Judicial Department, Government will be pleased to invite the opinion of the High Court in the matter. The subordinate judicial officers are a set of very heavily over-worked officers and their pay should not be interfered with, except after consulting the High Court. With these observations, I support the resolution.

**MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI** (*Kottarakara*): I rise to support the motion. Our expenditure on establishment has increased to an appalling extent. Pruning knife should be applied to the salaries of all officers of the State. Now the price of commodities has fallen considerably low. On this ground, reduction of the salaries is justified. There is also another ground on which a demand for reduction can reasonably be made. In 1098 there was a famine and the Government granted an increase in the salaries of officials who received salaries less than Rs. 55 a month; and thus more than Rs. 5 lakhs were granted for the amelioration of these low-paid subordinates of Government service. It is only just and meet to make some reduction in the salaries at this time of unprecedented economic depression as other Governments outside have done. With these few words, I support the resolution.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Sir, I rise to support the resolution before the House. It is rather an unpleasant task to ask for the reduction of salaries of officers because we are going to deny them the luxuries they have been enjoying till now. But this House in this session passed two cut motions one for the remission of land tax and the other for the reduction of fees in schools and colleges. And

the case for the abolition of toll-gates has also been clearly explained in the House. But that was not put to the vote of the House owing to the want of time. The House is bound to show the manner in which the Government should balance its budget. Of course, during such times, it is not very essential that the Government should balance their budget and the question whether there is a deficit or a surplus budget is not very relevant. But, at the same time, representatives of the people are bound to suggest some constructive scheme to carry out the administration properly even when the receipts go down on account of remission of taxes and reduction of school fees.

It has been a standing complaint of the people that the administration is top-heavy. There have been repeated requests that the pay of the officers must be reduced and unnecessary offices should be abolished. By these two methods, substantial reduction in the expenditure could be achieved. But we find that the expenditure of the Government has been increasing; and the Financial Secretary, in a statement in the old Legislative Council in 1107, stated that the expenditure on salaries and allowances was about Rs. 92 lakhs; and now it must have gone up to Rs. 95 lakhs. The resolution before the House now is for a reduction of one-third of the salaries. There are one or two reasons which prompt me to support the resolution. One is that the officers who draw very high salaries are indulging in so many luxuries.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I think that is an unnecessary aspersion and it may smack of silliness. And it is better not to stress it.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): The Land Revenue Commissioner stated the other day that people are luxurious. As an instance, he said that the people are using tobacco. Are not officers also using tobacco and indulging at least in that luxury?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : So hereafter you do not want the officers to resort to luxuries.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): Yes. Owing to the great disparity in the standards of life between the officers and the general public, the public also are tempted to raise their standard of life and indulge in such luxuries as a result of which they become heavily indebted. That is my position.

Another point which I want to bring to the notice of the House is that a reduction of salaries has been resorted to by the provincial Governments in British India and the Mysore Government. The officers should show some amount of self-sacrifice in this matter. They must willingly come forward and offer themselves that they are prepared for this reduction. I want them to copy the example that has been set by the Legal and Constitutional Adviser, Sir. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar who has already announced that one fifth of his salary is to be reduced.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Do you advocate a reduction of one fifth of the officers' salary?

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): No. I was only quoting an example.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I am sorry that I have to oppose the resoulution in its present form. The main points raised in the course of the discussion are that the pay of the officers in Travancore is very high and that no officer should be paid a salary of more than Rs. 500 per mensem.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): Is the member supporting the resolution?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Such a question cannot be legitimately put. A member present is expected to follow what is going on.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, this is not the first time that the question of the pay of the officers of the State service has come up for the consideration of this House. I have made a comparative study of the salaries of the officers of Travancore and of the other Indian States.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether he has made a comparative study of the salaries of the officers in Japan?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: I am very sorry to observe that unnecessary questions are put. When the official member referred to Indian States, the question about Japan does not arise.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, the Revenue and Expenditure of the Kashmir State are the same as those of Travancore. Kashmir has a revenue of Rs. 232 lakhs. The revenue of Travancore is very nearly the same and it would be useful and interesting to compare the pay of officers of corresponding grades in the two States.

The pay of the Prime Minister in Kashmir, who corresponds to the Dewan of Travancore is Rs. 4,500 excluding leave, pension and passage contributions. Kashmir follows more or less the Government of India system in the matter of the constitution and the arrangement of the Secretariat. There are the General Secretariat, the Foreign and Political Secretariat, the Home, P. W. D., Finance and other Secretariats. Each of these Secretariats is controlled by a Minister whose pay ranges between Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 3,300. It will certainly be admitted that the salary allowed in Travancore for corresponding appointments is very low as compared to that in Kashmir.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*): What about the salaries allowed in the Finance Department in Kashmir?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): There is a Finance Minister in Kashmir getting a salary of Rs. 2,500. He is assisted by a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary. Besides, there are an Accountant-General on a pay of Rs. 1,300—1,600, one Deputy Accountant-General on Rs. 600 and 7 Assistant Accountant-Generals on varying scales of pay. The lowest pay of an Assistant Accountant-General in Kashmir is the same as that of the Senior Assistant Account Officers in the Travancore service. I would also state in this connection that the main function of the Accounts Department is to audit the

expenditure of the State : and in comparing the pay of the officers of the Accounts Department in the States of Travancore and Kashmir, it is very relevant to note that the expenditure in the two States is more or less the same.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*) : May I know from the member what is the average income of the people in Kashmir ?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : The average income will be more or less the same in Travancore and in Kashmir.

**MR. M. N. NAIR** (*Kottayam I*) What is the average net expenditure per head ?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : The average rate of expenditure in Travancore is lower than that in Kashmir.

**MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN** (*Mavelikara*): What is the area per head of the population ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : I do not permit that question. A member is entitled to speak only for some fixed time. In disposing of this matter, I would request the members to reserve questions to the end of the speech now continued by the Financial Secretary.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*) : The member is wasting his time by referring to appointments in Kashmir.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : I am referring only to the more important appointments in the Kashmir State : and this I am doing only with a view to facilitate a comparison of the conditions obtaining in Travancore and Kashmir.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Yes, you can continue.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : In Kashmir, the Excise Commissioner gets a pay of Rs. 1,200-1,500 and the Chief Conservator of Forests Rs. 2,000. The pay of the Chief Justice is Rs. 2,500 and that of the Puisne Judges Rs. 1,300—1,800. The Police Commissioner gets a pay of Rs. 1,250-1,500 and the Director of Industries, Rs. 1,200—1,500. The salary of the Darbar Physician is Rs. 1,500—2,000 and so on. So revenue for revenue, our officers are paid very much less than the officers in Kashmir. Further, there is a difference in currency also. Our officers are being paid in Sirkar currency whereas in Kashmir the payment is in British currency.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know from the member whether there is a demand to reduce the salary in Kashmir ?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : I am not aware.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*) May I know from the member whether their prosperity and indebtedness will be more or less the same as here ?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That question is not relevant.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know the amount spent on Public Works?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): About Rs. 36 lakhs.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know the amount spent on Education?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The amount spent on Education is about Rs. 17 lakhs.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Let me know the total collection of Land Revenue?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The total collection of Land Revenue is about Rs. 56 lakhs.

Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, in moving his proposition, said that the expenditure on salaries and establishment should be reduced by 33 1/3 per cent. without at the same time reducing the pay of officers drawing Rs. 20 or below. Sir, the salaries of officers drawing Rs. 20 and above amount to nearly Rs. 64 lakhs. At the same time, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai and some other Honourable members wanted that 1/3 of the total expenditure under salaries and establishment should be reduced. The total expenditure on salaries and establishment is Rs. 96 lakhs and so the amount of the proposed reduction is Rs. 32 lakhs. This reduction of Rs. 32 lakhs is, according to Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, to be made from the sum of Rs. 64 lakhs being the aggregate total of the pay of officers drawing Rs. 20 and above. The position then is obviously this, that all officers drawing a pay of Rs. 20 and above should actually forego 50 per cent, of their salaries, so as to make up the amount of Rs. 32 lakhs.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): Is it inclusive of personal allowances?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): My figures are based on the budget already passed by the Assembly. So, as already stated, if the resolution is accepted, it means all officers drawing Rs. 20 and above should forego 50 per cent. of their salary.

**MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI** (*Tovala*): On the basis of that resolution, it means that officers drawing above Rs. 20 should forego 50 per cent. of the pay. Is it so? That is a legitimate question in making up their mind with regard to the voting on the resolution.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Yes. That is the real position. The whole question regarding reduction and cut in pay is under consideration.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): ഈ കാര്യം എത്രനാളായി ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുകയാണ്?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): ഈ വക കാര്യങ്ങൾ വളരെ പ്രയാസമുള്ളവയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് പെട്ടെന്ന് ഒരു തീരുമാനം ചെയ്യാൻ എളുപ്പമല്ല. അവസാനതീരുമാനത്തിന് കുറെ താമസം നേരിട്ടേക്കും.

**MR. N. E. VARUGHESE** (*Tiruvalla I*): എത്രകാലമായി എന്നു പറയാമോ?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): ഈ ശമ്പളക്കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതിനായി ആദ്യം റിട്രഞ്ച്മെന്റ് കമ്മിറ്റി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയും അതനുസരിച്ച് ചില സംഗതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു. പിന്നീട് Standardisation ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിച്ചു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുകയാണ്.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The member is not bound to give an answer. And I do not think any elucidation of such historical facts is necessary.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, Government are not in a position to accept the resolution in its present form. If the resolution is accepted, it simply means cutting the salaries by 50 per cent.

Government are contemplating a revision of the pay of officers and they will come to some definite conclusions very soon.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know the percentage of salaries and allowances on the total establishment?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): About 40 per cent.

**MR. K R ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether the resolution demands only a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The point has been answered already. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai wants a reduction to the extent of 32 lakhs of rupees.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): What is the total of the salaries above Rs. 500?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I have no figures at present for the total of salaries above Rs. 500. The total of salaries above Rs. 300 comes to Rs. 12,80,000; and the percentage on Salaries and Establishment in Mysore and British India comes to about 45 per cent. Sir, if the resolution is accepted, the pay of the High Court Judges would be reduced to Rs. 450 per mensem and I am not sure whether the Honourable members on the other side of the House desire such a drastic reduction,

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT:** You take the case of the High Court Judges as an instance?

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Is it beyond the criticism of this House?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, what the Financial Secretary has taken as the line of argument in opposing the motion, was mainly that there are some other States in India, that are adopting a more unwise policy in regard to the allotment of salaries. He has cited Kashmir for an instance. But he has answered the proposition raised by him, when he has given out the amounts spent in Kashmir for Education. It is only an amount of Rs. 17 lakhs and odd that is being spent on education there. On the other hand, in Travancore, an amount, approximately, of 45 to 50 lakhs of rupees, is being spent on education, every year.

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Out of this, what percentage will be on salaries?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): What I want to make out is that, if certainly a greater amount is allotted by the Kashmir Government on educating its people, certainly such high-paid officers would not have been allowed to remain there. We are thankful to the Travancore Government for the liberality with which they are treating the education of the people here as a result of which only, we are now enabled to see and discern in its correct perspective the unnecessary waste incurred by the Government on account of salaries to officials.

Moreover the Financial Secretary seems to misunderstand the actual intention of the mover of the resolution. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai has made it sufficiently clear that he does not want this House to take into consideration whether these officers—Travancare officials—are receiving very high salaries or not; what he wants to make out is that, irrespective of the fact whether salaries here are high or not, this is an occasion for the officials to show some generosity. That is the spirit in which the resolution has been moved. Probably the attack against Travancore service, that it is an over-paid one, and that the amount allotted under this head is far out of proportion to the amount allotted for other purposes may be justified. But what I submit is that Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai's line of argument is not that. Irrespective of the fact whether Travancore official draws higher salaries than he is warranted to draw under circumstances obtaining here, what he wants these officials to do is to effect a voluntary cut in their pay, so that they may increase the prestige of the Government under whom they work. Because, Sir, the prestige of a Government greatly depends upon the conduct and character of officials under them. Here, if some such generous gesture is voluntarily shown by the Travancore officials, it will greatly enhance the reputation and the prestige of the Government.

As for the complaint that the Travancore service is over-paid, very many respectable citizens of very moderate thinking have observed, in their capacities as members of one committee or another, that it is a

common grievance on the part of the public that the Travancore public service is over-salaried. I find, at page 162 of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee Report, an observation made by Mr. S. Krishna Aiyar, like this :—

> "That the public service is over-salaried and over-manned cannot be denied. Leakages and wastages, too, work out a fair total. Roughly speaking, a crore of rupees a year goes against salaries and allowances. It has been stated that in Travancore the State exists for the service and not the service for the State. It has also been observed that in Travancore places are found for persons and not persons for places. The high style of living adopted by the services has demoralising effects on the people generally."

That is it. That is a very pertinent observation, I am quite sure.

I do not have, just now, before me the calculations made by the Banking Enquiry Committee; but if what I remember is right, I think some calculation was made by the Committee as a result of which it has been found that, in Travancore, a family consisting of five members can comfortably live with Rs. 160 or so a year. The Census Report has made it clear that the income per capita is only Rs. 41 a year. The style of living fixed by respectable families is Rs. 150. For a family of 5 persons or less, the income per capita is Rs. 41 only. Now the prices of commodities have gone down by about 60 per cent. or so. It is certainly justifiable under the circumstances that anybody would move for a cut of 33 1/3 per cent. as specified in the resolution, which, the Financial Secretary wants to make out would come to 50 per cent, if officers drawing Rs. 20 or below are excluded. It is not a stunning proposition. Evidently the Financial Secretary was hoping, when he made this revelation, that it would stun the House. But I may assure him that a 75 per cent. cut would not be viewed as extraordinary under the present circumstances. The instances of High Court Judges called upon to forego half their salaries temporarily do not surprise the House. Certainly what Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai meant was that even a 50 per cent. or 75 per cent. cut would not be too much to meet the exigencies of the time. These circumstances may disappear, and as was observed by the mover that once upon a time the country was too ready to come to the help of the officer when he saw that he stood in need of increase of pay—

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Was help rendered to the higher officers or to the lower officers ?

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): They were asking for increase of pay. Anybody who was entitled to get concessions at the hands of the public was readily given. Now it is an occasion for the officials to return the generosity in equal measure.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, it may appear to be a hopeless task to try and convince the Honorable members on the other side of the House of the untenable position they have taken.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The member means "a difficult task"?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I shall put it like that. It is rather difficult to convince the Honorable members on the other side of the House that the position taken by the mover of the resolution is unsustainable. Still, as one of the unfortunate officers who draw salary at the expense of the tax-payer, I shall make an attempt to show that, after all, the pay of the officers in Travancore, even under the conditions now prevailing, is not as attractive as it is elsewhere.

My friend, the Financial Secretary, has given some figures to show that the officers in Travancore are not being paid the same rates of salaries which the officers in Kashmir are getting. I think, if you compare the salaries of officers in Travancore with those of the officers in any other State or any Province in British India, you will be convinced, I am sure, that the unfortunate Travancore officers are not so well off as their brethren elsewere.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): One question, Sir. Am I to understand that the Honorable member says that the rate of pay is not sufficiently attractive ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I say, Sir, that the rates of pay in Travancore are not as high as those elsewhere.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): When the Honorable member says that the rate of pay is not sufficiently high, am I to understand that the pay here is not as much attractive as it is to the very post in outside ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): What I said was that the rates of pay in Travancore are not high—not as high as those prevailing in other States and provinces in India. That is the statement I have made and I repeat the same.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The other question does not arise.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The truth of this statement will be evident from the fact that, in Travancore, the expenditure on salaries and allowances, according to the Financial Secretary, is only about 40 per cent. of the total expenditure of the State, whereas, in Madras, this percentage is 45·8. In Kashmir, about which the Financial Secretary has given some figures, the percentage is more than 40 per cent. I have not worked out the proportion for the adjoining Cochin State, but I do not think it will be less than 40 per cent. Judging from the rates of pay prevailing there, the percentage there will certainly be not less than 40 per cent. as in Travancore.

**MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Neyyattinkara I*): Has the member collected the percentage for Mysore ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There it is above 40 per cent.

**MR. K. C. ABRAHAM** (*Kottayam II*): Generally speaking, the percentage will probably be higher in the northern Indian States, I suppose ?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is so in Kashmir it is 42 per cent. and that is higher than the percentage in Travancore.

**MR. K. C. ABRAHAM** (*Kottayam II*): May I know whether generally the proportion of the departmental expenditure would not be greater in North Indian States?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It may be. I do not know why it is greater there.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*). May I know how many Civilians are employed by the Madras Government?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*) I have no information.

**MR. K. R. ELENKATH** (*Kalkulam I*): May I know the expenditure on Police in Madras?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am sorry that information also is not with me.

Now then, Sir, in Madras, where the expenditure on salaries, as I said, is more than 40 per cent, there is no salary cut at all.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Was there not one?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They have removed it. They found it necessary to have a cut some two or three years ago; but now they find it unnecessary.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Is the member aware that the Mysore Government have begun a policy of cutting the salary of five major officers?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*); We are also thinking of making some retrenchment in the salaries of officers.

All sorts of rumours are afloat with regard to the proposals of the Standardisation Officer; and I may say that there is no truth in the newspaper reports about these proposals. When the recommendations of the Standardisation Officer are published you will find that the Government intend to revise the scale of pay of officers in such a manner as to reduce the total expenditure on account of salary.

**MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI** (*Commerce and Industries, South*): May I know whether a revision of salaries was effected by the Madras Government?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I don't know. Even if the salaries have been revised, the percentage there is 45 against 40 in Travancore.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): May I know whether the proposals of the Standardisation Officer will be placed on the table of the House?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say now.

Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai's motion is that the total expenditure on salary should be reduced by 33⅓ per cent. *i. e.*, by Rs. 32 lakhs. He does not want any cut in the pay of Government servants who get less than Rs. 20 per month and for the salaries above Rs. 20 he wants a graded cut to be introduced. The Financial Secretary has tried to explain the result of a graded cut. The total expenditure on account of the pay of officers drawing Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 is Rs. 18 lakhs. If a 10 per cent. cut is made in their salary, the saving that can be made comes to about 1·8 lakhs of rupees. If a 20 per cent. cut is made in the salaries of Rs. 40 to 100, the saving will be about Rs. 3·4 lakhs: and with a cut of 33⅓ per cent. in salaries of Rs. 100 to 300, there will be a saving of about 5 and odd lakhs of rupees. From these three grades, we can make a saving of about Rs. 10·2 lakhs, and to make up Rs. 32 lakhs we want another Rs. 20 lakhs. This amount we cannot make even if we abolish *all* posts in the grade of Rs. 300 and and above which will give only about Rs. 13 lakhs. Unless we abolish all posts in the higher grades of service, it is practically impossible to make a saving of Rs. 32 lakhs as suggested by the mover.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum-Rural*) May I know from the member whether the percentage of expenditure on account of salaries in Kashmir is about the same as it is in our State, though in Kashmir the officers are paid higher salaries?

**RAO SAHIB DR. N KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That may be so. But we must take into account the question of population also. As the population of Travancore is larger than that of Kashmir, we have to spend more money on Police, Excise and other departments.

**MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Vilavankod*): Sir, I move that the question be now put.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Sir, I don't wish to deal with the points elaborately. But I wish to make a few observations about the arguments advanced by the Financial Secretary. The Financial Secretary compared our State with Kashmir. He also stated that Kashmir State spends only about 17 lakhs of rupees for Education when the income is as much as our State. We spend Rs. 40 lakhs on education. This one point alone shows that it is not to Kashmir that we must look up to as an ideal. They have to learn from us.

**MR. R NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I know from the member whether he could name any other State for such comparison?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) I hold, Sir, Travancore is more advanced than any other State. That is the position I take.

**RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI** (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Are not the salaries in Mysore higher than in Travancore?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I think Travancore need not follow Mysore as a model. But Mysore can very well follow Travancore in many respects. The salary given in Mysore need not be the criterion for Travancore. The salary of any other State becomes a model to be followed if the Government of that place is a responsible one. (*Hear, hear*). Before Mysore had an Assembly, we had our Legislative Council here. They followed us in that respect. We need not wait for Mysore for reform in any matter.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): Does the amount of salary come for any serious discussion in the resolution?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I wanted to confine myself to one position. There is a great necessity for help to the suffering agriculturists irrespective of any consideration of the comparative amount of salary. I did not raise any such question here. But my only question to the officers is, 'Will you come to our help in this time of dire need of the people?' It is for the Government to say, 'We will and do what we can.' This is a resolution Sir, which conveys the spirit of reform that is to be adopted. It is not to be construed as a statute. If the prices of commodities have gone down by 50 per cent, so much income from agriculture has suffered. Why not the Travancore officer, if he is a public servant in the real sense of the word, why not he reduce his income by 50 per cent. if he is not working merely for his wages? My resolution is for the reduction of salaries in the same proportion in which the income of the agriculturists has been reduced by the forces of nature. Nothing more than that.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*)· May I take its., from the member that his proposal is not so much for fixing a percentage of reduction as for the necessity for the reduction?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Nobody would construe it as a statute.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum--Rural*): Is there necessity for a very substantial reduction?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): A proportionate reduction in the salary with respect to the income of the ryots who have suffered unprecedented loss in his income. That is all that I want. And I ask the officers to come forward and help the agriculturists by reducing their salary by a substantial cut. And I think elsewhere we have pointed out the exact proportions by which the cut is to be effected in the salaries of officers.

**MR. A. THANU PILLAI** (*Trivandrum—Rural*): I wish to know whether there are not a good many appointments to be abolished?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*) Yes, there are. And I hope that the Government will come to the help of the agriculturists who stand in urgent need of relief and the only way by which they can do this is to effect a retrenchment in the amount spent on salaries.

**MR. S. J. NAIR** (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the appointments of Game Warden and the Directress of State Guests could not be cancelled?

**MR. K.. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Not only those offices, but many others that may be found to be unnecessary may be abolished

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Who is the member in charge, the Financial Secretary or the Chief Secretary?

**MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI** (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Financial Secretary, Sir.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, it has been proved both by myself and the Chief Secretary to Government that the proposition, as it is, is not a workable one. If accepted, it would work serious hardship. Further it would create serious discontent among the officers in the State service. The service is bound to become inefficient.

**MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI** (*Pattanamtitta*): The question is, can the member hope to arrive at some other method of calculation than the method followed by the Chief Secretary in calculating the percentage in view of the fact that the Chief Secretary takes a larger stride from Rs. 40 to 100 than from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 in calculating the percentages.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That is a very complicated question. I am asking the Financial Secretary to answer it.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Whatever calculation you may make, it is extremely difficult to arrive at the net result proposed by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. You cannot make a reduction of Rs 32 lakhs under salaries, without cutting off 50 per cent. of the pay of officers drawing Rs. 20 and above.

**RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR** (*Nominated*): May I know whether the Standardisation Officer's Report will be laid before this House for discussion?

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: That does not arise now.

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The proposals of the Standardisation Officer are being considered by Government and it is hoped there will be substantial reduction in the pay of officers when that scheme is brought into effect. The Government are not unaware of the need for retrenchment, and they are doing all that is possible in that direction.

**MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI** (*Ambalapuzha I*): Have the Government calculated the possibility to effect retrenchment to any particular extent?

**MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI** (*Financial Secretary to Government*): They are trying their best to effect retrenchment of staff whenever it is possible to do so. The posts of the Deputy Darbar Physician, the Deputy Director of Public Instruction and the Vice-Principal of the Training College have been abolished recently.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, do you press the motion?

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): Yes, Sir, I do press the resolution to a division.

The motion was put to vote and declared carried.

**MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI** (*Quilon I*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

AYES.—43.

1 Mr. T. K. Alexander
2 „ P. Chidambaram Pillai
3 „ A. S. Damodaran Asan
4 „ A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)
5 „ A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)
6 „ K. R. Elenkath.
7 „ S. J. Nair
8 „ T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri
9 „ N. John Joseph
10 „ T. C. Joseph
11 „ K. C. Karunakaran
12 „ K. M. Krishnan
13 „ K. P. Krishna Menon
14 „ Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
15 „ E. V. Krishna Pillai
16 „ N. K. Krishna Pillai
17 „ Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
18 „ T. Krishna Pillai
19 „ K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
20 „ C. V. Kunjuraman
21 „ E. K. Kunjuraman
22 Mr. K. M. Kuriakose
23 „ K. Madhavan
24 „ M. K. Madhavan Pillai
25 „ K. Mahomed
26 „ M. N. Nair
27 „ K. A. Narayana Pillai
28 „ Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
29 „ P. K. Narayana Pillai
30 „ S. Nilakanta Pillai.
31 „ K. Padmanabhan
32 „ Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
33 „ Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
34 „ Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
35 „ V. Ramakrishna Panickar
36 „ K. Sankaran
37 „ M. Sivatanu Pillai
38 „ A. Thanu Pillai
39 „ S. Thiraviam Nadar
40 „ P. K. Thomas
41 „ N. E. Varughese
42 „ V. K. Velappan Nair
43 „ T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

NOES.—15.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 „ K. C. Abraham
3 „ V. T. Chacko
4 „ K. George
5 „ M. Mahomed Haneef
6 „ J. M. Joseph
7 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
8 Mr. C. O. Madhavan
9 Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai
10 „ N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
11 „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
12 Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
13 Mr. R. M. Statham
14 „ T. C. Thommen
15 „ G. B. E. Truscott

NEUTRALS.—8.

1 Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
2 „ Antony George
3 „ M. K. Janardana Kamath
4 „ T. T. Kesavan Sastri
5 „ P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad
6 Srimati T. Narayani Amma
7 Mr. G. Nilakantan
8 Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar

The motion was declared carried.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**: The House will now adjourn *sine die*.

The House adjourned at 4-55 P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
*Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly*.

## Annexure.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON

*Wednesday, the 4th July 1934/20th Mithunam 1109.*

The third meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly was held at 11-30 A. M. on Wednesday, the 4th July 1934/20th Mithunam 1109, in the Dewan's room, Public Offices. The following members were present:—

1. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., kt., LL. D., Dewan—President.
2. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, M. A., B. SC., Ph. D., Chief Secretary to Government.
3. R. Nilakanta Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L., Financial Secretary to Government.
4. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council.
5. P. K. Narayana Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
6. P. K. Thomas Esq., B.A., B. com., B. L., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1. The Committee accepted the following proposals relating to the Land Revenue Department and agreed to the provision of the amounts noted against each in the Budget for 1110:—

(1) Continuance of the temporary establishments for

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (a) checking Puduval Sub-Division sketches during 1110 ... | 1,540 |
| (b) Continuance of the Survey School, Kottayam during 1110 ... | 1,013 |
| (2) Appointment of temporary staff for attending to the Puduval sub-division work in arrears in the taluks of Pathanamthitta, Kunnathur, Kottarakara and Pathanapuram ... | 6,462 |
| (3) Continuance up to the end of Makaram 1110 of the special staff in the Division Cutcherry, Kottayam, to attend to Land Acquisition works ... | 280 |
| (4) Continuance of the staff for Jenmikaram Settlement work ... | 66,745 |

The Committee then scrutinised and passed Part I Budget of the Land Revenue Department for 1110.

### TAXES ON INCOME.

2. The Committee next took up for consideration the proposal for the creation of a separate agency consisting of the staff detailed below for the assessment of Income tax and the provision of a sum of Rs. 7,946 for the additional hands required excluding those already in the Department.

2 Collectors on Rs. 175 each per mensem.
2 Head clerks (for audit) on Rs. 75 per mensem.
2 Clerks do. on Rs. 40-5/2-70 per mensem.
2 Clerks on Rs. 25-5/3-40 each per mensem.
2 Clerk-typists on Rs. 20-2/3-30 each per mensem.
2 Head peons on Rs. 12 each per mensem.
6 Peons on Rs. 9 each per mensem.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rs. 8,866 |
| Travelling allowance | | Rs. 1,100 |
| Contingencies | | Rs. 488 |
| | Grand total | Rs. 10,454 |

In this connection, Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi expressed the fear that the whole work could not be satisfactorily carried out by the proposed staff. He also urged the need for the appointment of a separate Collector of Income Tax, independent of the Land Revenue Commissioner. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai wanted the activities of the Collectors to be extended to places like Kottayam, Parur, Alwaye and Tiruvalla and said that one more Collector should be appointed and posted to Alwaye or Parur. The Dewan pointed out that the proposal was only a tentative measure and that if any difficulty was felt in its working it could be modified later on.

The proposal was thereupon agreed to by the Committee.

The Committee then scrutinised and passed Part I Budget of the Income Tax Department.

### SALT.

3. The provisions under "iii-Salt" in Part I Budget were then scrutinised and passed.

In this connection Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi observed that although large sums of money for buildings and furniture were provided every year, there was lack of furniture in elementary schools. Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai replied that provision has been made in the Budget of the Education Department also, for purchase and repair of furniture.

### EXCISE.

4. The Committee approved the following proposals relating to the Excise Department and agreed to the amounts mentioned against each being included in the Budget.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Continuance during 1110 of the temporary staff for the prevention of smuggling and other malpractices in the State | ... | 1,914 |
| (2) Continuance during 1110 of the temporary staff for guarding the frontiers | ... | 12,276 |
| (3) Continuance during 1110 of the additional staff of one 3rd grade peon and one 4th grade peon for the Trivandrum Central Railway Chowkey | ... | 231 |
| (4) Continuance during 1110 of the temporary staff for the Alleppey Sea Customs and other Chowkeys for the compilation of trade statistics | ... | 2,090 |

Part I Budget of the Excise Department was then scrutinised and passed.

### FOREST.

5. The following proposals relating to the Forest Department in Part II of the Budget were taken up for consideration by the Committee.

(1) Continuance of the temporary additional staff for the disposal of arrears of Kudivila claims ... Rs. 4,895

In the course of the discussion under this item Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai wanted to know whether the trees that were felled were actually sold and whether there was any improvement in the situation as compared with the previous years. He urged that more claims should be settled and a larger number of owners of trees should be given their dues. Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai said that the claims are being settled.

(2) Deputation of two students for training in the Coimbatore Forest College ... ... Rs. 4,730

This item was objected to by Messrs. P. K. Narayana Pillai and Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi. They said that this amount could be saved since there were people ready to get themselves trained at their own expense. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai said that the candidates who are trained at their own expense will not always be the right sort of men that the department required. Further it was not sure whether there will be many willing to get themselves trained at their own expense. The non-official members, not satisfied with this explanation, wanted to hear what the Conservator of Forests had to say on the subject. The consideration of the proposal was thereupon postponed for the next day.

The proposal for the provision of Rs. 2,350 for the deputation of an officer for the purpose of collecting notes on hill tribes and the different low country castes was approved by the Committee.

The Committee then scrutinised and passed the provision under "6. Forests" in Part I of the Budget Estimates.

STAMPS.

6. The proposal for one of the Counters in the Central Stamp Depot being designated as "Head Counter" and given a scale of pay of Rs. 20-1 2-25 was agreed to by the Committee.

Part I Budget—Stamps was then scrutinised and passed.

REGISTRATION.

7. The Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 6,667 for the continuance during 1110 of the three temporary Sub-Registry Offices with staff and the additional staff of 2 clerks and 2 peons for the Devicolam and Peermade Sub-Registry Offices.

Part I Budget of the Registration Department was then scrutinised and passed.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

8. The proposal for the confirmation of the temporary staff of 1 clerk on Rs 100-5-125 and 1 typist on Rs. 25 sanctioned in 1109 to the Revenue Section of the Secretariat and the provision of a sum of Rs 1,375 in the Budget for 1110 was agreed to by the Committee.

The Committee next took up for consideration the proposal for the abolition of the posts of 2 Higher grade Shorthand Reporters and the addition of 2 posts in the Higher grade of clerks in the Secretariat. In this connection Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi enquired whether the two Shorthand Reporters, in spite of the fact that they were started on Rs. 60/—would be placed above the rank of the ordinary clerks who were working in the general line. Rao Shaib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai replied that the Shorthand Reporters would be given rank only according to the date of their appointment. The proposal was thereupon agreed to by the Committee.

The provision of Rs. 4,460/ for the continuance of the special staff in the Huzur English Records was approved by the Committee.

The proposal for making permanent arrangements in the Central Vernacular Records by the appointment of the following staff:

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Superintendent (140-10-160-15/2-175) | ... | 1,650 |
| *Current Section.* | | |
| o clerks—(40-5-70), (35), (25), 2(20) Attender (15) | ... | 1,925 |
| *Preservation of old Records Branch.* | | |
| 12 clerks (50), (30) (25) and 2 (20) Attender (15) peons 6 (9-1/6-11) | ... | 2,354 |
| Temporary clerks (25), (20) | ... | 495 |

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Conveyance allowance to Assistant Secretary, Land Revenue Section ... | 220 |
| Contingencies .. | 1,000 |
| Total ... | 7,644 |

and the provision of a sum of Rs. 7,644 in the Budget was approved by the Committee.

In this connection Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai wanted to know why the allowance to the Assistant Secretary was given and what his functions in this particular respect were. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai explained that the Assistant Secretary was given only a conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem and his function was to supervise the whole work. He also pointed out that because most of the documents there related to land revenue, that branch was placed in charge. of the Assistant Secretary of the Revenue Section, instead of the Officer in charge of the English Records as was the practice till recently.

The following proposals were approved by the Committee as also the provision of the amounts noted against each :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (1) Continuance of the Temporary Attender on Rs. 16 per mensem for the Legislative Library ... | 180 |
| (2) Confirmation of the Huzur Sergeant on Rs. 40 per mensem ... | 440 |
| (3) Confirmation of the Temporary staff in the Assembly and Council Offices ... | 8,822 |
| (4) Deputation of Mr. N. Paramesvaran Pillai, M. A., to Calcutta to undergo a course in statistical training ... | 260 |

Part I Budget-General Administration--Huzur Cutcherry was then scrutinised and passed.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—ACCOUNT OFFICE.

9. The Committee accepted the following proposals and agreed to the provisions noted against each being made in the Budget.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (1) Continuance of the temporary additional staff of 2 Auditors on Rs. 25-5/2-40-5/3-50 and one Attender on Rs. 16-1-20 entertained in 1109 for the Provident Fund Section, of the Account Office ... | 726 |
| (2) Continuance of the temporary additional staff in the Account Office for the audit of Anchal Hundi Vouchers ... | 451 |
| (3) Revision of the pay of the Daffadar of the Account Office from | Rs. 14 to Rs. 14-1/2-18 |
| (4) Increase of pay from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 to the Document-writer of the Land Mortgage Bank, and appointment of a Watcher on Rs. 9 per mensem ... | 154 |

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (5) Strengthening the Outside Audit Branch of the Account office by the appointment of 4 clerks, 2 on Rs. 25-5/2-40-5/3-50 and 2 on Rs. 40-5/1-70 and a typist on Rs. 20-3/2-35 ... | 1,650 |
| (6) Deputation of a full-time officer for the preparation of the annual Budget Estimates of the State ... | 1,000 |

Part I Budget-General Administration—Account Office was next scrutinised and passed by the Committee.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

10. The proposal for the continuance of the Temporary Second Judges' Courts and Munsiffs' Courts, and temporary staff for the High Court and the subordinate Courts during 1110 was next taken up for consideration. Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi referred to the recommendation of the Law's Delays Commissioner regarding the establishment of a District Court at Mavelikara and the need for the same. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai said that this as well as other recommendations of the Commissioner were under the consideration of the High Court. The proposal was approved and the Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 1,04,743 for the same.

The proposal for the continuance of the four Temporary Sirkar Vakils and their staff during 1110 and the provision of a sum of Rs. 12,584 for the purpose was agreed to by the Committee.

The Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 2,627 for the continuance of the Additional Division for the B. L. Class, Law College, during the year 1934-35.

In this connection Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai suggested that in view of the fact that there were about 250 students in the F. L. Class a division of this class could be effected with much advantage to the students. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai said that there was no proposal to that effect from the Principal of the College.

POLICE.

11. The Committee then approved the following proposals and agreed to the provision of the amounts noted against each in the budget for 1110.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (1) Appointment of a Stenographer on Rs. 45-5/2-70 in the Office of the Commissioner of Police ... | 440 |
| (2) Continuance during 1110 of the temporary staff of 1 First Grade Head Constable and 10 Fourth class constables sanctioned for the Thalayar and Munnar outposts ... | 2,233 |
| (3) Addition of 2 Third Grade Head constables and 11 Fourth class constables to the strength of the Quilon District Constabulary for guarding the Sub-Treasuries at Alleppey and Shencotta ... | 1,727 |

| | |
|---|---|
| (4) Continuance of the Temporary Office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, C. I. D. and Inspector of Police in charge of the C. I. B. for another year from 1st Chingom 1110 ... | Rs. 3,201 |

In this connection Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai remarked that the existence of any unnecessary force in the Police Department was a menace to the public at large. The Dewan explained at length about the working of the C. I. D. and the C. I. B. in other parts of India and how it was necessary here also. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai also brought to the notice of the Committee the inconvenience to traffic in the town on account of stray cattle. The Dewan pointed out the difficulty of the Police in this matter, and said that it could be removed only by the vigilant and joint effort of the Municipality and the Police.

Part I Budget—Police was then scrutinised and passed by the Committee.

JAIL.

12. The Committee then scrutinised and approved the provisions under "17—Jails" in part I of the Budget.

PORTS.

13. The proposal for the provision of a sum of Rs. 730 for additional accommodation for the clerks of the Principal Port Office, was next taken up for consideration. Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Thampi asked whether the post of the Port Officer could not be abolished and that work attended to by an Assistant Excise Commissioner. The Dewan said that it could not be done without loss of efficiency to the work. The provision was thereupon agreed to by the Committee.

EDUCATION.

14. The Committee took up for consideration the proposal for the continuance of the Financial Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction during 1110 and the provision of a sum of Rs. 2,580 on account of the same. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai pointed out the huge expenditure on account of salaries to the various high paid officers in the Department and said that neither the Director nor the Deputy Director knew Malayalam. He urged that Mr. Statham's service should be dispensed with at the earliest possible moment. The Dewan spoke of the various activities of Mr. Statham and said that his services could not be dispensed with till the expiry of the term in the agreement. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai then said that it was with considerable reluctance that he agreed to the proposal. The proposal was finally approved by the Committee.

The following proposals were then agreed to by the Committee as also the amounts noted against each :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (1) Reorganisation of the Inspectorate in the Education Department ... | 1,51,815 |

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (2) | Appointment of a Store-keeper on Rs. 25-5/3-40 for the Chemistry Section of the College for women, Trivandrum ... | 275 |
| (3) | Continuance of the under-graduate Assistant in Manual Training in the Training College during 1110 ... | 550 |
| (4) | Vacation lectures in Geography ... | 2,200 |
| (5) | Additional staff for the English High Schools at Chalai, Kanjirapalli and Muvattupuzha ... | 3,548 |
| (6) | Additional staff for the English High School for girls, Trivandrum ... | 1,800 |
| (7) | Appointment of an Arabic Munshi in the scale of Rs. 25-5/2-40-5/3-45 for the Pathanamthitta English Middle School for boys ... | 275 |
| (8) | Continuance of 17 temporary additional teachers in the general list of graduate teachers ... | 10,200 |
| (9) | Appointment of an additional teacher on Rs. 20 in the Vernacular High School for boys, Trivandrum ... | 240 |
| (10) | Appointment of Arabic Munshies and Koran teachers in Vernacular Schools ... | 1,200 |
| (11) | Appointment of a Headmistress for Todupuzha Vernacular Middle School for girls ... | 420 |
| (12) | Appointment of 2 Headmasters on Rs. 20-1/2-25 for 2 primary schools for boys ... | 480 |
| (13) | Appointment of 4 Koran teachers on Rs. 10 each per mensem for primary schools for boys and girls ... | 480 |
| (14) | Appointment of additional teachers in Vernacular Schools for boys and girls ... | 7,000 |
| (15) | Provision for the continuance of the reconstituted Text Book Committee during 1110 ... | 1,796 |

While this item was under consideration Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai pointed out that the number of members in the Text Book Committee was too large. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai said that there was already the complaint about the absence of a Muhammadan member in the Committee. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai observed that this could be satisfied by removing somebody already in the Committee. The need for the reorganisation of the Text Book Committee to make it more useful was also pointed out by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai. The Dewan said that he would consider it.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (16) | Continuance of the clerical and menial staff of the School Leaving Certificate Board during 1110 and T. A. to members and contingencies ... | 3,458 |
| (17) | Lump provision for the encouragement of scouting in Departmental Schools ... | 1,000 |
| (18) | Opening of a weaving school attached to the Kannamangalam Vernacular Middle School for girls ... | 216 |

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (19) | Opening of a Departmental Tamil Primary School at Chalai ... | 2,600 |
| (20) | Provision of a lump sum for the improvement of education of depressed class pupils and Muslim girls ... | 5,000 |

While Part I Budget—Education was under scrutiny, Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai urged the necessity for a larger amount being set apart for medical inspection of students and more attention being paid to that. Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi also supported the suggestion. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai said that it was one of the recommendations of Mr. Statham and that he may press for its being carried into effect later on. Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi urged strongly for the provision of more furniture in elementary schools. The Dewan said that he also sympathised with him and remarked that proper supply of furniture was an urgent necessity for the proper up-bringing of the young boys and girls. Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi also requested the Dewan to inspect a few primary schools. Part I Budget was then approved.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

15. The following proposals were approved by the Committee as also the provision of the amounts noted against each in the budget:—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Continuance of the three temporary II Grade Agricultural Inspectors and their peons at Mavelikara, Neyyattinkara and Tiruvalla during 1110 ... | 1,947 |
| (2) | Continuance of the Agricultural School, Kottarakara, during 1110 ... | 3,809 |
| (3) | Continuance of the Agricultural School, Koni, during 1110 ... | 4,364 |
| (4) | Continuance of the temporary Assistant Teacher in the Fishery School, Munambam ... | 165 |
| (5) | Continuance of the Temporary Fishery Sub-Inspector and his peon at Kumarakam ... | 671 |
| (6) | Continuance of the temporary Veterinary compounder at Neyyattinkara during 1110 ... | 313 |

Part I Budget—Agriculture and Fisheries was next scrutinised and passed.

INDUSTRIES.

16. The Committee disallowed the proposal for the continuance of the Experimental Tannery at Karamanai.

The proposal for the provision of Rs. 3,674 for the continuance of the Sales Depot at Trivandrum was then taken up for consideration. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai enquired how the Depot was working. Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi asked whether the whole affair could not be safely handed over to private agencies. As the Depot was

established only recently it was agreed to continue the same for some time more and watch its progress. The provision was approved by the Committee.

The proposal for the provision of a sum of Rs, 2,70,820 for the establishment of a Rubber Factory at Trivandrum was agreed to by the Committee.

In this connection Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tami asked whether it would not be better to start the factory somewhere in North Travancore where raw rubber could be got easily. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai explained how the proposed site was the best suited for the purpose.

Part I Budget Industrial Department was next scrutinised and passed.

The Committee adjourned at 4—15 P. M.

Trivandrum,
3rd August 1934.

A. KUMARA PILLAI,
*Secretary to Government.*

# MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON

## *THURSDAY, THE 5th JULY 1934/21st MITHUNAM 1109.*

The fourth meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sree Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly was held at 11-30 A. M. on Thursday, the 5th July 1934/21st Mithunam 1109, in the Dewan's room, Public Offices. The following members were present:—

1. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Kt. LL. D., Dewan—President.
2. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, M. A., B. Sc. Ph. D., Chief Secretary to Government.
3. R. Nilakanta Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L., Financial Secretary to Government.
4. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council.
5. P. K. Narayana Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L., Member Sri Mulam Assembly.
6. P. K. Thomas Esq., B. A., B. Com., B. L., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.

### MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS.

17. The Committee took up for consideration the proposal for the continuance of the appointment of one warder and one peon attached to the District Dispensary, Kayankulam, for leprosy work and the provision of a sum of Rs. 209 for the purpose. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai said that much difficulty was felt by the people in various parts of the State for want of proper medical institutions. As an instance, he mentioned the case of Parakadavu, a place six miles from Alwaye and how the people there were put to great hardship on this account. He stated that a lump sum provision should be made for the purpose of medical aid in rural areas. The Dewan suggested the desirability of introducing the system of Travelling Dispensaries in some selected areas and said that, if found successful it could be extended to other places. He also pointed out that much could be done by non-official agencies in this direction and said that Government were prepared to give grant-in-aid to deserving medical institutions. Mr. Kochikal P.Balakrishnan Tampi enquired whether the proposal to start the Leper Asylum at Noornad in the Mavelikara Taluk could be changed. But the Dewan said that the land had already been acquired and arrangement made for the construction of temporary sheds for the purpose and so nothing could be done in the matter. The proposal was approved by the Committee.

The following proposals were approved by the Committee as also the provision of the amounts noted against each :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Appointment of additional menial staff for the District Hospital, Quilon ... | 501 |
| (2) | Appointment of an Assistant Attendant for the Radiologist in the General Hospital ... | 99 |
| (3) | Appointment of additional staff for the Clinical Laboratory attached to the General Hospital ... | 193 |
| (4) | Continuance of the temporary staff in the office of Dr. W. A. Noble, Deputy Darbar Physician ... | 495 |
| (5) | Continuance of one Assistant Surgeon and 4 Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed in Leprosy Survey work ... | 3,850 |
| (6) | Revision of pay of the Laboratory Technician under Filarial Survey from ... | 30 to 25-5/3-40 |
| (7) | Conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to Dr. C. O. Karunakaran, Superintendent, Public Health Laboratory ... | 600 |
| (8) | Appointment of an Assistant Surgeon in the scale of Rs. 125-25/2-225 for the Bacteriological branch of the Public Health Laboratory ... | 1,500 |
| (9) | Revision of the scale of pay of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Bacteriological branch of the Public Health Laboratory from ... | 50-10/3-80 to 60-5-80-5/2-120 |
| (10) | Appointment of a new media maker on Rs. 25-5/3-35 and of the present media maker as an attendant in the Bacteriological branch of the Public Health Laboratory ... | 300 |
| (11) | Revision of the pay of the Chemical Assistant and clerk of the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory from Rs. 60-4-80 to | 60-5-80-5/2-120 |
| (12) | Appointment of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 60-5-80-5/2-120 for the Vaccine Institute and the abolition of the posts of the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of the Institute ... | |
| 3) | Appointment of two temporary stable attendants on Rs, 9 each per mensem to be paid from contingencies in the Vaccine Depot ... | 216 |

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (14) | Provision for the pay and P. T. A. of 9 Sanitary Inspectors and for P. T. A. to the Vaccinators, in connection with the Vaccination campaign in the State ... | 10,497 |
| (15) | Provision for cost of chemicals for the Bacteriological branch of the Public Health Laboratory ... | 1,000 |
| (16) | Appointment of an additional compounder on Rs. 12-1-15 for the Ayurveda Hospital ... | 132 |

In this connection Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai pointed out the difficulty experienced by people in certain places on account of the absence of good drinking water. He also said that this was a most important problem and the present Sri Mulam Assembly as well as the former Legislative Council had passed resolutions for the supply of good drinking water. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai brought to the notice of the Committee the Press Communique recently issued on the subject and the proposal therein for a five year programme to be prepared by the Public Health Department in consultation with the Chief Engineer. The Dewan observed that it will be impossible to supply good drinking water throughout the country however much the Government may wish to do so.

The provisions in part I of the Budget of the above Departments were then scrutinised and passed by the Committee.

STATE CHARITIES.

18. While considering the items in part I of the Budget under State Charities Messrs. P. K. Narayana Pillai and Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Thampi objected to the provision of such items as *Pakkam*, *Attavisesham* and Miscellaneous *sadya* as the real meaning and the purpose for which they were to be spent were not known. The consideration of the above budget was postponed.

CURRENCY AND MINT.

19. The proposal for the provision of a sum of Rs. 2,646 in the Budget for the continuance of the Government Mint was then agreed to by the Committee.

Part I Budget—Currency and Mint was also approved.

20. The Committee next took up the question of the deputation of two students for training in the Coimbatore Forest College, the consideration of which had been postponed the previous day. In the absense of the Conservator of Forests his Personal Assistant who was present on the occasion was asked to explain the necessity for sending the two men to the College at Government expense while there were people who were prepared to qualify themselves at their own expense. He said that one man was taken from the Department and the other

who was selected was the best among the applicants and that, if they were not sent now, it would not be possible to get trained hands as most probably the College may be closed very soon as a measure of retrenchment. The non-official members objected to the man from outside being sent at Government cost and said that both the candidates should be selected from the men in the Department. The Dewan promised to go through the file and the list of applications. The provision of Rs. 4,730 was allowed by the Committee.

Part I Budget.—Forest was next scrutinised and passed In this connection Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Thampi and Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai objected to the retention of the provision for the Game Warden. The Dewan explained the necessity for the above post.

STATE CHARITIES.

21. The State Charities Budget Part I was next taken up. The Devaswom Commissioner who was present on the occasion explained to the Committee the implications and purposes for which the amounts under items such as *Pakkam*, *Attaviseshan* and Miscellaneous *sadya* were provided and the necessity for the same. The above budget was thereupon approved by the Committee.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

22. The Committee approved the proposal for the amalgamation of the Government Press, the Stationery and the Central Printing Office and agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 5,500 for the purpose. In this connection Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai urged the desirability for appointing a Travancorean as the Controller of Stationery and Printing.

The following proposals were then approved and the Committee agreed to the provisions noted against each being made in the budget.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (1) Continuance of the temporary computing clerk in the Central Printing Office during 1110 ... | 550 |
| (2) Appointment of two temporary clerks on Rs. 20 each per mensem for a period of 3 months for re-writing the service books of the post 1090 piece workers of the Government Press ... | 120 |
| (3) (*a*) Stock-taking of the publications in the Government Press ... | 927 |
| (*b*) Stock-taking of the Type plant in the Government Press and the Central Prison Press. | 2,466 |
| (4) Continuance of the staff in the Government Press for the sale of Malayalam readers and copy books ... | 572 |

In this connection Messrs. P. K. Narayana Pillai and Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Thampi suggested the desirability of issuing a catalogue of the Government publications available for Sale and the advertisement of publications when they are issued. The Dewan promised to take up the question for consideration.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (5) Revision of the pay of the Mechanic in the Stationery Department and the inclusion of the post of Assistant to the Mechanic in the permanent establishment ... | 397 |
| (6) Continuance during 1110 of the temporary staff of two clerks, one on Rs. 60 per mensem and the other on Rs. 25 per mensem in the Stationery Department ... | 935 |
| (7) Continuance during 1110 of the temporary clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem for preparing the Gazette Index ... | 220 |

Part I Budget—Stationery and Printing was then scrutinised and passed.

SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

23. The following proposals were approved and the Committee agreed to the provisions noted against each being made in the Budget.

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| (1) Continuance of Attender-Mechanic in the Astronomical Section in the Observatory ... | 220 |
| (2) Purchase of a barometer for the Meteorological Section in the Observatory ... | 500 |
| (3) Grant of fixed monthly allowance of Rs. 3 to the Petty Officer at the Trivandrum Sea Customs House to watch weather conditions for the Meteorological Section, Observatory ... | 36 |
| (4) Continuance of the post of the Pilot Balloon Assistant in the Meteorological Section, Observatory ... | 165 |
| (5) Provision for conducting excavation work in the Archæological Department ... | 500 |
| (6) Continuance of the temporary post of Artist-Draftsman in the Archælogical Department... | 330 |

The provisions in Part I Budget of the above departments were scrutinised and passed.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

24. The Committee approved the following proposals and agreed to the provisions noted against each being made in the Budget.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (1) Entertainment of additional temporary Inspectors of Co-operative Societies for audit work ... | 1,600 |

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (2) Continuance of the special staff in the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Secieties for work in connection with the preparation of the Annual Departmental Report for 1109 ... | 2,850 |
| (3) Grants to Co-operative Supervising Unions ... | 3,500 |
| (4) Continuance of the seven temporary Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and their seven peons during 1110 ... | 6,435 |
| (5) Grant to Co-operative Conferences ... | 300 |
| (6) Continuance of the five group Secretaries for Co-operative Societies of depressed classes, during 1110 ... | 660 |
| (7) Continuance of the two temporary Copyists on Rs. 15 each and two temporary clerks on Rs. 25 each in the office of the Registrar ... | 880 |
| (8) Amelioration of the Depressed classes in the State ... | 10,000 |

In this connection Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai suggested the formation of a Committee consisting of honorary members for the amelioration of the depressed classes.

Part I Budget of the Co-operative Department was next scrutinised and passed.

The Committee adjourned at 3-55 P. M.

Trivandrum,
3rd August 1934.

A. KUMARA PILLAI,
*Secretary to Government.*

## MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON

*Friday, the 6th July 1934/22nd Mithunam 1109.*

The fifth meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly was held at 11-30 A. M. on Friday, the 6th July 1934/22nd Mithunam 1109, in the Dewan's room, Public Offices. The following members were present:—

1. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Kt., LL. D., Dewan-President

2. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, M. A., B. Sc., Ph. D., Chief Secretary to Government.

3. R. Nilakanta Pillai Esq., B. A., B. L., Financial Secretary to Government.

4. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council.

5. P. K. Narayana Pillai Esq., B A., B. L., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.

6. P. K. Thomas Esq., B. A., B. com., B. L., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

25. The Committee agreed to the provision of a sum of Rs. 114 in the Budget on account of the temporary staff in the Chief Engineer's Office for the revision of the Polymetrical Table and for the preparation of the Route Book.

The proposal for the provision of Rs. 5,244 for the continuance during 1110 of the temporary staff detailed below for supervising the Neriamangalam Bridge works was then take up for consideration.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Assistant Engineer | Rs. | 250 | Rs. | 3,000 |
| 1 Overseer | ,, | 70 | ,, | 840 |
| 1 Clerk | ,, | 40 | ,, | 480 |
| 3 Peons at Rs. 9 | ,, | 27 | ,, | 324 |
| Travelling Allowances | ,, | 30 | ,, | 360 |
| Office Contingencies | ,, | 20 | ,, | 240 |
| | Rs. | 437 | Rs. | 5,244 |

The Chief Engineer was also present at the meeting of the committee. Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi enquired whether a separate Engineer was necessary for this purpose as there was a great reduction in the work of the numerous Engineers consequent on the formation of the new Irrigation Department. The Chief Engineer said that there was no appreciable fall in the work of the Engineers and that they could not be entrusted with this work without detriment to

efficiency. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai asked whether by a territorial readjustment, this work could not be done by the existing Engineers. The Chief Engineer replied that the Irrigation Department was only a recent creation and after watching its work he would be all the more glad to effect a cut in the existing staff if that could be possibly done. The question of handing over the maintenance of the roads in Municipal areas to the respective Municipalities was also raised in the Committee and it was decided that it would be better if the work were attended to by the P. W. authorities as experience proved that the Municipalities could not maintain the roads satisfactorily.

Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai once again raised the question of the supply of good drinking water wherever it was necessary. He stressed the importance of the question and requested that something should be done at once to redress the grievance. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai said that Government have realised the importance of the question and that even this year some provision has been made to meet the situation and that everything possible will be done by the Government in that direction. As regards the supply of good water to the town of Alleppey the Chief Engineer said that an investigation has been conducted there very recently.

Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai next pointed out that there was silting up in certain places in the Talavadi river and great inconvenience to navigation. The Chief Engineer promised to do something in the matter. The annual expenditure that Government have to meet by not raising certain portions in the Ambalapuzha-Thagazhi road was then pointed out by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai. The proposal for the continuance of the staff was finally approved by the Committee.

The Committee approved the following proposals and agreed to the provisions noted against each being made in the budget.

| | | Rs |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Opening of a Leper Colony at Noornad ... | 7,000 |
| (2) | Investigation and execution in connection with Water Supply Installations in Government Buildings ... | 3,742 |
| (3) | Appointment of a temporary staff for the temporary dispensary at Neriamangalam opened in connection with the Neriamangalam bridge works ... | 800 |
| (4) | Stock-taking in the P. W. D. Workshops and Stores ... | 3,000 |
| (5) | Appointment of a tally clerk in Alleppey Sub-Division Office ... | 308 |
| (6) | The Willingdon Water Works ... | 4,30,825 |
| (7) | Continuance of the staff for the investigation of the Drainage Scheme for the Trivandrum Town ... | 10,000 |
| (8) | Town planning scheme ... | 10,000 |

In this connection Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi expressed the desire that town planning should be extended to other parts of the State also. The Dewan explained the difficulties in that direction.

Part I Budget of the P W. D. was then scrutinised and passed.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi next pointed out the expenditure that Government had to meet in the shape of rent for the Munsiff's Court at Mavelikara year after year and said that if only they constructed the building in the place selected for the purpose this huge expenditure could be saved. Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai said that this question could be settled after the allied question of opening the District Court there was decided.

A list of works proposed to be carried out by the Irrigation Department in 1110 was then read to the Committee.

TRIVANDRUM ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TELEPHONE.

26. The Committee then approved the following proposals and agreed to the provision of the amounts therefor in the Budget :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Trivandrum Electric Supply - Additional staff for the electrification of Palaces and Government buildings ... | 2,233 |
| (2) | Additional staff for the Trivandrum Electric Supply ... | 935 |
| (3) | Trivandrum Electric Supply—Collection of revenue from private consumers ... | 550 |
| (4) | Formation of a Division for the Electrical Department ... | 6,883 |
| (5) | Maintenance staff for the Quilon Electric Supply Scheme ... | 32,855 |
| (6) | Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme ... | 11,320 |

ANCHAL.

27. The following proposals relating to the Anchal Department were approved and the Committee agreed to the amounts noted against each being provided in the budget :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Deputation of an Anchal Inspector for 3 months to revise the Anchal Manual ... | 285 |
| (2) | Additional peon on Rs. 10 per mensem for the U. C. College Anchal Office at Alwaye ... | 110 |
| (3) | Temporary additional clerks for the Anchal Department ... | 1,155 |
| (4) | Continuance of the runner line between Vandamettu and Udumbanchola ... | 594 |

The Committee adjourned *sine die* at 2-30 P. M.

Trivandrum,
3rd August 1934.

A. KUMARA PILLAI,
*Secretary to Government.*

## Annexure I.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation VIII of 1100, for the purpose of exempting from arrest and detention in the Civil Prison of the judgment debtors: it is hereby enacted as follows; –

Short title and commencement.

I. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Regulation, 11......

(2) It shall come into force at once.

II. In the Travancore Code of Civil Procedure Regulation of 1100, (XIII of 1100), delete the following words, sentences, clause under Sections and Sections, namely:—

Deletion of Clause (c) in Section 44.

(1) Under "Procedure in execution," in Section 44, delete clause (c) *Viz.*, "by arrest and detention in prison.

Deletion of Sections 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51.

(2) Under "Arrest and Detention", delete the whole of Sections 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51 that deal with "Arrest and detention", "prohibition of arrest or detention of women in execution of decree for money", "subsistance allowance", "detention and release" and "release on ground of illness", respectively.

Deletion of certain words in clause (a) under Section 66 and adding of certain other words.

(3) Under Part IV "Suits in particular cases", in Section 66 (a), delete "the Defendant shall not be liable to arrest nor his property to attachment", and add "the property of the defendant is not liable to attachment".

Deletion of clause (a) under Section 74.

(4) Under "Supplemental Proceedings", in Section 74, delete clause (a).

Deletion of certain words in Section 75.

(5) Under "Supplemental Proceedings", in Section 75 (1), delete "an arrest or" in section 75 (a) delete "arrest", and in Section 75 (2), delete "arrest".

Deletion of Sections 99 and 100.

(6) Under "Miscellaneous", delete Section 99 and Section 100.

Deletion of certain words in Section 101 (1)

(7) Delete in Section 101 (1) "that any person shall be arrested or" occurring between "made" and "that": "such person resides or", occurring between "and" and "such"; issue a warrant of arrest or, occuring between "discretion" and "make": "person or", occurring between "such" and "property"; "resides or", occuring between "property" and "is", "warrant

or", occurring between "the" and "order"; and "arrest or", occurring between "the" and "attachment".

(8) Delete in section 101 (2) "arrest or", occuring between "the" and "attachment"; "issued or" occurring between "which" and "made"; "warrant or", occurring between "such" and "order": and "arrest or", occurring between "the" and "attachment".

Deletion of certain words in Section 101 (2).

(9) Delete the whole of the Section 101 (3).

Deletion of the whole of Section 101 (3).

(10) Delete the whole of the Section 123, that deals with the "Arrest of Palace Officers and Servants".

Deletion of the whole of Section 123.

(11) Delete the whole of Rule 9 (1), under Order XXI, dealing with "Oral application for execution".

Deletion of Rule 9 (1) under Order XXI.

(12) Delete the sub-clause (iii) under clause (J), under Rule 9 (2).

Deletion of sub-clause iii. under clause (J) under Rule 9 (2).

(13) Delete Rule 19, under Order XXI, that deals with "Simultaneous execution".

Deletion of Rule 19 under Order XXI.

(14) Under Rule 24 (2), in Order XXI, delete "or person", occurring between "property" and "of"; and "or the discharge of such person" occurring between "property" and "pending".

Deletion of certain words in Rule 24 (2) under Order XXI.

(15) Under Rule 24 (3) in Order XXI, delete "to stay execution or", occurring between "Order" and "for"; and "or the discharge of the judgment debtor", occurring between "property" and "the".

Deletion of certain words in Rule 24 (3) under Order XXI.

(16) Under Rule 25, in Order XXI delete "or discharge" occurring between "restitution" and "under"; and "or person", occurring between "property" and "of".

Deletion of certain words in Rule 25 under Order XXI.

(17) Under Rule 28, in Order XXI, delete "by the detention in the civil prison of the judgment debtor or", and "his property, or by both"; and add at the end of the Rule "the property of the judgment debtor".

Deletion of certain words and addition of some other words in Rule 28 under Order XXI.

(18) Under Rules 29 (1) in Order XXI, delete "or by the detention in the civil prison of the judgment debtor", and "or by both".

Deletion of certain words in Rule 29 (1) under Order XXI.

(19) Under Rule 30 (1), in Order XXI delete "by his detention in the civil prison, or"; and "or by both".

Deletion of certain words in Rule 30 (1) under Order XXI.

(20) Under rule 30 (2) in Order XXI, delete "or with the leave of the Court, by the detention in the civil prison of Directors or other principal officers thereof, or by both attachment and detention".

Deletion of certain words in Rule 30 (2) under Order XXI.

(21) Delete Rules 35, 36, 37 and 38, with the heading "Arrest and detention in the civil prison", that come under Order XXI.

Deletion of Rules 35, 36, 37 and 38 under Order XXI.

(22) Delete Rules 1, 2, 3 and 4, along with the title "Arrest and Attachment before judgment", under Order XXXVI.

Deletion of Rules 1, 2, 3 and 4 under Order XXXVI.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It has been found by experience that the arrest and detention of male judgment debtors in civil prison, has been fraught with serious evil consequences, moral, social, personal and economic. This practice has led to personal indignity, and ignominy, social stigma, domestic misery, family unhappiness and economic loss. By arresting and detaining a male judgment debtor in civil prison, the decree holder is not in any way benefited. On the otherhand he, at least temporarily becomes only a loser. Then with regard to the unhappy fate of the judgment debtor, who is unable or disabled to clear off the debt in time, by arresting and detaining him in civil prison, the act only helps to add fuel to the fire, by adding insult to injury, to the person of the judgment debtor. By this cruel and thoughtless act, on the part of the decree holder, the debt of the judgment debtor is increased; and he is unnecessarily compelled or necessitated to pay an additional amount.

The practice of arresting and detaining in custody a judgment debtor and then bringing his property, if any, to court auction and selling it, invariably at a low market price is a clear instance of wantonly adding insult to injury, in the case of an unfortunate judgment debtor. This shall never be permitted to continue.

Taking loans in times of urgent need and necessity and failing to return it in time or failing to return it at all, is no crime. A loan is given and taken either due to the solvent condition of the parties, or their close relationship, or on faith, or on friendship. But a debt

remains uncleared of, due to the exacting nature of the creditor, or absence of ready money at command, or absolute inability to pay, on the part of the debtor. A debt never remains uncleared of due to the unwillingness or indifference, or wantonness of the debtor.

A creditor never gains anything by sending a debtor to civil prison. Whereas, in doing so, the debtor as well as the people, who are with him, or under him, or related to him, or attached to him suffer a good lot, in matters of personal discomfort and discomfiture, loss of reputation, mental agony, loss of labour and of wages, and deprivation of safety, support, and actual maintenance. In other words, there is personal mortification and loss and suffering for the debtor; there is the negation of the means of livelihood for those who depend for their living upon the labours of the debtor; there is solitude and helplessness and absence of solicitude and protection for the wife and children, as well as other people, who depend upon the debtor; there is the increasing idleness and absence of labour in the world; there is the badge of inferiority and loathsomeness stamped on the forehead of the debtor there is the increasing burden for the State for providing civil prisons and officers for the work. In short the arrest and detention of judgment debtors in civil prison is a personal insult and injury, domestic misery, unhappiness and calamity, social injustice, political degradation, economic loss and a sheer crime to man and society. In the interest of individuals, in the interest of families, in the interest of society, in the interest of labour, in the interest of economic development, in the interest of social and economic morality, in the interest of State and in the interest of humanity at large, the practice of arresting and detaining of the judgment debtors in civil prisons ought not to be permitted to continue any longer. It shall be immediately discontinued; and this Bill has accordingly been framed.

17TH DECEMBER 1935, S. J. NAIR.

## Annexure. II.

### HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL 110.

A REGULATION TO ALTER THE ORDER IN WHICH CERTAIN HEIRS OF A HINDU MALE DYING INTESTATE ARE ENTITLED TO SUCCEED TO HIS ESTATE.

Whereas it is expedient to alter the order in which certain heirs of a Hindu male dying intestate are entitled to succeed to his estate; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title extent and application.

1. (i) This Regulation may be called the Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Regulation, 11—

(ii) It extends to the whole of Travancore, but it applies only to persons who, but for the passing of this Regulation, would have been subject to the Law of Mitakshara in respect of the provisions herein enacted: and it applies in respect only of the property of males not held in coparcenary and not disposed of by will.

Order of succession of certain heirs.

2. A son's daughter, daughters' daughter sister and sister's son shall, in the order so specified, be entitled to rank in the order of succession next after a father's father and before a father's brother:

Provided that a sister's son shall not include a son adopted after the sister's death.

Savings.

3. Nothing in this Regulation shall—

(a) affect any special family or local custom having the force of law,

or

(b) vest in a son's daughter, daughter's daughter, or sister an estate larger than, or different in kind from, that possessed by a female in property inherited by her from a male according to the school of Mitakshara Law by which the male was governed or,

(c) enable more than one person to succeed by inheritance to the estate of a deceased Hindu male which by a customary or other rule of succession descends to a single heir.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The present Bill is a mere reproduction of Act II of 1929 which was originated in the British Indian Legislative Assembly by the late Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, a distinguished Judge of the Madras High Court

2. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons in introducing the Bill in the Assembly we find these observations:—"The Bill is intended to

remove a sex disqualification which under the archiac rules of Hindu Law excludes one's nearest female relations, *e. g.*, the sister, the son's daughter and the daughter's daughter, from inheritance altogether while it gives the sister's son a very low place among *Bandhus* who can only take in the absence of *Gotraja Sapindas* and *Samanodaks*, that is to say, the owner's agnatic relations even up to the 14th and later degrees, which gives him a very poor chance of succession in many cases."

3. "The Bill is intended to include the son's daughter, daughter's daughter and the sister among the heritable *Bandus* which they are not under the Hindu Law and improves the position of the sister's son by placing him immediately after the grandfather but before the paternal uncle."

4. "The whole law of Hindu inheritance is unsatisfactory and does not follow the line of affinity and affection, placing as it does agnatic kinsmen however remote above all cognatic relations however near."

5. "The Bill will not seriously affect the law as understood in the province of Madras where female *Bandhus* are allowed to rank but only after all the male *Bandhus* are exhausted." The Law in Travancore on this topic is the same as in Madras.

6. "The Act is thus intended to rectify a glaring injustice to one's nearest relations in matters of inheritance."

The Act, II of 1929, contained 3 sections which are reproduced in the present Bill.

The order of succession under Act II of 1929 is as follows:—

(1) Son, (2) Son's son, (3) Son's son's son (4) Widow (5) Daughter (6) Daughter's son (7) Mother (8) Father (9) Brother (10) Brother's son (11) Brother's son's son (12) Father's mother (13) Father's father (14) Son's daughter (15) Daughter's daughter (16) Sister (17) Sister's son (18) Paternal uncle, etc.

Mysore Regulation X of 1933, which received the assent of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore on the 27th day of June 1933 and comes into force on the first day of January 1934, is an improvement upon Act II of 1929 of British India in so far as the above-mentioned female heirs are concerned. At pages 77 and 78 of the Report submitted by the Committee appointed by the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore to "consider and report upon the question of legislation to amend the Hindu Law in certain direction," we find these remarks by the Committee:—

"We have already dealt (in Section 4) with the heritable right of the sister and the sister's son. In regard to the former we saw that, though at first she was not regarded as an heir in Southern India, her right was definitely declared by the Madras High Court in *Kutti Ammal v. Radhakrishna*, 8. M. H. C. 88, and re-affirmed in 5 Mad. 241. Though her claim to heirship was thus finally established, the difficulty about her place remained. The Madras High Court placed her after

the sister's son. But in Mysore, according to the principle enunciated by a Divisional Bench of the Chief Court in 1912, (*Lakshmamma V. Nagu Bai*, 18 Mys. C. C. R. 224), namely, that a male *Bandhu* is not entitled to preference, merely by reason of his being a male, over a female *Bandhu* of nearer degree in the same class, the sister ought to precede the sister's son, just in the same way as the daughter precedes the daughter's son. But, six years later, the current of authority was turned back in the opposite direction by the opinion expressed by a majority of the Full Court, in 24 Mys. C. C. R. 77, that the sister's son is a preferential heir to the sister.

"This is eminently a case in which the legislature can alone set the law right on an important question of principle on which the Courts have diverged, as well from the ordinary land-marks of natural love and affection as from the ancient and safe moorings of proximity of kinship. Fortunately the legislature of British India has intervened quite lately in this direction. Under Act II of 1929, the sister has been put definitely above the sister's son. Both of them are, however, placed (with the son's daughter and daughter's daughter) after the father's father and before the father's brother, which is not strictly a logical arrangement. The sister and the sister's son directly belong to the stock, not of the grandfather, but of the father, and should come (on the analogy of the daughter and daughter's son in the family of the propositus) immediately after the male issue of the father to the third generation and before the female issue of the brother.

7. "When the Bill which was finally passed as Act II of 1929 was under consideration in the Council of State, it was very strongly urged that the widow of a predeceased son should be included among and placed immediately before the son's daughter; but the proposal could not be considered in view of the limited scope of that enactment. As we in Mysore are contemplating a more general measure of Hindu Law reform, it seems very desirable to give effect to a change which is entirely in consonance with justice and enquity and the progressive ideas of the present day." In consonance with these views, Section 4 of Regulation X of 1933 came to be enacted in Mysore and it runs as follows:—

PART I.

INHERITANCE.

Order of succession.

4. (1) The succession to a Hindu male dying intestate shall, in the first place, vest in the members of the family of the propositus mentioned below, and in the following order:—

I. The male issue to third generation;
II. the widow;
III. daughters;
IV. daughter's sons;
V. the mother;
VI. the father;

VII. widows of predeceased sons;
VIII. son's daughters;
IX. daughter's daughters;
X. brothers of the whole blood;
XI. brothers of the half blood;
XII. sons' sons' daughters, sons' daughters' sons, sons' daughters' daughters, daughters' sons' sons, daughters, sons' daughters, daughters' daughters' sons and daughters' daughters' daughters; and
XIII. widows of predeceased grandsons and great grandsons.

(ii) On failure of the family of the propositus, the succession shall pass to the family of the father of the propositus mentioned below and in the following order: –

I. brothers' male issue to the second generation;
II. sisters;
III. half sisters;
IV. sisters' sons;
V. half sisters' sons;
VI. the father's mother;
VII. the father's father;
VIII. step-mothers;
IX. brothers' widows:
X. brothers' daughters;
XI. sisters' daughters;
XII. father's brothers of the whole blood;
XIII. father's brothers of the half blood;
XIV. brothers' sons' daughters, brothers' daughters' sons, brothers' daughters' daughters, sisters sons, sons' sisters' sons, daughters, sisters' daughters' sons and sisters' daughters' daughters; and
XV. widows of brothers' male issue to the second generation.

(iii) On failure of the family of the father of the propositus, the succession shall pass to the family of the paternal grandfather, and next thereafter to the family of the paternal greatgrandfather, the members of each family ranking among themselves in the same relative order as the members corresponding to them in the family of the father.

(iv) On failure of the families of paternal ancestors to the third degree as above, the succession shall pass to the maternal ancestors to the third degree and their respective families: one after the other; and under the same rules *mutatis mutandis* as to relative order within each such family as are applicable to the families of the paternal ancestors.

(v) The members (where there are more than one) of each of the groups indicated above by Roman numerals and of the groups corresponding to them under sub-sections (iii) and (iv) shall, among

themselves, take simultaneously and in equal shares (per capita), provided that the male issue of the propositus shall take according to stock (per stirpes).

(vi) Every reference to the son of a female relative in this Section shall be read as excluding a son adopted after the death of such female relative.

*Illustration.* A sister's son does not include a son adopted after the sister's death.

The present Bill follows the British Indian Act only, as the Mysore Regulation embodies the views of a Committee appointed generally "for the purpose of placing on a sound basis the important question of the Hindu Law rights of women."

Moreover, the British Indian Act follows the least line of resistance. As was pointed out by the Mysore Committee, "it is far better in every way to take up those points first as to which the existing law is found to work with special hardship or injustice or the decisions of the courts are in hopeless conflict or the sentiments of the community have outgrown the doctrines of the law. Attention may best be concentrated on such points, especially where these can be set right without involving needless changes in other directions."

Lastly, the observations made by one of the learned Judges in the Full Bench case *Sankara Chintamani V. Azhagappa Aiyar* reported in 6 T. L. T. page 943 are instructive in so far as the Hindus in Travancore who follow the Mitakshara system of inheritance are concerned.

"There is no reason why we should lay down a different rule for those following the Hindu Mitakshara Law in this country. The great majority of the community following Hindu Law in Travancore are emigrants from British India and many of them have still relations there. They still contract marriage relations with British Indians. It is, therefore, necessary in the interests of the community that the law in this State should be brought into conformity with that prevailing in British India."

It is very high time indeed that even to this limited extent the law in Travancore in so far as these Hindu female heirs are concerned is brought into conformity with the Statute Law as found in Act II of 1929 and followed by the Hindus in British India. Hence the present Bill.

P. Chidambaram Pillai.
12-10-1933.

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| It is quite open to Government to withhold any information (in answering interpellations) which they consider confidential (*President*) ... | 34 |
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| Four hours shall be calculated as one full day during the voting of Demands for Grants (*President*) ... | 53 |
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| Questions put in the nature of cross examination, questions which supply information do not arise (*Deputy President*) ... | 88 |
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| It is not in order to quote the Pallikettu and the Viceroy's visit as examples of abnormal expenditure (*Deputy President*) ... | 184 |
| The Financial Secretary was not in order in saying that the non-official member can himself make the calculation (*Deputy President*) ... | 187 |
| Questions should be answered so far as they are relevant: and relevancy is for the Chair to decide (*Deputy President*) ... | 188 |
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| President will not interfere in utterances not heard by him (*President*) ... | 214 |
| It is entirely out of order to ask whether the Dewan may consult the Legal and Constitutional Adviser to His Highness the Maha Raja in as much as he is Adviser not to the Dewan but to His Highness the Maha Raja (*President*) ... | 218 |
| It is clearly not allowable why a question was not admitted (*President*) ... | 219 |
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| In a motion, *re*: local needs in the matter of roads, the needs of the various localities throughout the State may be referred to (*Deputy President*) ... | 346 |
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